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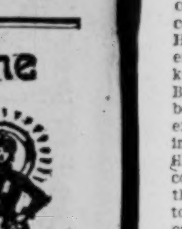
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NO SIGNS OF WAR.

The Mutterings From Rome Do Not Disturb Mr. Blaine.

A TRICK OF RUDINI'S THE CAUSE OF THE LATEST SCARE.

Italy May Bluster, but She Will Not Fight—A Washington Diplomate Discusses the Situation—Some Disgust at the Lack of Comprehension of American Methods—The Italian Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11.—The latest rumblings from Rome are making no impressions on either the President or Mr. Blaine. The Western trip is still in prospect and Tuesday is still the day set for the President's departure. Of course, if war, or even a serious diplomatic rupture with Italy were imminent, the President would cancel all of his engagements and remain here where his presence would be imperatively necessary. But his arrangements for starting, and for being absent a month, are all hut completed and this shows how secure the sense of things is in the highest official quarter.

While there is no uneasiness there is yet a degree of surprise and impatience felt here at the refusal or inability of the Italian Ministry to understand the situation. There is a general belief that Mr. Blaine has prepared a reply to Premier Rudini's last communication, conveyed by the hand of the Marquis Imperiali, and that the paper is en route to Italy through the proper channel. But accepting that to be true, such paper could not be the ultimatum of this Government, or at best more than an explanation of certain cloudy points in the controversy. Mr. Blaine is not yet ready to report in full and finally to Premier Rudini, nor will he be until his own agents now investigating the case in New Orleans shall have reported to him and the labors of the grand-jury now engaged in the same work are complete. It cannot be foretold at this time when all this information will be ready for submission, and therefore patience is the only thing that Mr. Blaine can recommend to his fiery and explosive correspondent.

There is a good deal of amusement here over the reported effect of the American comic papers on the nerves of King Humbert. He resents being pictured as an organ grinder, having his Minister pictured as a monkey. But here again, as is suggested, Mr. Blaine, should he choose, might have the best of the Italians. He would only have to explain the powers and liberty of the press in this country, and file with the King as illustrations the printed copies of the comic papers which not infrequently pay their respects to him. He might go further, too, and explain the analogy between the catastrophe at New Orleans and that complained of with regard to the cartoonists. In the one case as in the other American citizens, no less than foreign subjects, have suffered. If Italian subjects were killed by lawlessness at New Orleans, so also were a number of American citizens. Redress in none of these cases is possible in advance of the facts, and if the King of Italy has been assaulted by the cartoonist, so also has Mr. Blaine himself been, and what an American citizen endures without protest on these shores an alien, though a king, will be obliged to endure. The feeling here is that if the cartoonists are to be brought into the controversy Mr. Blaine will immortalize himself.

A TRICK OF THE PREMIER.

To give the situation the most serious consideration possible the fact is very clear that the present Italian ministry is taking advantage of this episode to make capital for itself out of an attempt to coerce the United States, which may appear to be successful should Secretary Blaine in the ordinary routine of correspondence on this subject seem to submit to the dictation of Premier Rudini in hastening his replies to the Italian diplomatic communications. No one in Washington believes for a moment that Rudini has assumed to dictate to Secretary Blaine the date on or before which his reply to Marquis Imperiali must be transmitted. If, however, Rudini should have so far forgotten his diplomatic training as to yield to the popular clamor in this matter and transmit to Secretary Blaine such an ultimatum it would be a blunder of the most egregious character. A diplomat of long experience at this capital in commenting on the Italian imbroglio said to the POST-DISPATCH correspondent to-night:

"It is easy to see how this report with reference to an Italian ultimatum obtained circulation and why it is not denied by Premier Rudini. The cable dispatches received here to-night indicate that the rumor was set afloat by a member of the Chamber of Deputies who enjoys Rudini's confidence. To fully understand the object which probably induced this gentleman to make public the report which has come to this country it should be understood that Rudini is making every effort to establish a reputation based upon a vigorous foreign policy. Crispi was for a long time very popular with the Italian people because of his aggressive disposition and his eagerness to defend and protect Italian interests at all hazards. Rudini can only hope for fame in this direction by outdoing Crispi. He is shrewd enough, however, to know that Italy could never afford to go to war with the United States, and therefore he would, under no circumstances, be likely to serve on the United States so absurd an ultimatum as has been referred to. The Italian people are very much excited over the episode of the killing of their countrymen, and this excitement has been greatly augmented by the withdrawal of Fava, which was undoubtedly a blunder, precipitated by the Baron's inaccurate transmittal of Mr. Blaine's statements to him in relation to this affair. The Italian people do not understand why Mr. Blaine cannot speak for the State of Louisiana at once and pledge the United States to reparation and indemnity, and they are becoming impatient at the delay. I have no doubt that Rudini feels this keenly, and that it is altogether likely that he himself is at the bottom of the reports that the Italian Government has demanded an immediate answer to its last communication. If this report is credited in Italy it will serve Rudini's purpose quite as well as though he had made such a declaration to the United States. "Rudini is altogether too clever, however, to make such a colossal blunder as to base an ultimatum upon the date of any particular bit of diplomatic correspondence. The New Orleans affair occurred several weeks ago and is now a thing of the past. As Gov. Nicholls stated in his letter to Mr. Blaine, the trouble is all over and there is no further violence to be apprehended. If this were the case and Italian interests were still in jeopardy, the Italian Government might be justified in insisting upon an immediate understanding.

ALL ITALY CAN ASK.

"The subject under discussion, however, is the punishment of the offenders and the indemnification of the heirs of the Italian subjects who were slain. All that Italy can ask in this regard is that her demands shall be acceded to within a reasonable length of time. There is no diplomatic precedent for such dictation as this reported ultimatum embraces, and should the Italian Government serve such a manifesto upon the United States it could not expect the countenance of other nations for such a breach of international etiquette.

"The United States occupies a position of highest vantage in this affair no matter how it may be considered. Secretary Blaine's cause in the matter commends itself to conservative and intelligent people everywhere and will command the respect of other nations. He has promised to investigate the matter and he if entitled to a reasonable length of time for such inquiry as he may deem it necessary to make. He has not refused any requests or demands made by the Italian Government, but has simply declared that the United States must have time to settle the affair according the provisions of the constitution under which it is governed.

"Should the Italian Government conclude that Mr. Blaine is not moving fast enough and order Minister Porter to leave Italy it would put itself in an absurd position and would become the laughing stock of Europe. Should Italy take such a step Mr. Blaine would have stronger justification than ever for delay while the acts of Italy would expose that country to severe criticism at the hands of other nations. There would be nothing left for Italy after severing diplomatic communication with the United States. She would be obliged to leave her interests in the hands of a foreign legation at Washington, where they would receive the thoroughly impartial treatment of a neutral power. The affair would thenceforward be conducted according to the strictest principles of international law and the comity of nations.

"In such an event it is easy to see that Italy would lose much and could gain nothing. All talk of war is the sheerest nonsense. No one who understand anything of the situation in Europe to-day would for a moment entertain the idea. In addition to the fact that Italy would have difficulty in getting her navy over here, not to mention the great expense incident to the preparations for war, it is certain that more than one great European power would step in to prevent even a warlike demonstration against the United States.

"The present government of Italy has its hands full in avoiding trouble on the continent of Europe and certainly will not seek it 5,000 miles across the sea. She may bluster, but she will not fight."

THE BARON SAILS.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Baron Fava sailed for Europe this morning on the La Gascogne. He denied himself to all reporters and did not show himself on deck when the steamer left.

AT ROME.

THE PRESS OF THE CITY BITTERLY HOSTILE—THE QUEEN'S COOLNESS.

ROME, April 11.—All the newspapers of this city to-day, confirm the report that in the event of the Italian government not receiving a reply to its last communication to the American State Department with regard to the New Orleans massacre by April 14, the Minister of the United States to Italy, Mr. A. G. Porters, will be requested to withdraw from the country. But it is significant that there has been no official utterance on the question.

The flame of hostility toward the United States is fed from America. Matters have been placed in the worst light before King Humbert and his advisers, and trivial incidents beneath the notice of a dignified sovereign have been exaggerated into subjects of consequence. The monkey and organ cartoons in American papers are treated as of a national importance. It must be confessed that in such matters the better class of Italians are very sensitive, and they take very seriously what most people would look upon as a jest. It is even said that for two or three days past Queen Marguerite has shown decided coldness to the American ladies of the royal circle. The monkey cartoons are believed to have caused it all, as before the arrival of a recent batch of American papers everything wore a peaceable aspect, and affairs were settling down into their normal quiet.

ITALY'S ASSASSINS.

MEMBERS OF THE MALA VITA SOCIETY ON TRIAL AT BARI.

ROME, April 11.—The trial of the Mala Vita Society at Bari excites great interest. The society has for a long time been the scourge of the vicinity. Several secret assassinations have been traced to its members, one in particular of a lovely young woman, whose murder, three years ago, in a vineyard near Bari, for a long time puzzled the authorities. It is now pretty well established that she was suspected of having accidentally overheard some facts of great importance to the society to keep concealed. The Mala Vitas, however, confined themselves chiefly to petty robbery and extortion. They levied blackmail in all directions and inspired such terror that no tradesman dared to refuse to one of the Mala Vitas anything that he asked. The evil become so great that the central depot was appealed to by influential inhabitants of Bari. The government acted promptly and vigorously. A force of military was sent to the districts strong enough to overawe opposition, and with orders to deal summarily with any outbreak of lawlessness. The military were not expected and arrests by wholesale followed without delay, the greater number of the Mila Vitas were gathered into prison. A considerable number made their escape and have left Italy for various parts of the world. Others offered to emigrate if released, but the officers refused to make any bargain and resolved to push the prosecution. This is being done amid greater excitement than has prevailed for a long time at a trial in Italy. It is not certain that, notwithstanding the large force of troops, the trial will pass without an armed conflict with the friends of the prisoners. The affair has resolved itself into an issue between public authority and the secret society, and unless the Mala Vitas are crushed out the Government may find its very existence menaced by that and similar organizations.

STEP BY STEP.

EVENTS WHICH BROUGHT ABOUT THE PRESENT COMPLICATIONS.

The following summary will enable the reader, who has not closely followed all the steps in the controversy between this country and Italy, to get a fair understanding of the events which have led up to the present complications:

The first official correspondence concerning the lynching of the Italians was written by Gov. Francis T. Nicholls, of Louisiana, on March 21, to Secretary Blaine, who on March 15, had telegraphed the Governor that Baron Fava had represented to President Harrison that among the prisoners lynched on the previous day, March 14, were three or four subjects of the King of Italy. Gov. Nicholls replied that it was probable that two or three of those killed were Italian subjects, but he believed most of them were citizens of the United States. The Grand-Jury had been charged by the court to investigate the killing and Gov. Nicholls stated that he assumed that the affair was under investigation. This letter was received by Secretary Blaine on March 24 and made public on that day.

A copy of this document was sent to Baron Fava, who it appears received it as the ultimatum of the American Government, and as such cabled it to Rome. Close upon the heels of this come Baron Fava's recall. On the evening of April 2 Mr. Blaine made public the correspondence between himself and Baron Fava, as the representatives of their respective Governments. The first letter, dated March 31, was from Minister Fava to Mr. Blaine and stated that the killing was a patent violation of the treaty existing between the countries, and that the Italian Government demanded the following reparation:

1. The official assurance by the Federal Government that the guilty parties should be brought to justice.
2. The recognition, in principle, that an indemnity is due to the relatives of the victims.

Baron Fava added that Secretary Blaine had informed him that the United States Government could not concur in this view of the case, and for this reason the Italian Government had recalled its Minister at Washington. Baron Fava said he intended departing as soon as possible, leaving Marquis Imperiali, the Italian Secretary of Legation, in charge of the business of his Government in this country.

Under date of April 1 Secretary Blaine wrote to Marquis Imperiali expressing regret at Baron Fava's recall. Mr. Blaine said that under the Constitution of the United States the States were given the right to conduct trials for crimes committed within their respective borders and therefore the Federal Government having no jurisdiction in the matter could not give the guarantee demanded by Italy. Even if it had such jurisdiction the Federal Government could not guarantee that the murderers would be punished. It was a mistake, however, for Baron Fava to declare that the Government declined to consider the demand for indemnity for the relatives of the victims. The Federal Government recognized the principle of indemnity to those Italian subjects who may have been wronged by a violation of the treaty of 1871 between the two nations.

After Baron Fava had been instructed to present his recall and had obeyed instructions, he received a telegram ordering him to withhold the recall until he received further instructions, if Secretary Blaine was willing to make proper reparation. The telegram was received too late however, to prevent the recall being presented.

Premier Rudini then expressed himself as having the greatest confidence in the sincerity and justice of the United States Government, and said he would wait and learn of the intentions of the Louisiana Government. In any event he was confident there would be a satisfactory adjustment of the trouble.

Baron Fava departed from Washington on the afternoon of April 7, taking the train for New York, and he sailed from the latter place yesterday for Rome.

HUSTON'S SUCCESSOR.

E. H. Nebeker of Indiana—He Is a Typical Republican.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 11.—Mr. Nebeker, who will succeed Huston as United States Treasurer, is a resident of Covington, and has been Auditor of Fountain County and a banker in that town. He has been prominent in Republican politics for years, and at various times has been a member of the State Central Committee. At the beginning of the Harrison Administration he was a candidate for the United States Marshalship of Utah, and another man was appointed. Mr. Nebeker has had extended business and political experience. He is about 50 years of age. At a conference here of the prominent Republicans of Indiana, just after the election last November, Nebeker gave Harrison a terrible turning over, locating the Republican defeat at the doors of the Administration, and when Brush of Crawfordsville followed suit and added that it was by boodle the Republicans had carried Indiana in 1880 and that was the only method by which they could win, Nebeker initiated the applause that greeted Brush's statements. He is a typical Republican.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—United States Treasurer Huston and Mr. E. H. Nebeker arrived here this afternoon on the same train from Indianapolis. Mr. Nebeker went at once to the Executive Mansion, and subsequently Mr. Nebeker, accompanied by Private Secretary Halford, called on Secretary Foster at the Treasury Department. Mr. Nebeker also had a conference with Assistant Treasurer Whelpey about the business of the Treasurer's office. Mr. Huston, by invitation, dined with the President at 6 o'clock this evening. The general understanding is that Mr. Nebeker has been offered and accepted the office of Treasurer and that the announcement will be made on Monday.

SECRETARY PROCTOR.

He Refuses to Discuss the Succession to the Vermont Senatorship.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 11.—The special train on which Secretary Proctor is making his hurried trip from San Francisco to Washington, passed through Buffalo at 7:20 o'clock this morning. The Secretary was in his berth when seen by a reporter. In response to a question he said: "There is no special significance attached to my hurried trip. I am particularly anxious to see the President on official business before he leaves Washington on his trip."

"It has been said that the threatened uprising of the Pine Ridge Agency Indians, in connection with all other tribes, is the immediate cause of your transcontinental flight," said the reporter.

"Not so. My reasons for returning are as I have stated."

"Do you anticipate spring trouble among the Indians?"

"The Indian question is an unsolved one."

"Has not your trip some connection with the Vermont Senatorship? Are you not a candidate for Mr. Edmunds' seat? Did you not receive word that Mr. Edmunds intended to resign, and is not that why you are returning?"

The Secretary hesitated and then slowly answered that he had been so far away from home that he could not say much about the matter. He had read of Mr. Edmunds' resignation.

Mr. Proctor did not act as though he was surprised, and his manner indicated that he had hopes in the direction of the Vermont Senatorship. The Secretary also said he had found the military posts he visited in the main in good condition.

FORTUNES OF A WAIF.

Beguiled From the Land of His Birth, He Loses an Inheritance.

WEST POINT, Ga., April 11.—The death of Rodrigues Hidalgo, a farmer living on the banks of the banks of the Chattahoochie River, closes a remarkable life story. Maj. Herndon of one of the Georgia regiments in the Mexican war became attached to a 9-year-old boy in the City of Mexico, who had ran away from his parents, and asked him to come to the United States with him. The boy consented and thus became a member of Maj. Herndon's family. In 1863 it was learned that the father of young Hidalgo, who was immensely wealthy, had died and there were no known heirs to the estate. The Confederate Secretary of State was induced to attempt some negotiations with the Mexican Government to secure the recognition of young Hidalgo's rights, but owing to the confusion of the war nothing could be done. After the war Hidalgo renewed his efforts, making a trip to the City of Mexico, but he found himself hampered by official red tape. The question at last resolved itself down to one of identity, but the death in battle of Maj. Herndon removed the only witness who could give positive testimony. This added to the fact that deep feeling prevailed against Americans, the case went against him.

Peoria Pugs to Fight.

PEORIA, Ill., April 11.—To-day Frank Berry of Streator and John Connors of Springfield, two bantam weights, signed articles of agreement for a finish fight which will take place in this city on the night of May 2. The men are evenly matched and anxious to meet. They fought to a draw a few months ago and have desired to settle the matter ever since. It will be for a purse of $500. Jack Welsh, the Peoria middle-weight, and Jack Wilkes of St. Louis will also fight to a finish in this city inside of three weeks.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

Plans Proposed for the Defense of English Colonies.

HEALY LEADS THE M'CARTHY FACTION IN PARLIAMENT.

Empress Frederick Welcomed to Berlin—The Uprising in India—Kaiser William's Visit to England—Queen Victoria at Grasse—Russia's Military Movements—Events in Europe.

LONDON, April 11.—A discussion is going on among military and naval men, and in the newspapers, as to whether England needs an army for home defense. The weight of naval opinion is that the army is a perfectly useless incumbrance; that the navy can do all that is required, and that, should the navy prove inadequate to protect England's food supply, defense would then become a question, not of fighting, but of holding out against starvation. To this view the army officers are of course unwilling to agree, and they contend that the army is as necessary on land as the navy on the sea. Meantime, recruiting languishes in consequence of the better opportunities and income of civilian employment, and the army is with difficulty maintained at a fair standard of efficiency. England finds most of her best troops to-day in India, where the soldiers' wages offer a sufficient temptation to the bold and hardy among the natives, and where the men are more obedient to drill. In Africa, too, it is said that the Soudanese, under British command, make splendid soldiers. Military authorities admit that for the maintenance of her foreign possessions England will have to depend more and more upon the people that live in them, reserving native British troops for home defense and aggressive warfare abroad.

THE TROUBLE IN INDIA.

The trouble in India continues to be the chief topic of discussion in all circles. The British have not yet forgotten the days of the Sepoy rebellion and the news of the Manipure encounter sent a thrill through the country like an electric shock. Later news, of course, dispelled the first apprehensions. Many an imaginaay picture was drawn by English mothers, sweethearts and wives of soldiers and officials now in Hindoostan in the watches of the night, of the whole peninsula a scene of carnage and distress. The statement that the nation of hero worshipers is not satisfied unless it has a new idol every six months has been again proved true by the manner in which Lieut. Grant has been extolled for his bravery. One would think from the columns of adulation that have been poured out upon him and from the toasts and speeches that have been awarded to him at public and private dinners that he was considered at least equal to the Duke of Wellington and far superior to Chinese Gordon. As in these national tragedies there must always be a villian, Chief Commissioner Quinton has been selected to play this roll and universally blamed and condemned for his indiscretion. His memory has its defenders, however, and it will not probably be long before the tide turns a little in his favor. There is no doubt whatever that Lieut. Grant with his slender force of Ghoorkhas made a gallant resistance to the equally gallant and determined attack of the Manipuris. The severity of the fight is well proved by the heavy loss of the Manipuris. Meanwhile an investigation of the causes which led to the massacre of the Ghoorkhas and of Chief Commissioner Quinton has already begun and is being vigorously prosecuted, and as there are no signs of any further trouble the tragic episode may be considered closed for the present. The blunder of the War Department in sending the Snider cartridges for use in Martini rifles, which was the chief cause of the disaster, will not be easily overlooked and criticisms of the officials of the department continue to pour in thick and fast.

THE KAISER'S VISIT.

The forthcoming visit of Emperor William, which is to begin on or about June 29, continues to excite both court and social circles. He is to stay at Buckingham Palace for a week, then go to Windsor Castle for the wedding of Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein and Prince Albert of Anhalt-Deasau, which ceremony is to take place in St. George's Church on Tuesday, July 7. The Emperor will remain at Windsor for two days as the guest of the Queen, and on leaving he will probably visit the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Portsmouth, and proceed thence on his yacht to Plymouth. Labouchere, in referring to the Emperor's visit, alludes to his perpetual motion craze, and says that in addition to his visit to England and the witnessing of the Austrandall maneuvers, and Norway he has hinted at a visit to Amsterdam and Brussels. During his stay in London a state ball and concert will be given at Buckingham Palace and a ball at the German Embassy.

It must be the fashion at present for royalty to travel. The Empress of Austria has unexpectedly arrived at Athens where she will remain until she goes to Wiesbaden, and the King of Greece is to leave Athens soon for Copenhagen.

AMERICANS IN LONDON.

The society journals begin to allude to the expected influx of Americans for the London season, and indulge in some pleasent sarcasm regarding the incursion which is annually growing larger.

The death of the Hon. George Cavendish Bentinck, whose son married a daughter of the late Maturin Livingston, New York, and sister of Mrs. Ogden Mills, Jr., will take from the functions of the season this young American matron, who is considered one of the most cultured women in English society. Her forced abstenance from the gayeties will be particularly felt by ambitious American girls. Her influence has been always exercised in favor of her countrywomen, and she could secure cards of invitations to the most exclusive of London houses. Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts owes her introduction here to Mr. Bentinck. Much regret is expressed also by the society journals over the fact that Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will not be here this season.

THE QUEEN AT GRASSE.

The Queen continues to enjoy herself at Grasse and society is laughing over the pranks played by her Indian servants, whom she insists upon taking with her on all occasions. Labouchere tells the story of one of them amusing himself during the Queen's journey from Cherbourg to Paris by playing with the alarm signal which led to the stoppage of the train and much excitement and a delay of twenty minutes.

LIQUORS AND OPIUM.

One of the features of the week has been the attack upon the English liquor dealers and opium merchants in India. Mr. Goschen told a delegation of liquor dealers that, notwithstanding their support of the Conservative party, he did not think the duties on liquors would be removed. They immediately held an indignation meeting and denounced the Government for abandoning their interests. Mr. Goschen's colleagues are exceedingly angry with him and assert that his treatment of the liquor dealers was an astounding blunder. The arguments of the opponents of the opium trade in India will probably compel the the Indian Government to find a substitute, if possible, for the opium tax, but as the Indian Budget is already very weak, the lack of this tax might mean bankruptcy.

NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS.

The Maybrick poisoning case is about to enter upon a new phase. Within the next few days a treatise by Mr. Alex. McDougall will be issued dealing with the whole case from a legal, scientific and documentary point of view. The evidence which Mr. McDougall has been able to collect will tend to promote an agitation for a reconsideration of the sentence of Mrs. Maybrick.

The intense depression in the iron trade is likely to lead to claims for reduction of royalty rents in many instances, and it gives renewed interest to the report that is expected to be made by the royal commission on mining royalties before the close of the session.

The steamer Empress of Japan of the Canadain Pacific Railway Co.'s new line of steamships, which is to connect with that railroad and ply between Vancouver, British Columbia, and Japan, left Liverpool at 1 o'clock this afternoon on her trip around the world, which she will complete before going into regular service. Every cabin was taken. An opportunity will be afforded the passengers who sail from Liverpool of visiting the ruins of Pompeii and Mount Vesuvius. The third and last ship of the same line, the Empress of China, will leave Liverpool on a similar voyage about June 15.

THE LAND BILL.

FEW IRISH MEMBERS TAKE PART IN THE DISCUSSION—HEALY AS LEADER.

LONDON, April 11.—The delegates on the land purchase bill have brought but few Irish members to Westminster, Ireland being represented there this week by about five McCarthyites and three Parnellites. The general attitude of both sections toward the bill is favorable as it will undoubtedly go a long way towards settling the land question. Tim Healy has boldly taken the lead of the McCarthyites for though Sexton is constantly in the House he is inactive. McCarthy himself knows nothing of the facts or technicalities of the land question which leaves Healy full play. Friction is certain to arise between the Irish members and the British Radicals before the bill is finished, as the Radicals are strongly opposed to it.

Laboucher yesterday declared in a speech that unless the Irish members supported a certain amendment of his it would show they were unfit for home rule and he for one would not assist in giving it to them. But despite his threat the Irish members of both sections voted against him. It will be interesting to see now what Labouchere will do to destroy home rule. The truth is that the bill will be a boon to Irish tenants. Neither section of the Irish party can afford to oppose it. Further developments of the radical policy on this matter are eagerly anticipated.

PLEASED WITH THE DECISION.

DUBLIN, April 11.—Mr. T. Harrington, M. P., is exceedingly well pleased with the decision of the executive council of the National League in Cincinnati and said to-day: "I know Mr. Parnell will be glad to consider the suggestion sent by the American executive council." Referring to Mr. Dillon's letter he explained that it was not one written since the controversy arose. The reference plainly was to a letter written by Mr. Dillon at Parnell's instance before the visit to America of Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien with the other delegates. Mr. Harrington said:

"Of course Mr. Parnell is co-operating with me and will be very glad to welcome the good offices of our friends, the leaders of the Irish movement in America, to restore the Irish party to strength and unity upon the principle upon which it was formed and received American support, viz: that it should be independent of English party complications and independent of English dictation. With regard to the proposed convention I have no doubt but that every effort will be made by the supporters of Mr. Parnell to render it a success. I hope, however, that the friends of the Irish nationality of America will look upon the difference in the Irish party as a mere quarrel on the question of leadership. Every effort is being made to reduce the movement in Ireland to the position of being a mere adjunct to English Whig politics and I think that any Irish-American who would stand indifferent in such a struggle would simply show that he regarded it as of little importance whether Englishmen or Irishmen should lead in Irish politics or should rule the Irish nation."

WELCOMED TO BERLIN.

MEETING OF THE KAISER AND THE EX-EMPRESS FREDERICK.

BERLIN, April 11.—The ex-Empress Frederick has been received with distinguished regard by the Kaiser upon her return from England. It was their first meeting since the Paris excitement and the Kaiser's evidence of deep affection for his mother was manifestly intended as another significant hint to the French, who, in his opinion, had insulted her. The ex-Empress Frederick was called in consultation with the Kaiser and Chancellor Caprivi soon after her arrival, and it is understood that she gave her son a verbal statement of her French experiences with her views as to their political meaning.

BISMARCK AND THE SOCIALISTS.

It is not considered at all certain that Prince Bismarck will be elected from Geestemunde to the Reichstag. The Social Democrats have begun to organize a powerful opposition to his candidacy and they hope, with the aid of other elements, to accomplish his defeat. This opposition was unexpected, as it was thought that all parties would be gratified by the honor of having such a representative. The Social Democracy is, however, displaying great activity throughout Germany in response to the revival of police prosecution.

RUSSIAN MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

There is a disposition to attach rather more importance than usual to the reports of Russian military movements on the Austrian frontier. That, sooner or later, the diplomatic questions pending between the two countries would be raised in an acute form has, of course, been foreseen throughout. They are not questions which settle themselves by the lapse of time, and Russia has simply been put out of court becouse her military preparations were incomplete. Putting surmises aside, this much may be said with certainty, that the least indications of a disposition on the part of the Russian foreign office to reopen the Eastern question just now would cause far more serious apprehension than any of the successive Russian scares of recent years.

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A host of Crown witnesses against Parnellite disturbers at a McCarthyite meeting were arrested at Carrick-on-Shannon yesterday, for refusing to attend the court proceedings.

The well-known author, Leslie Stephens, is ill with pleurisy at Rome.

Thomas Keay Tapling, conservative member of the British Parliament and Lieut.-Col. C. J. Hambrough, conservative member of Parliament for Dorset, died yesterday.

MUST PAY THEIR LICENSES.

The Police Seize Fashionable Vehicles in the West End.

The owners of carriages who have not paid their licenses are likely to have an unpleasant time as the police are on the alert and arresting the drivers and impounding the horses and vehicles that are delinquent. Yesterday was quite a field day for the police in the West End, and the occupants of many handsome carriages were compelled to leave them and proceed to their homes on foot, while their vehicles were escorted to the police stations and held until licenses were procured.

LABOR IN EUROPE.

The Purpose for Which the Royal Commission Was Created.

ITS PERSONNEL REVIEWED BY JOHN BURNS, THE SOCIALIST.

How Trades Unionists and Masters Are Represented—Some Defects Which Will Prove Barriers to the Progress of Its Work—The Women Ignored in Its Make-Up.

LONDON, April 11.—The new Labor Commission that all the working men in England are talking about to-day is of distinctly international importance. The time has gone by when any important measure affecting labor interests can be viewed from a narrow, insular standpoint. If this commission is going to strike at the root of depression in trade and oppression of capitalists, which affects the laboring men all over the world to-day, it must ascertain to what extent labor in England is affected by foreigners who come here and work for low wages, or by emigrants from Europe who are filtered through our manufacturing centers to America. Such commission must particularly inquire into the increasing employment of cheap labor from India, Japan and China. It cannot discuss the measures affecting the reduction of hours and increase of wages without being brought face to face with the fact that while English-speaking workingmen are obliged to meet Asiatic opposition the hours of labor cannot be reduced and wages will not be increased. I am sorry to say that in my opinion the composition of this commission is not calculated to inspire the hearts of workingmen with hope. Beyond question, it will result in placing before the public, valuable testimony about existing relations between capital and labor, which would otherwise remain practically buried. There are practical enough men on the commission who have the cause of labor at heart to assure this, but it seems hardly likely that when all is done, any official report will be submitted suggesting practical measures for bettering the condition of laboring masses. It is not at all unlikely that the Tories on the commission will present one report, the Liberals another, the Political Economists a third and Labor Reformers a fourth. Nothing seems more unlikely than that such a curiously selected body of men can agree on anything.

THE FIRST BLUNDER.

In the first place the commission is singularly unfortunate in the selection of its Chairman. Lord Hartington has never shown an intimate acquaintance with social or industrial questions, which the commission will be called upon to investigate. Lord Derby, besides being too much identified with landed invested interests, is not qualified to deliberate upon important questions affecting capital and labor. His income from inherited lands alone is about $1,000,000 yearly, fully one-half of which he draws from Liverpool districts where the recent dock strikes affected his personal pocket. So far as the great shipping industry of Great Britain is concerned, labor gets practically no representation, while from the master's point of view Ismay and Harland are not the best men who could have been selected. I don't object to them simply because they are masters, but since the Government is going into this thing with a view of collecting data to be spread throughout the civilized world, it might at least have selected experts.

Another mistake was selecting Belton, who is chairman of the Caledonian Railway Co., to represent the Scotch railway interests. This man is neither one thing nor the other. Any man familiar with the troubles of railway employes in England, wishing to select a railway employer who could discuss them unhampered by political considerations, could have found twenty men better fitted than Belton.

Irish labor is practically unrepresented on the commission. There is no question but the Government was exceedingly unwise in rejecting Davitt. This is not a political commission. Davitt was the choice of the Irish workingmen for their representation on the commission; without regard to the political split in the Irish party. It was immaterial to them whether Davitt was recommended by Parnell or McCarthy. Naturally, though, his name was suggested by McCarthy, because Davitt was identified in the present attempt to oust Parnell. The Irish laborers have always fought their agrarian battles through political organizations. It certainly seems grossly unfair that the father of the Land League should be excluded from representing them on this commission. It is only fair to say that Austin will in a measure represent the trades union movements in Ireland, but he knows very little about the difficulties which hamper unskilled labor there. Taken altogether, his selection as opposed to Davitt is a misfortune for the Irish laborers.

TRADES' UNION REPRESENTATION.

The old trades' unionism is fairly represented on the commission by Trow, Abraham, Burt and Mawsdley. In selecting men for the commission like this it is impossible to please everybody. Various trades unions throughout the country are finding fault because their particular delegates were not selected. Aside from the fact that no room was made for labor representatives from the iron and steel engineering industries, I think the old trades' unions were fairly treated. The new trades' union, so called, has only one representative, Tom Mann, who is a very able fellow. But fully 800,000 laborers belonging to the new trades unions of Great Britain feel themselves severely troubled. It was the new trades unionism which gave birth to the labor agitation, making this commission necessary. Without adequate representation from the organized laborers enrolled among the new unions, the commission will be the play of "Hamlet," without Hamlet. I am showered with questions asking me how it is I am not on the commission. It was generally expected I would be. Several newspapers went so far as to announce my appointment. I suspect the Government thought I should want to go much deeper into the bed rock of labor troubles than this commission is inclined to venture. I am a Socialist and proud of it. Socialistic teachings for the past few years have stimulated labor organizations, and have brought powerful unions for the general benefit of the laboring man into existence. It is also distinctly unfair that the played-out political economy of the hide-bound type, which exists in America as well as here, should be represented on the commission, while the new school of political economy as represented by Bernard Shaw and Sidney Webb should be excluded.

THE GREAT UNEMPLOYED.

Possibly I was not asked to join the commission because I publicly reproached the Prince of Wales in a speech made in the London County Council for wasting his time in gambling. I was told at the time that this affront to royalty spoiled my chances of a nomination. If this is true, well and good. It only shows how well-timed was my criticism of the conduct of one of our greatest figures in England's army of the unemployed. The results of this commission on the cause of labor ought to be the inception of an international congress every year to follow out the lines suggested by the Berlin Congress. One of the results to England will certainly be to expose the inferiority of her methods in dealing with labor from a statistical point of view. I trust the American labor bureaus may be imitated. We have nothing of the kind here. To conclude, I think is is shameful that women's labor is not directly represented on the commission. Women have come to stay in labor organizations in England, and women employes already number 1,000,000 more than men, and this studied ostracism, despite their earnest entreaty to be represented, will be remembered against the Tory Government when women secure the political franchise, which must ultimately come to them. (Signed) JOHN BURNS.

NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.

Col. Hobbs' Force of Deputies Assembled With Their "Best Girls."

A novel entertainment was given at Elks' Hall, corner of Sixth and Walnut streets, last night. It was gotten up by the enterprising young men (and old ones, too, in the office of Col. W. A. Hobbs, Recorder of Deeds, and without the Colonel's knowledge until the plans had all been laid. Mr. Edw. Hunt is said to have been the father of the scheme, and the object of it was, as he said last night, to give the wives and sweethearts of the forty Assistant Recorders an opportunity to make one another's acquaintance. Every member of the force was given the privilege of inviting two gentlemen friends, and it was understood that no gentleman should be admitted to the hall unaccompanied by a lady. The affair was a sort of a social promenade concert and ball combined with a bouquet accompaniment and seasoned also with a neat little speech explanatory of the history of the enterprise and delivered in Col. Hobbs' inimitable style. The hero of the evening was Mr. James Clements, the father of the office. Mr. Clements is 73 years old, but was as active and lively last night as a young man of 20. He has charge in the office of "General Record 1003," and the handsome dancing programmes last night were decorated with a picture of that record book. Mr. Hun acted as musical director and also as a member of the Committee of Arrangements with Messrs. Louis C. Spies, Louis F. Zepp and S. S. De John. The Reception Committee was composed of Wm. A. Hobbs, Wm. Brunswick, Geo. L. Ritter, H. Eberhard, Ernest S. Miller, G. C. Gausman, E. Lundt, Jr., F. A. Farnham, Geo. E. Kohlhund and H. Brockmeyer. On the Floor Committee were E. A. Mepham, Adolph K. Hilmer, Fred Dauernheim, John S. Pohlman, Frank Zivny, Chas. F. Steltz, Lancelot Ryan, S. A. Adreon, Fred Kolb and John H. Higdon. The credit for the splendid banquet was due to Messrs. Nick Leonard, Chas. A. Goersch, Wm. H. Miller, H. S. Brockmeyer, Theo. Horman, Thos. M. Vermillion, Wm. G. Gallion, Jas. Clements, J. E. Phillips and James Bradley.

A SINGULAR SUIT.

The Baltimore Equitable Insurance Society in Trouble.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 11.—Salina Thomas and Susie J. Pollard by James Pollard, her next friend, through Pollard & Sappington, W. Starr Gebhart and Albert S. J. Owens, their attorneys, filed a bill in the City Circuit Court against the "Baltimore Equitable Society for insuring houses from loss of fire," asking for the appointment of a receiver. The bill states that the complainants are holders of sundry policies issued by the company and that the company has been doing business from the year 1794 up to the present time; that during that period it has accumulated the enormous surplus of $1,800,000; that no part of the profits made by the company have been by it distributed to the policy-holders, though the charter of the company requires it to be done.

The bill, which is filed in behalf of all in any manner interested in the fund, asks for a receiver on the ground that the corporation has legally expired, or has been abusing its franchises; that a receiver of all the property of the company be appointed, and its affairs wound up and distribution made to those entitled.

A GIANT WOMAN'S BONES.

The Strange Discoveries of a Scientific Society in Texas.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., April 11.—Several weeks ago some curious discoveries were reported near Era in the southwest portion of the county and that community was considerably excited over the affair. A gentleman in town to-day stated that Col. Talley of Dallas, representing an English scientific society, had been out there for several days prosecuting the investigation and that he had just discovered the remains of a giant woman with a large gold-mounted and ancient modeled tucking comb beneath her head. This is in the nature of other discoveries made several weeks ago by a party from Illinois which led to the investigation by Mr. Talley. He stated to your informant that there was something in store for the theological students and historians as well as the scientific world. The place of the discovery is known as the Clear Creek Catacombs and many curious things have been found there in the past six months.

A TEST CASE.

The Wyoming Courts About to Decide an Intricate Question.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 11.—An application for an injunction was made to-day by a number of tax-payers of this County to restrain the County Treasurer from paying a warrant issued by the County Commissioners, in favor of G. W. Hoyt, one of the commissioners. The case excites a great deal of interest throughout Wyoming, as it tests a law passed by the last Legislature forbidding County, State or municipal officers from furnishing supplies or doing contract work for the department with which they are connected.

Mr. Hoyt, who is a dentist, has been a County Commissioner for four years, and has during most of that time furnished the county with all the drugs that it has used. Notwithstanding the passage of the law, Mr. Hoyt has continued supplying the drugs and the Board of Commissioners, of which he is a member, approved his bills and issued him a warrant. The present action will be pushed through the courts to ascertain if the law can be carried into effect.

Tennessee Crop Outlook.

JACKSON, Tenn., April 11.—Your correspondent had an interview to-day with one of the largest fruit growers in West Tennessee. He says an examination of the strawberries and fruit trees show that the late cold weather did but very little, if any, damage to the fruit crop in this section. The outlook promises a large yield of strawberries, peaches, apples, peas, etc. Farmers are busy planting corn and preparing land to plant cotton. Wheat looks well. Farmers throughout West Tennessee have sown an unusually large crop of clover, oats and grasses. Fruit growers will begin to ship strawberries in large quantities by the last of this month.

Pulled the Wrong Tooth.

BOSTON, April 11.—A suit for $2,000 has been instituted against Dr. U. K. Mayo by Mrs. Jane S. Fowle. She charges that an apprentice in the office of Dr. Mayo pulled the wrong tooth while she was under the effects of laughing gas.

Marine.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Arrived: Steamer Columbia, from Hamburg; Bohemia, from Hamburg. Pennland, from Antwerp.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Missouri Republican Colony Discussing State Politics.

DECISIONS AND ORDERS ISSUED BY THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

The Recent St. Louis Election Cuts a Figure in National Politics—An Anti-Harrison Sentiment Abroad—Items of News Culled at the Capital—Personal Notes and Minor Mention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11.—The leading Missouri officials here are very much broken up over the defeat of the Republicans at the city election, and the fond hopes they cherished regarding a successful state movement are gradually vanishing. Principal among the Republicans here who are ambitious and who would sacrifice a great deal to have the Republican party in Missouri united and solidified is Gen. George Shields, Assistant Attorney-General. The latter never permits an opportunity to escape him where there is a possibility of learning something new regarding the party situation in the State. Of late the General and other prominent party men here have been canvassing the condition of affairs with a view of straightening out things before the time arrives for nominating a State ticket. One of the strong party workers said to-day that it was already becoming a question as to who would make an acceptable and available candidate for Governor. There are a great many points to be taken into consideration in the labor that would devolve upon the next convention. One of the most important of these was the deplorable and divided condition of party affairs in the city of St. Louis, and strange it was, said he, that when the party was well organized throughout the State, the city factions were in the worst kind of shape.

It may seem a little strange, but the prominent Missouri Republicans in office here favor compromising in most any way in order to harmonize matters. While some of them do not love Mr. Filley, they appreciate the fact that he is a factor worth having around when there is a fight on hands. The course of the Republican newspaper in St. Louis is a subject of some comment, and that journal is beginning to be recognized by some of them as a kind of a "disorganizing angel."

ANTI-HARRISON.

While a State ticket has been the subject of some discussion, it is more than likely that the next delegation to the Republican National Convention is the paramount question of interest. It is understood that there is a strong anti-Harrison element in the State, which it becomes the President's friends to take care of. Missouri has fared well by the present Administration, and those who have enjoyed the profits naturally regard it a duty to be on guard in its behalf."

THE DEPARTMENTS.

DECISIONS BY THE EXECUTIVE BRANCHES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11.—Secretary Noble has instructed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to make a demand upon the Dubuque & Pacific Railroad Co. for a reconveyance to the United States of all the lands held to have been excepted from its grant of May 15, 1858. The lands in question lie within the State of Iowa and along the line of road between Dubuque and Sioux City. They are declared to have been excepted from the grant by reason of existing preemption filings and entries at the date of the definite location of the road. This action is taken preparatory to bringing suit to recover in case the railroad company refuses to reconvey. There are about seventy-five tracts involved in this decision.

The Treasury Department to-day redeemed $169,500 4½ per cent bonds, making total redemptions to date under the circular of Oct. 9, $14,837,950. The Union National Bank of New Brighton, Pa., capital $50,000, was to-day authorized to begin business. The following applications for authority to organize national banking associations have been filed with the Comptroller of Currency: The First National of Marshall, Minn., by H. M. Langlan, Decotah, Io., and his associates. The First National Bank of Goliad, Tex., by W. B. Campbell and his associates. The application of the State of Illinois for her share of the direct tax—$794,558—was to-day received at the Treasury Department.

The Treasury Department has informed the Armour Packing Co. of Kansas City, Mo., that tin plate entered at New Orleans before July, 1891, will be dutiable at the rate of 1 cent per pound.

The Treasury Department has decided that the law which permits grain imported from Canada to be ground in the United States and returned is not applicable to Mexico.

Jouaquin Bernado Caldo, the charge d'arms ad interim of Costa Rica, had a conference with Postmaster-General Wanamaker to-day in regard to carrying out the provisions of the postal subsidy law.

CAPITAL CULLINGS.

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER OF CHARITIES—ITEMS OF INTEREST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11.—The President has appointed Richard C. Kerens of Missouri to be a member of the Intercontinental Railway Commission in place of George M. Pullman, resigned.

The new Commissioner of Charities for the District of Columbia, Mr. Warner of Nebraska, called upon the President to-day and thanked him for his appointment. Mr. Warner comes here from Nebraska and will receive a salary of $3,000 a year for supervising the various charitable institutions that are provided for by Congressional appropriations.

Chief Clerk McLean, who, by the way, would grace the Supervising Architect's desk himself, is one of the most amiable officers in the Treasury Department. He remarked this morning that he did not know who would succeed Mr. Windrim and seemed quite interested in the report that a Chicago man would get the office. It has been suspected that Philadelphia would for the second time draw the prize. The powerful influence of Senator Quay, together with that of Mr. Windrim, is supposed to be behind Mr. Lindley Johnson of that city, who is understood to be an applicant for the place. If the office goes West it will be but another sign of the influeuce of Western politics when pitted against that of the East. Many of Mr. Harrison's appointments have been given to the populous States of the West.

GEN. JACKSON'S NIECE.

An elderly lady, Mrs. C. Davidson, called at the White House this morning and met the President. Mrs. Davidson claims to be a niece of Gen. Jackson, and remarked to Col. Dinsmore that she had not entered the White House before since she was a girl back in the 30s. She stated that she was in needy circumstances, and had traveled all the way from Oregon City on charity contributions. Her destination is Norfolk, her old home. The President shook her cordially by the hand and gave instructions to have transportation provided for her to Norfolk. Her husband was an officer in the Mexican war and Col. Dinsmore inquired if she drew a pension. She said she did not and did not know how to apply for one. The kind-hearted Colonel then escorted her to an attorney's office and an application was speedily prepared. During the recent floods in Oregon, Mrs. Davidson's only son was drowned, and her property, amounting to some thousands, was destroyed.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. Harrison was entertained at luncheon yesterday by Mrs. Noble, the wife of the Secretary of the Interior. A number of ladies were invited to meet her, among them Mrs. Blaine, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Rusk, Mrs. Garfield, Lady Pauncefote, Mme. Guzeman, Mrs. Brown, the Misses Halstead and Mrs. Henderson.

James M. Lewis, St. Louis, is a late arrival.

Congressman Spinola was reported to-night as resting easier. His condition continues critical.

Gen. Rosecrans is considered out of danger. He is reported as much stronger to-night and expects to leave his room next week.

The President had a good many prominent callers to-day. Among them were Senators F. M. Cockrell of Missouri, P. B. Plumb of Kansas, John Sherman of Ohio, Wm. Chandler of New Hampshire, Attorney-General Miller, Secretary Noble and Representative Caldwell.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison and Mrs. Robert McKee have decided to accompany President and Mrs. Harrison on their trip to California. Secretary Rusk has decided that he will not be able to go, owing to the necessity for his presence in the work of putting into execution the laws relative to exportation of meats and other official matters of importance.

THE MAN WHO ESCAPED BY SWIMMING.

Officer Kavanaugh Identifies James Conley as the Negro He Chased.

About 7:30 o'clock on the night of March 31 a laborer named Patrick McIntyre was stopped on the Levee at the foot of Olive street by three negroes, who held him up, went through his pockets and made away with a pocket-book containing $85. Officer Kavanaugh came around the corner just as the negroes were making away and gave chase to the hindmost of the highwaymen. The negro turned to the river and, seeing that he was cornered, made a desperate dash and sprang into the water. He was a good swimmer and soon disappeared in the darkness, beyond the steamers which lay at the dock. He was not seen to land and was supposed to have been drowned. Yesterday afternoon, however, Officer McMahon of the Central District arrested a negro named James Conley, alias Mountain Jack, who, according to rumors circulated by some of his companions, was wanted somewhere in the South on the charge of murder. When Officer Kavanaugh saw the man at the Four Courts he unhesitatingly identified him as the bold swimmer of the 31st inst. Conley persists in his denial of guilt and claims to know nothing of either of the charges which may be preferred against him. McIntyre was a stranger in the city and cannot now be found. In event that nothing can be learned to substantiate the murder rumor the prisoner will be sent into the First District Police Court to-morrow morning on the charge of vagrancy.

FRANK MAYO AND THE "ELKS."

The Actor Given a Breakfast by the St. Louis Lodge.

Mr. Frank Mayo, who has just completed a week's engagement at Pope's Theater, was given a breakfast yesterday morning by St. Louis Lodge, No. 9, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which Mr. Mayo was one of the earliest members.

The banquet-room in the Laclede Building, at Fourth and Olive streets, was richly decorated and festooned with hyacinths, ferns and smilax, and Mr. Frank Manning, the steward of the Elks Club, served a breakfast of seven courses. Mr. Frank Estes, the President of the Elks Club, presided and was assisted in entertaining Mr. Mayo by the following members of St. Louis Lodge of Elks: Chas. H. Joy, Exalted Ruler; H. Durand, Esteemed Leading Knight; Sig Koninski, Esteemed Loyal Knight; Lew A. Clarke, Secretary; Judge W. C. Jones, C. D. Coleman, Allen McDowell, H. C. Townsend, John W. Norton, J. R. Russel, A. Singer, Howard Blossom, C. H. Kalchen and R. H. Fowler of Louisville Lodge, No. 8.

P. T. BARNUM'S GRAVE.

It Is Guarded by Policemen to Keep Off Body-Snatchers.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 11.—A guard has been placed over the grave of P. T. Barnum. Yesterday after the grave had been rounded up and the floral emblems placed around it people began to pluck the flowers. The police were compelled to use their clubs to drive away the crowd that were despoiling the floral emblems. Curious people from out of town had gathered around the Barnum lot and were anxious to secure a flower as a keepsake. Two men were detailed to watch the grave during last night. To-day rumors have been freely circulated that the body is to be snatched. The family have become alarmed and have taken the precaution to set watch over the grave. To-night several stalwart men are patroling the cemetery. The guard will be kept on for some time.

The "Passion Play."

The "Passion Play" to be given under the auspices of the Woman's Humane Society at the Exposition next Tuesday week, the 21st, will be an exact representation of the great Ober-Ammergau play, which had its origin in a vow made in 1633, to avert a pestilence in that village. Up to the middle of the eighteenth century there was scarcely a town of any size in which during Lent, and particularly during Holy Week, there were no performances of the "Passion Tragedy." The colored views which the ladies have secured for the occasion are of the highest order of art. The Rev. Dr. Jno. Mathews will deliver the lecture, rendering it one of the most instructive entertainments ever offered the citizens of St. Louis.

Furniture Board of Trade.

The St. Louis Furniture Board of Trade will at its meeting next Thursday night consider the advisability of securing larger quarters than those now used in the Laclede Building. The membership is increasing by reason of the many benefits accruing to the members. The subject of supporting the new traffic commission by individual firms or by the organization will be acted upon. It is a most important matter to the furniture trade, as they state their rates have always been high and classifiations many times seemingly unjust. This board has energetic directors who are thoroughly alive to the trade's interests. After the meeting a fine colation will be served.

Brass Finishers.

Tuesday evening's meeting of the local Brotherhood of Brass Finishers and Polishers, No. 13, demonstrated a condition of prosperity, numerically and financially, not before experienced in this city. Fully 225 members in good standing were in attendance and heard a flattering report of the condition of the treasury, now under charge of Thomas H. Bosselle, late of the firm of Kupfler & Bosseller. Addresses of some length and deep interest were made by the President and others present. The brotherhood is now one of the strongest trade organizations in the city, with flattering prospects of future prosperity.

Henry M. Stanley in New York.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Henry M. Stanley, the famous explorer, is stopping at the Plaza Hotel. He will depart for England next Wednesday. Mr. Stanley has issued an appeal for an extra session of the Senate to have ratified the treaty between the United States and the Congo free State, of which Mr. Stanley is Governor, and also what is called the Brussels act, adopted by the anti-slavery conference last year. The Senate during its last session rejected the Brussels act and adjourned without having taken any action in regard to the treaty which was made in January last. Unless the treaty be ratified by July 2 the anti-slavery conference of 1890 will be of no effect.

Death of an Aged Jurist.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., April 11.—Judge Geo. A. Bicknall, aged 77 years, died to-night. He was on the circuit bench of Floyd County, and had been Commissioner of the Supreme Court and Congressmen for two terms.

THE CURSE OF NAAMAN.

ITS RECENT INVESTIGATION BY THE ENGLISH NATIONAL LEPROSY FUND.

A Report of the World's Lepers of To-Day—The Hideous Disease Gaining Ground in Some Countries—Koch Lymph Leprosy Experiments.

Dr. A. H. Ohmann-Dumesnil of this city is in receipt of the "Journal of the Leprosy Investigation Committee," published by the National Leprosy Fund of England, of which "H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, K. G.," is President. It is a remarkable report upon a remarkable subject. The National Leprosy Fund is an English organization, founded for the purpose of studying and fighting with scientific weapons the dread disease of leprosy.

The chief objects of the fund are stated as follows: First, the erection of an appropriate memorial to Father Damien in the Hawaiian Islands. Second, the formation of a fund, the interest on which is to be directed to the medical treatment and care of indigent British lepers in the United Kingdom. Third, the endowments of two studentships, the holders of which are to investigate the disease in the United Kingdom, in European countries and in other parts of the world. Fourth, the appointment of a commission, consisting of three members to be appointed in England and two by an India Auxiliary Committee, for the purpose of studying and reporting upon the history of leprosy in the British Empire of India.

In its General Committee the Fund numbers such distinguished men as the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Dukes of Norfolk and Westminster, the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Rt. Hon. John Morley, Sir William Jenner and others. The chairman of the Executive Committee is Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, and the bankers for the Fund are the Messrs. Coutts, Sir Samuel Scott & Co., and the London and Westminster Bank. The Leprosy Investigation Committee, appointed from the Fund Board, consists of Sir Joseph Fayrer, K. C. S. I., M. D.; Sir W. Guyer Hunter, K. C. M. G., M. P., M. D.; Jonathan Hutchinson, Esq., F. R. C. S., F. R. S., and Phineas S. Abraham, Esq., M. D.

THE INDIAN LEPROSY COMMISSION.

The Executive Committee appointed a Leprosy Commission to India for 1890-91, to study and report upon the leprosy question in India, as follows: Nominated by the Royal College of Physicians, Beaven Meane Rake, M. D., Medical Superintendent of the Trinidad Leper Asylum; nominated by the Executive Committee of the National Leprosy Fund, George Alfred Buckmaster, lecturer on physiology, St. George's Hospital; nominated by the Royal College of Surgeons, Alfredo Anthunes Kanthack, late of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. The Indian contingent to this commission, appointed by the Governor-General of India, to be associated in India with the British commissioners, consisted of Surgeon-Major A. Barclay, secretary to the Surgeon-General of India, and Surgeon-Major S. J. Thompson, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the Second Circle in the Northwest Provinces and Oudt. The *Journal* contains notes of this committee's report on leprosy in India and also many other careful reports and much correspondence as to the existence of leprosy in other countries.

The Indian Commission visited within the past year the Bombay Leper Asylum, the European Hospital at Bombay, which receives lepers as inmates; the Dhurumsola or asylum in the same city, where 170 lepers are collected, and where a certain number of streets are set apart for the accommodation of lepers and their families; the David Sassoon Infection Asylum at Poonah, containing 35 lepers; the two asylums for male and female lepers at Belgaum; 16 criminal lepers in the Yerronda jail at Poonah, and various leper institutions at Hyderabad, Madras and other points. The great questions investigated were the heredity of leprosy, its contagious features, the propagation of the specific poison through an unbroken surface of skin or mucous membrane, its propagation through a broken surface of skin or mucous membrane, and its propagation through air, water, food, earth, etc. Unfortunately the report of the commission is not published in full, but there are many interesting sub-reports and scientific discussions which throw much light on the subject of leprosy in India. In addition to its investigations at the points already named the Indian Commission visited Trichinopoly, Tangore, Madura, Calicut and Bungalore, examining a large number of cases in Government institutions, as also other cases gathered for them by the civil surgeons in the districts named. At Mandalay, Moulmein, Thayetmyo and Prome they examined 290 lepers and investigated the family history of several leprous families. Dr. Buckmaster, Surgeon-Major Barclay and Mr. Kanthack went through the Central Provinces in the districts of Jubbulpore and Nagpore, including the leper asylums at Allahabad. The five commissioners met again at Calcutta on Jan. 25, and are now traveling through the leprous districts of Bengal, the Northwest Provinces and the Punjaub.

DISCUSSION OF INDIAN LEPROSY.

The work of the commission has created widespread discussion of leprosy throughout India. An extract from the *Times of India* is given in the report, taking grounds against the theory of leprosy being communicable save through inoculation. Mere contact with lepers is declared to contain no element of danger to the healthy. The article also touches upon the question of the segregation of lepers and urges that it might be tried by the government in the cases of condemned leper criminals before proceeding to wholesale exile of the leprous. The article states that if leprosy were communicable by contact, Bombay would now number its lepers by tens of thousands instead of by hundreds. The general opinion formed by the result of the work of the commission in India seems to be that leprosy in that country is not on the increase, and that there is no great danger to be feared from the disease if kept under constant governmental scrutiny.

THE WORLD'S LEPERS.

Leprosy in Norway is discussed in the report by Dr. G. A. Hansen, physician-general of leprosy in the that country. He is a believer in the existence of the bacillus lepræ as the origin of the disease. In 1856 there were 2,871 lepers in Norway; now there are not 800. Leprosy is treated in several government asylums, entrance to which is compulsory in only a few cases, but lepers have been prevented from wandering at large about the country. The law compels a leper living at home to have his own bed, eating apparatus, etc., and to have his clothing washed separately. If he refuses to comply with these regulations he is obliged to enter an asylum. Dr. Hansen hopes for a still more marked decrease of leprosy within the next few years.

Dr. O. Von Peterson of St. Petersburg, Russia, reports leprosy on the increase in that country and states that there are two leper centers in St. Petersburg, the lepers being brought in from the Government district. He calculated that there were at present at least 2,000 lepers in Russia. Leprosy, in his opinion, occurs independently of climate, soil or food. He does not think that a fish diet is apt to cause or induce the disease. The Home Ministry of Russia has become convinced of the contagibility of leprosy and three leper asylums are being erected by the Government. In Russian Central Asia there are leper asylums, but of a very primitive description.

"Leprosy in Egypt" is treated of by Dr. A. R. Grune, Director of the Egyptian Sanitary Department. He knows of 2,058 cases of leprosy in that country, but believes the total number of lepers to be very much larger.

"Leprosy in South Africa" is the theme of a communication from Dr. Wm. H. Ross, late Medical Superintendent of the Robben Island Asylum. The pure native races, like the Zulus and Kaffirs, are seldom afflicted, but cross-breeds show a singular tendency to tubercular leprosy. It is believed that the Chinese and Japanese brought leprosy into South Africa. The writer of the official report does not believe that a fish diet had any perceptible influence in aggravating the disease. He favors the establishment of public lazarettos in the various districts. In discussing the question of contagion Dr. Ross states that the records of Robben Island for forty-five years past show only one case which really had originated outside of the leper woods. It occurred in a boy, the son of European parents, who was without leprous taint. He pricked himself with a fish hook belonging to a leper, and years afterward developed the awful disease, dying of leprosy at the age of 21 years.

THE RAT'S LEPROUS BLOOD.

Dr. Ross makes the startling statement that he believes the special bacillus of leprosy will be found to exist in the blood of the rat, which is so largely consumed as food by the Chinese. He urges the advisability of especially investigating the origin and progress of leprosy in China. In all his experience with leprosy he has never known a case to be cured.

In the Island of Mauritius, the average number of lepers in the leper asylum has been diminishing. There were in 1882, 235 lepers; in 1883, 237; in 1884, 196; in 1885, 213; in 1886, 204; in 1887, 209; in 1888, 208, and in 1889, 191. The report on leprosy in the Seychelles contained an instance of a child of leprous parents developing tubercular leprosy when only a few months old. It was also stated as a remarkable fact that the wounds of leprous persons heal quickly, almost by "first intention."

In Jerusalem there are at present between forty-five and fifty lepers. The disease is on the increase, but requires hereditary tendency for infection. The average length of life after the appearance of the disease is from twelve to fifteen years. The disease is incurable, but can be eradicated by separating the sexes. Leprosy in British Guiana is believed to be a communicable disease, and is thought to have been brought originally from India or China. The aboriginal Indian tribes of Guiana do not suffer from leprosy, although their diet consists largely of fish. The warrior tribe of natives is the only exception to the non-leprous rule. In St. Kitts, West Indies, in 1817 there were 95 lepers; in 1854, after strict segregation, only 53; in 1872, 72, and at present, with free intercourse, the number has increased to 120.

LEPROSY IN LOUISIANA.

Leprosy in Louisiana is reported on at full length by Dr. H. W. Blanc, dermatologist to the New Orleans Charity Hospital. He states that there are no less than seventy-five cases in Louisiana at the present time, and that the number is undoubtedly on the increase. It exists both in New Orleans and the country parishes, the worst "leper spot" being on Bayou Lafourche, where there are a number of leprous families. The eating of uncooked animal food is believed by Dr. Blanc to be one of the dangers of contracting the disease. He quotes an instance coming under his own observation where a mulatto boy 7 years of age, whose parents were apparently free of leprous taint, developed marked tubercular leprosy. It was learned that for four years past raw ham had been one of the chief articles of food eaten by him.

According to Dr. Blanc, a very large majority of the Louisiana lepers belong to the humblest class of society, who are unable to provide themselves with proper food and comforts of life. There are exceptions, however, in the case of lepers in whose families the leprous taint has been known to have existed for many years.

FATHER DAMIEN'S PROTOTYPE.

Dr. Blanc refers briefly to the sad story of Father Boglioli of New Orleans, who, like Father Damien, laid down his life for lepers, but who now received the approbation of the world for his heroic self-sacrifice, as did Damien. Father Boglioli had voluntarily attended the leprous cases in the Charity Hospital at New Orleans. He gave extreme unction to two of them, rubbing their hands with oil during the administration of the rites. He contracted the hideous disease. It first began with a swelling of the mucous membrane of the nostrils, afterward, passing through all the dread stages of leprosy, until in 1880, the devoted priest finally died a leper. One instance of the contraction of leprosy by inoculation is given by Dr. Blanc, it being that of a male nurse in the hospital who cut himself with a razor while shaving, the cut afterwards coming in contact with a leper's sores. Another case was that of a woman who stated that she had washed the dead body of a leper while her hands were sore. Dr. Blanc also mentions the case of a female school teacher in Bayou Lafourche who was sickened by eating fresh pork and who several months afterwards developed the first symptoms of leprosy.

A LOUISIANA LAZARETTO SUGGESTED.

In concluding his report to the British National Leprosy Fund Dr. Blanc urges the complete isolation of the Louisiana lepers, and suggests the following means of securing their perfect segregation. First, the erection by the State of a lazaretto for lepers. Second, a strict law compelling physicians to report to the Board of Health all cases of leprosy coming to their knowledge. Third, the appointment by the Board of Health of a committee of experts to whom all such cases shall be referred for diagnosis. Fourth, that as soon as a person shall have been declared a leper, he shall at once be sent to the lazaretto, all communication with the outside world to be interdicted, and intercourse with friends permitted only where bodily contact is impossible.

In reporting on the existence of leprosy in Bahia, Dr. Thomas Wright Hill advances the theory that leprosy will die out under conditional and climatic changes. He gives, from his own knowledge, an instance of a colony of leprous slave families who were exiled deep into the forests of Northern Brazil. After the lapse of many years they were visited, and leprosy was found to have become extinct. He favors the establishment of "leper colonies" rather than hospitals. Dr. A. Lutz of Hawaii promises to furnish the National Leprosy Fund with a full report on the lepers of Hawaii, among whom he has practiced for ten years past.

THE KOCH LYMPH IN LEPROSY.

The result of experiments with the Koch lymph in leprosy cases is also given in the report at some length. The papers are furnished by several eminent physicians in various parts of the world; and the results are summed up by the Leprosy Investigation Committee as follows:

"It will be seen that the results obtained in the above mentioned cases are by no means uniform. The instances however are too few, and the time elapsed from the first inoculations far too short, to enable us to arrive at any conclusion as to the use of the method in leprosy, but as several observors in different countries are now investigating the matter, it is to be hoped that we shall shortly have a large number of cases to consider, and more definite information on the subject."

Dr. Ohman Dumesnil owes his receipt of a copy of the "Journal of the Leprosy Investiflation Committee" to his reputation gained from deserved prominence in the treatment of skin diseases, and from his contributions to foreign scientific publications. He was brought before the public also in connection with the strange case of Leper Brennan of St. Louis who died at the Quarantine Hospital some months ago of that awful and apparently mysterious disease.

"Red-Shirt Bill" on the Rampage.

FORT SILL, I. T., April 11.—A desperado, known as "Red-Shirt Bill, attempted to assault the wife of Charles Good near Minco last night, and upon her resisting broke her nose and gouged one of her eyes out. An infuriated posse is in pursuit to lynch him.

Fell Through a Hatchway.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 11.—While playing on the steamer Memphis this afternoon five boys, ranging in age from 12 to 15, fell through an open hatchway, all being more or less seriously injured, but none fatally.

Gone—all the painful disorders and chronic weaknesses peculiar to the female sex. They go, with the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Periodical pains, weak back, bearing-down sensations, nervous prostration, all "female complaints" are cured by it. It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless—a powerful general, as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, imparting vigor and strength to the whole system. It costs you nothing if it fails to give satisfaction. It's *guaranteed* to do so, in every case, or the money is refunded. It *can* be guaranteed—for it *does* it. No other medicine for women is sold on such terms.

That's the way its makers prove their faith in it. Contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to derange digestion; a legitimate *medicine*, not a *beverage*. Purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system.

World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

CHINESE LEPERS.

They Are Allowed to Roam at Will by the British Authorities.

VICTORIA, British Columbia, April 11.—Some time ago one of the Chinese lepers was missing and has not been heard of until to-day, when soldiers unearthed him in the military buttes on Beacon Hill, where he had been living a hermit life for fully six weeks, although a thousand people pass the spot and view the place where guns could be mounted to rake the entire straits. Officials are loud in denials that there is any leprosy among the Chinese here, whereas there are five clear cases. The city officials performed the wise act of bringing the loathsome object into the heart of the city and again placed him among the other lepers who live, sleep and eat with apparently healthy men. The man afterwards disappeared again, and the possibility is he has found a new place of refuge for another six weeks.

The Choctaw Council.

PARIS, Tex., April 11.—The Choctaw Council adjourned to-day after passing a bill providing for the disbursement of the money to be received from the Federal Government for the leased district. There was a strong fight to let adopted citizens have a prorata of the money, but it was decided by a large majority that none but Indians by blood should get a part of the money. A census is to be taken under the supervision of the chief to ascertain who are entitled to the money, which will be paid over as soon as it is received. Orphans will not be paid theirs until they become of age. Meantime it will be held in the treasury and draw interest for the beneficiaries at 4 per cent per annum.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney
DRY GOODS CO.

SPECIAL BARGAINS OFFERED
THIS WEEK.

Men's Furnishing Department.

AT 49 CENTS
FOR MONDAY ONLY,
100 Dozens
MEN'S UNLAUNDERED WHITE SHIRTS,
Made of Langdon Cotton, pure linen fittings, French
pointed yoke, double reinforced back and
front, reinforced arm attachment, linen gusset; felled seam, extra
sewing, perfect fitting.
We guarantee this shirt as good as any shown at 65c.

MEN'S NIGHT SHIRTS.
Have just received 100 dozens Men's Plain White Night Shirts,
made of Wamsutta Cotton, sizes 14½ to 17½ inches,
cut large and full size, guaranteed sewing.
A perfect garment in every respect
AT 75 CENTS EACH.

100 dozens Men's Fancy Trimmed Night Shirts,
full size and length, fancy trimmings, guaranteed fast color,
artistic patterns.
A gem for the money, sizes 14½ to 17½,
AT 75 CENTS.

MEN'S HALF HOSE.
A magnificent and most complete line of
Men's Unbleached,
Plain and Fancy Half Hose,
in silk, lisle, balbriggan and natural wool,
in summer weights,
AT 35 CENTS,
Or 3 Pairs for $1.

We offer as a special drive
95 Dozens
Men's Real English Balbriggan Half Hose,
made with double heels and toes,
silk clockings, extra fine guage.

Also,
REAL FRENCH BALBRIGGAN HALF HOSE,
Lisle finished, unbleached,
white heels and toes, drop stitch, the coolest half hose made
for summer wear,
ALL AT 35 CENTS PAIR
Or 3 Pairs for $1.

See "Globe-Democrat" ad. to-day.

To Welcome the President.

AUSTIN, Tex., April 11.—Mayor Bryan Callahan of San Antonio to-day invited Gov. Hogg and staff and the heads of departments to meet and welcome President Harrison in the city on the 23d, and the invitation was accepted, as Mr. Harrison will not visit the capital of the State.

Heirs to Two Millions.

CHICAGO, April 11.—Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Hendricks of this city received authentic information this week that they are heirs to a fortune of about $2,000,000, being part of an estate left by Hendricks' grandfather, Isaac Phillips of Easton, Mass.

Poker-Players Arrested.

Detectives Scully and Kelly raided a poker game in progress in a room at Koetter's Hotel, about 10:30 o'clock last night, and arrested seven players. The prisoners, all of whom were Hebrew business men, were released on bond to appear to-morrow in the First District Police Court.

Delegates Elected.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 11.—At the Diocesan Council to-day the following delegates to the General Convention were elected: Clerical, Rev. I. O. Adams, W. J. Miller, C. H. Lockwood, J. J. Vanes; lay, O. S. Faulkner, Logan H. Roots, M. L. Bell and George W. Caruth.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla

The above is the best advice we can give you for that Tired Feeling which affects so many people in the Spring months. The weariness will soon be driven off, the appetite restored, your nerves given strength, your rebellious stomach and digestive

Hood's Sarsaparilla

organs corrected and made to perform their functions without disturbance. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla this spring.

"I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as the best spring or fall medicine ever known. I was troubled with that tired feeling, particularly in the

Hood's Sarsaparilla

morning, and felt generally miserable. Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me strength and made me feel well." ALEX OEHLER, 624 West Cross Street, Baltimore, Md.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy anything else. Be sure to get

We know that this is the very wisest course if your blood is impure or deficient in any way. Hood's Sarsaparilla contains those medical properties so necessary to remove poisonous germs from the blood and also to give to it that richness and vitality nec-

Hood's Sarsaparilla

essary to perfect health. It effects the most wonderful cures of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and other blood diseases.

"I consider Hood's Sarsaparilla the best Spring Medicine, and can truly say that it 'Makes the Weak Strong.' I take it all seasons of the

Hood's Sarsaparilla

year when needed, and would give five dollars for a bottle of it, if I could not get it for less." ALBERT A. JAGNOW, Douglaston, L. I., N. Y.

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla every spring and fall and it does me more good than any other medicine." A. G. RHODES, Milnes, Va.

This is what thousands of people do every Spring, and as a result enjoy good health all the rest of the year. Hood's Sarsaparilla has gained such popularity that it is now considered the standard Spring Medicine all over the country. It has a

Hood's Sarsaparilla

larger sale than all other sarsaparillas or blood purifiers. If you have never taken it, do so now. It will do you good.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla in my family for the past four years, and for a thorough blood purifier it has no superior. It is invaluable as a spring medicine; it in-

Hood's Sarsaparilla

vigorates the whole system and tones the stomach. I always take Hood's Sarsaparilla in the spring." L. U. GILMAN, Aurelia, Ia.

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla as a general spring tonic, with satisfactory results." C. PARMELEE, 349 Bridge St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.
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100 Doses One Dollar

THE WAR IN CHILI.

A Once Stable Republic in the Throes of Internecine Strife.

THE TRADE OF THE COUNTRY TOTALLY PARALYZED.

Balmaceda Proves Himself to Be a Tyrant—The Respect of the Foreign Element Lost—Battles Waged With Terrible Ferocity—Vultures Devouring the Dead—Ports Blockaded.

NEW YORK, April 11.—In addition to the intelligence from South America that the Chilian revolutionists had captured the chief cities and control nearly all of Northern Chili, the following letter received here to-day gives color to the belief that the Balmaceda Government will be compelled to yield to the rebels. The letter says:

The revolution in Chili now amounts to a civil war. The once stable Republic, the most progressive and orderly nation in South America, is distracted by an intestine conflict, brutal and sanguinary, like the ancient meetings of the native Indians and the Spanish conquestadores. Trade is nearly at a standstill. The Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals closed yesterday. The Judges found themselves without authority. President Balmaceda has thrown off the mask which he wore at first and has assumed functions which the Czar of Russia would hesitate to grasp. The conduct of Balmaceda has lost him the confidence and respect of the foreign community and he is the best hated man in the country. The actual situation from a purely military standpoint is difficult to comprehend. Not a word of reliable news comes by the Transandine telegraph. The Balmaceda partisans hold the lines in their grasp. The mails afford scanty protection for correspondence. Travelers from Chili who come over the Uspaltata Pass from Santa Rosa have only a general idea of the situation. The censorship over the press precludes a truthful presentment of news. The revolution has been strongest in the North. Pisagua is in a deplorable condition. Everybody who could leave did so a month ago.

COVERED WITH DEAD BODIES.

The hills in the rear of the town were then covered with dead bodies which the vultures devoured. Soldiers slay their officers if they differ from them. The officers of the negro battalion at Tarapaca were killed by their men. The officers of the Fourth Battalion (Balmacedists) were also shot because they attempted to restrain their soldiers from pronouncing for the revolution. Three days ago the corvette Ohiggino and the Amazonas, in the hands of the revolutionists, put in at Caldeca in the North. They carried 265 wounded officers and soldiers who fought on the government side at Iquique. The town of Caldera is a shattered seaport. Permission was asked of the Intendent to place the sufferers in the hospital. The response was that the wounded should be sent to Valparaiso. As the commercial metropolis as yet remains in the hands of Balmaceda of course the revolutionary ships could not go there. The revolutionists have thus far won most of the skirmishes and battles that have occurred.

There is no question that disappointment exists because the army did not generally revolt Balmaceda had financial resources and he corrupted men who had promised to join the popular movement. Several battalions that were pledged by their officers to pronounce against the Dictator for like reasons remained true to the defacto Government.

Balmaceda has had the great benefit afforded by the fast steamship Imperial. She has made several trips north from Valparaiso conveying soldiers and munitions of war. During her last trip she was chased by the man of war Esmeralda and Huascar, in the hands of the opposition and narrowly escaped capture. Another of Balmaceda's transports, the Louis Consino, with 600 soldiers, was taken.

IN THE HANDS OF THE REBELS.

Pisaqua, Iquique, Taltal, Autofogasta and Chanaral are in the hands of the opposition. How many of the other northern parts have been wrested from Balmaceda cannot at this time be ascertained. Balmaceda called on the National Bank and the Valparaiso Bank for a loan. The English directors agreed to advance 12,000,000 pesos in paper, but the other directors refused. A large city in the rear of Talcohanno was turned over to the opposition by a repeated revolt of the troops. There is no communication with the city by telegraph or rail. I have an account of the battle fought at Iquiqui before the town was occupied by the forces of the opposition Balmaceda's forces had left the town and were encamped on the hills in the rear, near Dolores, under the command of Col. Robles. Gen. Unutia and Col. Canto, in command of the opposition army, forced Robles from his position and finally brought him to bay at Primitiva. The battle which followed was sanguinary. At the expiration of two hours the Balmaceda forces were cut to pieces and their artillery captured. Col. Robles took refuge in the office of Messrs. Gebby & Co. at Primitiva. He raised a barricade. Reinforcements were sent to him from the vicinity of Iquique. The opposition army intercepted them under the eyes of Robles. Then Gen. Unutia carried Robles' barricades and immediately captured nearly all his men. Most of the latter at once joined the army of their captors. There were about 800 killed and wounded.

The Chilian Minister to Argentine will be immediately replaced by some one who has the confidence of the Balmacedaus in a higher degree than Senor Matta. His brother, Senor Antonio, is prominent in the ranks of the opposition.

ARRIVED AT BUENOS AYRES.

Dr. Vidal, one of the four Senators who remain steadfast to Balmaceda, arrived at Buenos Ayres to-day via the Uspollata Pass and Mandosa.

He was accompanied by Col. Wood of the Chilian artillery and Lieut.-Col. Amegual, who goes to Europe to purchase military supplies for Balmaceda. The cruisers Olmivante, Condell, Olmivante Lynch will have the Darcena to-night for Chili via the Straits of Magellan. They will be escorted by the Picamago which is almost the only ship of the old navy which remains in Balmaceda's hands. The Condell and Lynch are new torpedo cruisers built in England on an order given by Chili two years ago. They are long, lean, active looking crafts, with enormous steam power and complete in the most advanced offensive weapons.

The United States has the old Talapoosa as the naval representative of the country in the River Platte. Whenever this obsolete paddle-wheel tub slowly steams into port she is met by the derision of all who behold her. Spain has a remarkably fine steel corvette here.

She is said to be one of the most complete modern war vessels of the smaller class owned by any government.

The Chilian fleet will be met in the Straits of Magellan by the Blanco Encalada, an ironclad in the hands of the opposition. She will endeavor to capture the two torpedo cruisers. They will run for safety and their commanders expect to escape by their superior speed. The Pilcomago will be caught if she goes near the Blanco Encalada.

REVOLUTION!

In Children's Wear:

THE SIGSBEE UNDERWAIST.

Just the waist for children, because they cannot tear off the buttons, nor tear out the buttonholes. The simple and novel device for attaching the elastic is the best for the purpose ever invented. Being supported from the shoulders, the weight is divided equally. Box plaits over the hips allow ample fullness to insure a perfect fit, preventing all pressure and allowing the vital organs to develop naturally.

Easily laundried.

Wears longer.

Sold by dry goods dealers everywhere.

Sizes 20 to 24 in. 55 cts } Ages 1 to
Sizes 25 to 30 in. 60 cts } 12 yrs.

For sale by leading dry goods houses.

IN THE COKE REGIONS.

A SPECIAL CONVENTION OF STRIKERS RESOLVE TO REMAIN OUT.

Continued Arrests—Eviction Notices by the Hundred—The Burlington Strike in Nebraska—1,000 Shoe Workers Idle—Labor News.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 11.—The Eighteenth Regiment, N. G. P., returned from the coke region late this afternoon. The Tenth Regiment will remain on guard duty in the coke region indefinitely. The companies have been re-distributed, and are now located at the Morewood and Standard works, with a reserve force at Mount Pleasant.

A Scottdale telegram says that the special convention of strikers adjourned this evening, after adopting unanimously a resolution to continue the strike.

One man and one woman were arrested to-day charged with participating in the raid on Whitney's Works yesterday afternoon. They were lodged in jail at Greensburg. About twenty persons, mostly women, will be arrested on the same charge on Monday.

It is reported to-night that the larger operators throughout the region will attempt to put their plants in operation on Monday. Hundreds of eviction notices will be served on the occupants of company houses next week, and trouble will likely occur when an effort is made by the officers to take possession of the houses.

In an interview this evening Mr. H. C. Frick says that he will make no concessions whatever, and that his proposed scale will either be adopted by the men or his plants will remain idle indefinitely.

THE BURLINGTON STRIKE.

OMAHA, Neb., April 11.—The strike situation on the Burlington road is about unchanged here, but is fast spreading to other points. The yards are heavily guarded by municipal police and no overt acts have yet occurred. It is rumored that Grand Master Sweeney has given the strikers cold comfort. He is reported as saying that it was a "scab" against a "scab" on the Burlington and that they should have been let alone.

Assistant Supt. English is about the yards most of the time. He did not speak confidently of the situation this morning, but hoped that all trouble was over. He stated that men were kept on hand both at Lincoln and Omaha to take the places of any men who might be induced by the union men and the strikers to quit. He says that there are a large number of unemployed switchmen in the country, and that men are plenty.

Yardmaster Davis states that some of the Omaha strikers have asked to be reinstated, "but," he added, "it will be a long time before any of them are taken back." The strikers deny that any of their number have asked to be taken back. They say that they knew what they were about when they struck, and that the indications are that they will be amply reinforced before many days.

STRIKING IN SYMPATHY.

DENVER, Colo., April 11.—All the switchmen of the Burlington road in this city, twenty-five in number, have gone out, and it is probable that other employes of the road will quit work in sympathy with them. This strike is said to be out of sympathy with the discharged switchmen at Lincoln, Neb. One surprising thing to the Burlington officials is the fact brought out by the strike that most of the switchmen are union men. Only one switch engine was working to-day. Switchmen of other roads will refuse to handle Burlington cars.

DETERMINED MANUFACTURERS.

BOSTON, April 11.—At a meeting of the Morrocco manufacturers yesterday a general discussion of the surrender of the men took place. It was decided to insist that each of the strikers make an expressed announcement of his intention to have nothing further to do with the Knights of Labor.

A GENERAL STRIKE EXPECTED.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 11.—Grand Master Sweeney of the Switchmen and Newman of the Brakemen's Unions are in consultation, and it is given out that either a settlement or a general strike will occur within the next two days. The railroads are running men into Lincoln, but the strikers are getting them out of town again.

1,000 IDLE SHOE-WORKERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—The great shutdown of shoe manufacturers is an assured fact. To-night 1,000 working people are idle, to remain so for an indefinite period.

AWE-STRICKEN TEXANS.

Nature Cuts a Queer Caper and Puzzles the Natives.

PARIS, Tex., April 11.—An uncommon phenomenon is reported to have taken place on the prairie in the Creek Nation, thirty-five miles west of Eufala, a few days ago. It was in the nature of a cyclone, but there was not a sign of a cloud and a more lovely spring day cannot be imagined. The prairie had been fired to burn it off and as it had not been burned in places for years the grass was high and dense, and a number of people had gathered to control the fire. They were all eye-witnesses to the strange occurence while it attracted the attention of hundreds who were distant and puzzled to know what it was. It seems that while the fire was well under headway there came a great whirlwind that took up burning grass and smoke for quite a distance around and with such force that it sounded like the roar of thunder. The whirlwind carried the smoke and burning grass up in a cone-shaped column until it came to a point, which seemed to be about two miles away, when the mass exploded with a terrible noise and jar and the smoke and fire settled all over the prairie and caused dusky darkness for some time. The explosion sounded like a cannon and was heard from twenty-five miles around. It caused considerable excitement and no solution of the phenomena.

GOLD IN THE STRIP.

An Accidental Find That Will Cause an Uncontrollable Rush.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., April 11.—E. T. Buchanan came in late last night with a number of samples of quartz found in the Cherokee strip, fifty miles southwest of here. The quartz was assayed this morning and found to be very rich in gold ore and great excitement prevails. Buchanan found several nuggets of pure gold. He is not a miner, but stumbled on the find accidentally. Already several hundred men have announced their intention of going to the field at once, and the rush will be so great that it will be impossible for the soldiers to keep the crowd out.

FIRST-CLASS MILLINERY AT LOW PRICES.

Nugent's

Our rapidly increasing business stimulates us to greater efforts in our endeavor to place before the people of St. Louis FIRST-CLASS RELIABLE DRY GOODS at THE LOWEST CASH PRICES. This has been our WAR CRY from the first, and our offerings this week will surpass all previous records in this line.

Hosiery Sale.
Hosiery Sale.
Hosiery Sale.

At Reduced Prices.
At Reduced Prices.
At Reduced Prices.

All Fine Goods.

To-morrow morning we will begin an important sale of Ladies', Gents' and Children's fine Hosiery at the following great reductions:

Pure Silk and Finest Lisle Thread Novelties and Plain Colors

At 75 Cents

Reduced from $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2 a pair.

This lot includes solid black spun silk, plated silk, with black lace boots, fancy lisle novelties, all choice goods, and all at 75c a pair.

Plated Silk and Lisle-Thread Novelties

At 50 Cents

Reduced from 75c, $1 and $1.25 a pair.

This lot includes plain black and new russet shades in plated silk and elegant Parisian novelties in lisle thread, reduced to 50 cents a pair.

Lisle Thread Plain and Richelieu Rib

At 35 Cents

Reduced from 50c and 75c.

This lot includes plain solid colors in boot patterns and fancy stripes in Richelieu ribs, all at 35 cents a pair, or 3 pairs for $1.

Finest Pure Silk Hose.

Reduced from $4 and $4.25 to $2 a pair.

Ladies' Pure Black Silk Hose in finest French goods; also Oxford mixtures, with black silk clockings, were $4 and $4.25 a pair; reduced to $2 a pair.

Children's Hosiery.

Best Bargains Ever Offered in St. Louis.

At 15 Cents—500 dozen Children's Hose, including plain solid colors and black, French ribbed, double knees, all double heels and toes, all sizes, from 6 to 8½, former prices 30c to 40c; all in this sale at 15c.

At 75 Cents—The finest English Hose made, all solid fast black, Derby ribbed, double knees, heels and toes and hand-made seams, sizes 6 to 8½, were $1.25 to $1.75 a pair; all at 75 a pair.

Men's Half Hose.

At 35 Cents—Men's Plated Silk and Lisle Thread Half Hose, were 50c and 75c, at 35c a pair.

At 50 Cents—Men's fancy mixed Plated Silk and finest quality English Cotton, were $1, at 50c a pair.

SILK GRENADINES.

Grenadines are again in popular favor, and a pricing of our large stock will convince the ladies of St. Louis that we are *Headquarters*, which means that we are showing the greatest variety, the latest styles and all at lower prices than can be found elsewhere.

All-Silk Grenadine at 55c.

25 pieces black all pure silk Iron Frame Grenadine, would be good value at 75c a yard; our popular price of this number only 55c yard.

Iron Frame Grenadine at $1 Yard.

10 pieces black extra quality pure silk Grenadine, 25 inches wide and worth $1.50, our popular price $1 yard.

Bordered Grenadine at $2.50 Yard.

5 pieces 45-inch wide pure silk Iron Frame Grenadine, with graduated stripe border, never before shown in this quality, at the popular price of $2.50 yard.

Taffeta Grenadine Lining at 69c.

We have just received the best article yet produced for lining Grenadines, pure Taffeta Silk at 69c a yard.

Satin Stripe Grenadine at $1.10 Yard.

20 pieces elegant satin-striped Grenadine, stripes of all widths from ½ inch to 3 inches, 24 inches wide and worth $1.50, a bargain at $1.10 yard.

Brocaded Grenadine at 85c Yard.

15 pieces black brocaded Silk Grenadines, a special bargain at 85c a yard.

Grenadine Striped Surah at $1.25 Yard.

8 pieces black hemstitched stripe Grenadine Surah, pure silk and 24 inches wide, worth $1.65, a popular offering at $1.25 yard.

Coin Spot Grenadine at $1.75 Yard.

26 pieces Polka Dot and Coin Spot Grenadine, on genuine Iron Frame ground, pure silk in warp and woof, worth $2.25, special value at $1.75 yard.

Satin Plaid Grenadine at $1.50 Yard.

12 pieces black Satin Plaid Grenadine, 24 inches, pure silk, worth $2, at the popular price of $1.50 a yard.

Black and White Grenadine at $2 Yard.

4 pieces superb swivel stripe black and white Grenadine at $2 yard.

Embroidered Grenadine at $3 Yard.

20 pieces black Damasse Grenadine, embroidered with china asters, in all colors, at $3 yard.

45-inch Grenadine at $2.25.

10 pieces 45-inch pure silk Iron Frame Grenadine, worth $2.85, a bargain at $2.25.

Cheap Japanese Silks.

25 pieces Black Japanese Silks, 28 inches wide, smooth, even finish and worth everywhere $1.35 yard, a special bargain at $1 yard.

Fine Kid Gloves.
Fine Kid Gloves.
Fine Kid Gloves.

A Great Special Sale.

All at $1.25 a Pair.
All at $1.25 a Pair.
All at $1.25 a Pair.

To-morrow morning we will begin a special sale of the finest French Kid Gloves, all $1.75, $2 and $2.25 goods, all at one price—$1.25 a pair. Every pair fitted to the hand and fully guaranteed in every respect.

This sale will include 4 and 6-button Elaine Kid Gloves, in colors only.

7-hook Perrin's Lacing Gloves, in colors only.

8-button length Carmen Mousquetaires.

4 and 6-button Carmen Kid Gloves, colors only.

6-button Courvoisiers, in black and colors, all sizes.

The above are the very finest Kid Gloves imported into the United States, and this special sale is worthy the attention of every lady in St. Louis.

22-Inch Swiss Embroideries.

We have just received another shipment of those elegant 22-inch Swiss Embroidered Flouncings for children's dresses at about half price.

At 39 Cents—50 pieces 22-inch hemstitched Swiss Embroidered Flouncings, fine goods, worth 65c, at 39c a yard.

At 49 Cents—50 pieces 22-inch hemstitched and tucked Swiss Embroidered Flouncings, beautiful goods, and worth 85c, at 49c a yard.

Cheap Wide Sheetings.

At 16½ Cents.

5 cases heavy 9-4 Unbleached Sheeting, worth everywhere 21c, a bargain at 16½c.

At 20 Cents.

5 cases heavy 9-4 Bleached Sheeting, worth everywhere 25c, a bargain at 20c.

New Wash Goods.

Brandenburgs, Brandenburgs.

The latest production of American skill in wash fabrics, and a great triumph they certainly are, rivaling, if not excelling, the far-famed French confection. We are the first to show them in St. Louis, and have them in forty different styles. Ask to see the new Brandenburgs at 20c a yard.

New Coin Spots at 15c—3 cases just received of New Coin Spot and Polka Dot Suitings, 32 inches wide, worth 20c, a bargain at 15c yard.

At 9½c—5 more cases of those elegant Zephyr Dress Ginghams in the very latest and choicest styles, worth 12½c, a bargain at 9½c.

B. Nugent & Bro.
Broadway, Washington Av. and
St. Charles St.

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Broadway, Washington Av. and
St. Charles St.

AN ILL-MATED COUPLE.

An Old Man of 73 Years of Age United to a Child of 12.

CLEBURNE, Ala., April 11.—A Gretna Green affair of decided novelty occurred to-day in the Greenwood settlement, about ten miles from here. The Greenwoods, husband and wife, are well-to-do people living upon a large plantation. Having never been blessed with an issue several years ago they signalized the fourteenth anniversary of their marriage by the adoption of a beautiful golden-haired girl, an orphan of respectable parentage, which seemed to be a happy compromise, soothing their disappointment by entwining its young life around the hearts of her adopted parents. Growing in beauty year after year, she soon gained the devotion of Mr. George Latimer a bachelor of 73 years, who seemingly watched over her with a parental care. He was an uncle of Mrs. Greenwood, and had been boarding with her for twenty years. Consternation was universal when it was known to-day that the fatherly interest had ripened into ardent devotion and the local minister had bound the hearts of 73 and 12 in holy wedlock. The case is without a parallel.

RANSOM POST RECEPTION.

Commander-in-Chief Veazey Delivers an Address.

The hall of Ransom Post was filled to overflowing last night by comrades of the Grand Army, the occasion being the reception tendered by Gen. Wheelock G. Veazey, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and Interstate Commerce Commissioner. Gen. Veazey consented to remain in the city for the purpose of attending the reunion. He was escorted to the seat of honor by Department Commander Leo Rassieur and Post Commander L. B. Ripley. Ransom Post turned out in full force, and many visiting comrades from other posts were present. Gen. Veazey delivered an address in regard to the Grand Army. He stated that as the soldiers grew older they were more inclined to join the order and to renew the ties of comradeship, and that the accessions to the ranks of the Grand Army for this cause far more than offset the losses due to death. In closing he delivered a stirring address on the life and character of the late Gen. W. T. Sherman, the first Commander of Ransom Post.

LOOK OUT FOR HER.

A Woman Attempting to Pass Counterfeit Silver Dollars.

A woman, described to the police as being 27 years old, 5 feet high, with a dark shawl thrown over her shoulder and accompanied by four children ranging in age from 2 to 6 years, yesterday afternoon attempted to pass two counterfeit silver dollars on Henry Neusteter, 1620 South Broadway, and A. Rausch & Co., 1608 South Broadway, but failed in both attempts owing to the faulty metal of which they were made. If the woman is arrested the merchants on whom she attempted to pass the spurious coin can identify her. The police are of the opinion that the woman is a professional "shover of the queer," and that the children were merely used as a blind, their theory being carried out by the general aspect of the case. The woman made three known attempts to pass the worthless coin, showing that she was anxious to get money. The police are keeping a sharp lookout for the woman, thinking that they have in her an important catch if only she can be caught.

GRANNY STOKEHAM.

Aged 103, She is Now Cutting Her Third Set of Teeth.

TOWNVILLE, S. C., April 11.—Granny Stokeham, as she is popularly called, is now receiving congratulations on cutting her third set of new teeth. Mrs. Stokeham is 103 years of age. She was born on the farm upon which she has lived ever since. She was the mother of thirteen children who, having married, are the progenitors of over 500 descendants. Mrs. Stokeham's earliest recollections are of Indian times, when people slept with their rifles. She is hale and hearty, with jet black hair, and looks good for many years yet.

Testimonial to Manager Norton.

John W. Norton, proprietor of the Grand Opera-house, received a testimonial last night which he will preserve through the rest of his life, for it is not only beautiful, but it is so unique that it possesses a rare charm.

The members of the "Men and Women" company, which has been playing at the Grand this week, drew up resolutions expressing their thanks for the manner in which they had been treated at the theater by every-one connected with it, the consideration and courtesy shown them and the efforts that had been made to add to their comfort. The resolutions were beautifully illuminated on parchment and signed by every member of the company, and last night they were presented to Mr. Norton in a quiet way, with very little formality. Mr. Norton treasures the testimonial highly, and it will occupy a conspicuous place in his apartments.

Working Girls' Free Library.

Dr. Charles Shattinger will deliver an illustrated lecture to-morrow night at 1510 Lafayette avenue, at 7:30 p. m., on "The Eye; Its Structure, Use and Preservation." Girls and women employed in the factories and elsewhere are invited. The subject is of great importance to those whose eyes are in constant use and are greatly exposed to accident. The Wednesday classes furnish instruction in the elementary branches. Reading, letter-writing and practice in the use of numbers are taught in graded classes. Special attention is given to girls just learning the language. Last Friday night Mr. Grant Tilden gave an instructive lecture on history, illustrated by stereopticon views. The lectures on history and geography combined will be continued during this month each Friday night. Miss Thompson will conduct the exercises next Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday afternoon the Benton Humane Society will meet at 3 o'clock. The library is open all Sunday afternoon.

Dangerously Stabbed.

AUSTIN, Tex., April 11.—A row between A. F. Kelso, an old and respectable citizen of Mason County, west of here, and his son-in-law, took place last evening, in which Kelso was dangerously stabbed. After the cutting Kelso shot three times at his son-in-law, but failed to hit him. The trouble was over property.

To Entertain the President.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 11.—Gov. Eagle has decided to call a meeting of the citizens of Little Rock on Monday afternoon to arrange a programme for the entertainment of President Harrison and party when they arrive here Friday.

COURSING.

Result of the Contests at the Fair Grounds Yesterday—To-Day's Programme.

The initial course of the Western Coursing Association took place at the Fair Grounds yesterday afternoon and will be concluded this afternoon.

The first round of courses resulted as follows: Sligo defeated Jumbo, Editor defeated Nellie K., Queen defeated Rip Van Winkle; Whip ran a bye, Gover not appearing; Folio defeated Beauty, Let-Me-Go defeated Speed, Jim K. defeated Belfast, Spring defeated Cyclone, Topper defeated Dick Kline, Ponta defeated Handy Andy.

Consolation Stakes—Jumbo defeated Dick Kline, Nellie K. won on a bye; Belfast defeated Rip Van Winkle; Speed and Cyclone undecided, being made the first course on to-day's programme.

The programme for to-day is as follows: Sligo vs. Editor, Queen vs. Whip, Folio vs. Let-Me-Go, Jim K. vs. Spring, Topper vs. Ponta.

Consolation Stake—Jumbo vs. Nellie K.; Belfast vs. the winner of the Speed vs. Cyclone course.

Spring, Jim K., Queen, Editor and Folio all made good impressions and did excellent work in their respective courses. Folio did not let Beauty score a point. Spring is the favorite for the tournament.

Turned On the Gas.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 11.—H. C. Moore and Sherman Bell, who arrived here on Thursday night from Eau Claire, Wis., turned off the gas and then turned it on again in their room in the Seattle Hotel. They were found asphyxiated last evening. The men would have been dead long before they were found had not the transom been slightly open, allowing some of the gas to escape. Doctors are still working with the unconscious men. It is thought that Moore will die, but there are slight hopes of the recovery of Bell.

Eastern Base Ball Association.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 11.—The Eastern Association met at the Kenmore Hotel this evening and immediately adjourned until to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 9 o'clock, owing to the Hartford club not being represented. Harrisburg and Providence clubs are making a hot fight to be admitted as members of the Association. The club making the best showing will be taken in.

The Bicycle Race.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 11.—The forty-four hour bicycle race which began on Tuesday at Washington rink, ended to-night. Wm. Clark of Toronto, Ontario, won by fifteen feet, with 554 miles and 14 laps to his credit. Edward Reading of Omaha, Neb., made 554 miles and 13 laps. Charles Ashinger of Dayton, O., was third, with 528 miles and 12 laps. Charles Appel of Rochester, with 519 miles and 16 laps, was fourth. The finish was very exciting.

Special Agents Appointed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11.—The President has appointed the following as special agents to allot the lands in severalty to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians in Oklahoma: A. L. McPherson of El Reno, O. T.; John Kelly of Wichita, Kan.; Wm. Parker of Keokuk, Io., and Marine D. Tackett of Greensburgh, Ind.

Left on a Doorstep.

A white female child, apparently about four months old and dressed in a white and red wrap and grey shawl, was found yesterday afternoon on the doorstep at the residence at 715 North Twenty-second street. Officer McDonald carried the waif to St. Ann's Asylum.

FIRES.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., April 11.—Fire broke out last night in the residence of J. E. Jenkins, at Nesquehoning, and destroyed that building, together with a block of houses belonging to William Jenkins, and a new block belonging to John Verdon, which had not been occupied. The town has no fire company. When the fire started in the Jenkins house he and his son were sick in bed. They were carried out through a window just as the flames filled the room they had occupied. Thos. A. Watkins, while on the roof fighting the fire, fell to the ground. His injuries are serious. The only insurance was on the Verdon block. Loss, about $16,000.

BADLY DAMAGED.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—About 3 o'clock this morning the building at 1410 and 1412 Sauvey street, owned by Francis Mychaud, and occupied by a W. White as a dry factory, was badly damaged by fire. Loss on building and contents $50,000.

A HOLLOW-WARE FACTORY CONSUMED.

NORWALK, O., April 11.—The Mittenger, Pohlmeyer & Co. hollow-ware factory burned last night. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $11,000. Origin of fire unknown.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 11.—The shingle mill owned by Neimeyer & Darrah, near Redfield, burned last night. Loss $10,000; partially insured.

TEXARKANA, Ark., April 11.—The Texarkana foundry and machine shops, valued at from $20,000 to $30,000, were totally destroyed by fire to-night. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Boxing Exhibition.

NEW YORK, April 11.—A boxing exhibition was given by the New York Athletic Club to-night. Four six-round battles were fought by professionals. The first was between Bill Davis and George Redding (colored) and was won by Davis. The second was between two middle-weights, Fred Woods and Frank Burke. Woods was awarded the bout. The third was between Bill Dunn of Jersey City and Phil Griffen of Philadelphia and was won by Griffin. The last was between John Jackson of Philadelphia and Jack Ashton of Providence. Jackson is colored and weighed 180. Ashton weighed 182. This bout was the hardest of the night. There was some heavy slugging all the way through. Ashton repeatedly knocked the darkey down, and in the final round pounded him at will. It was with considerable difficulty that Jackson was prevailed upon to come to the scratch towards the end of the round. Every time he got within reach Ashton knocked him off his pins. The fight was awarded to Ashton.

The Pittsburg Spelter and Coal Output.

PITTSBURG, Kan., April 11.—Spelter output for week ending April 11: R. Lanyon & Co., 188,000 pounds; S. H. Lanyon & Bros., 96,800; Granby Mining & Smelting Co., 96,600; W. & J. Lanyon, 96,700; Weir City Zinc Co., 150,000; total, 628,100 pounds. Coal output for same week, 998 cars, aggregating 19,960 tons.

Gen. Alger Very Ill.

DETROIT, Mich., April 11.—The rumor here to-night that Gen. Alger was dying is false. He is a very sick man from inflammation of the bowels, but the doctor thinks he will recover.

Let the People Decide.

LOUISIANA, Mo., April 11.—The City Council of this city, by the deciding vote of the Mayor, has passed an ordinance submitting the contract between the city and the Carbon Light Co. for electric street lighting to a vote of the people at a special election to be held on the 21st inst. When the contract was made at the February meeting the Council, by the deciding vote of another Mayor, defeated the ordinance submitting the question to the people. The proposition is to furnish twenty arc lights of 1,200 candle power each, to burn until 12:30 o'clock, for $1,500 per annum. The sentiment of the people seems to be against the proposition, as more lights are wanted and for all-night service.

WHEN MERCURY FAILS

BLOOD POISON Primary, Secondary or Tertiary permanently cured in 30 to 90 days. We eliminate all the poison from the system, so that there can never be a return of the disease in any form. As one of our patients puts it, after a few days' treatment with us, "that skeleton will be banished from your closet forever."

If they will follow our directions closely, parties can be treated at home as well as here (for the same price and under the same guarantee), but with those who prefer to come here, we will contract to cure them or refund all money and pay entire expense of coming, railroad fare and hotel bills. Write for references.

OUR MAGIC REMEDY NEVER FAILED to cure the most obstinate cases. It is the old chronic, deep-seated cases that we solicit. We have cured hundreds who have been abandoned by physicians and pronounced incurable, and we challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. Magic Remedy cures.

Our cure is permanent and not a patching up. Cases treated five years ago have never seen a symptom since. By describing case fully we can treat you by mail, and we give the same strong guarantee to cure or refund all money. Those who prefer to come here for treatment can do so and we will pay railroad fare both ways and hotel bills while here if we fail to cure. We Challenge the World for a case that our MAGIC REMEDY will not cure. Write for full particulars and get the evidence. We know that you are sceptical, justly so, too, as the most eminent physicians have never been able to give more than temporary relief. In our five years' practice with this MAGIC REMEDY, it has been most difficult to overcome the prejudices against all so-called specifics. But under our strong guarantee you should not hesitate to try this remedy. You take no chance of losing your money. We guarantee to cure or refund every dollar, and as we have a reputation to protect, also financial backing of $300,000, it is perfectly safe to all who will try the treatment. Heretofore you have been putting up and paying out your money for different treatments and although you are not yet cured no one has paid back your money. Do not waste any more money until you try us. Old chronic, deep seated cases cured in 30 to 90 days. Investigate our financial standing, our reputation as business men. Write us for names and addresses of those we have cured who have given permission to refer to them. It costs you only postage to do this; it will save you a world of suffering from mental strain, and if you are married what may your offspring suffer through your own negligence. If your symptoms are sore throat, mucous patches in the mouth, rheumatism in bones and joints, hair falling out, eruptions on any part of the body, feeling of general depression, pains in head or bones, you have no time to waste. Those who are constantly taking mercury and potash should discontinue it. Constant use of those drugs will surely bring sores and eating ulcers in the end. Don't fail to write.

Since the history of medicine a true specific for syphilis has been sought for but never found until our Magic Remedy was discovered.

All correspondence sent sealed in plain envelopes. We invite the most rigid investigation and will do all in our power to aid you in it. Address,

COOK REMEDY CO., Omaha, Nebraska.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch,

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THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.

JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

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1890	44,358

THIRTY-SIX PAGES.

SUNDAY, APRIL 12, 1891.

Weather forecast for twenty-four hours, beginning at 8 a. m. to-day, for Missouri: Fair; warmer.

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The advertising columns of the Sunday Post-Dispatch to-day tell an eloquent story.

To a demand from Italy for an answer by a given date under threats there can be only one answer, and Americans would be unanimous in sending it.

The talk of war between Italy and the United States is causing a rush of Italian immigrants to these shores. They want to be on the winning side should war come.

If we have no navy to fight the Italian ironclads on the seas, it is possible that some of the French war vessels might be induced to try conclusions with Prussia's ambitious ally.

The Post-Dispatch still sticks to its original proposition that its circulation in the city of St. Louis exceeds that of the *Globe-Democrat* and *Republic* combined, and we are prepared to compare figures with both or either.

It is the universal opinion that the next European war will be a general and destructive one. It would be a strange illustration of the irony of fate if such a catastrophe should be precipitated by the outbreak of a mob in New Orleans against the Mafia.

Ex-Mayor Carter Harrison has renounced his intention of retiring from Chicago politics. Too much "cussedness" has been unearthed in the recent campaign up there for Harrison to throw aside the opportunity it offers to gain further distinction.

The rumor that the Italian Premier is about to mount his high horse again and get another fall in connection with the New Orleans affair may have no better foundation than the prevailing impression that he has not been in office long enough to learn the business.

With all these dreadful rumors afloat that the correspondence between our Government and King Humbert's has reached a critical and dangerous point, how can President Harrison go off on a tour and trust the matter to a Secretary whom he would not trust to confer with the Canadians on the reciprocity question in his absence?

The outcome of the Italian dispute has served to demonstrate how safe this country is from war with any nation of the European continent. They are all at such enormous expense in guarding against each other and are so afraid of attack at home that they would never dare to venture upon the cost and risk of a war with the United States. We can laugh at their bluffs and threats.

The Republican organs have suddenly reversed their teachings and are now telling the people every day that the tariff is a tax. They point to the removal of the tax on sugar as a great relief to the consumers of that article, but do not tell them that all they save in the reduced price of sugar is taken from them by increased taxation of other necessary articles. But it is not necessary to tell the people this. They find it out in making their daily purchases.

Europeans do not think much of the United States navy, but they think a great deal of the ability of the United States to build a crack navy, should one be needed. Some of the British journals assume a congratulatory tone with reference to the Italian war scare, because they say it will stimulate American ingenuity to devise improvements in war ships and armaments, which will prove of advantage to Great Britain in her ship-building industry.

The British public has been subjected to another severe shock by the utterance of a non-conformist minister of Liverpool who ventured to express publicly his opinion that the Prince of Wales is not a strictly moral and religious man. Of course, the British public knows pretty well the character of the Prince and it has been sorely grieved at times by the inability of the heir to the throne to keep his conduct under cover, but the Britons have too overwhelming a sense of what is due royalty, to tell what they know or say what they think. They are horror-stricken, therefore, at the simple audacity of the poor Liverpool preacher, who dares to denounce wickedness in the prospective King.

The exposure in the Post-Dispatch of Friday of the mendacious and fraudulent character of the charge made by the *Republic* against the advertisers of St. Louis will probably have the effect of making the canebrake editor of that uncirculated sheet cringe and cower in abject apology to the gentlemen from whom he has been begging for advertising favors under false pretenses, but it will not have the effect of compelling him to make a showing of his lack of circulation. If it were really known how few copies of the *Republic* are regularly read in the city of St. Louis it would not get enough advertising to run a country weekly.

Our treaty with Italy guarantees to the citizens of each of the high contracting parties "the most constant protection and security for their persons and property," and provides that they "shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as are or shall be granted to the natives, on their submitting themselves to the conditions imposed upon the natives." The lynching of a native accused of murdering a policeman at Kenton, O., may now be cited by our Government as illustrating that the privilege of being hanged by a mob is one of the native rights and privileges referred to. It shows also that liability to lynching for the murder of a policeman is one of the conditions imposed upon both natives and foreigners by the customs of the country.

In order to do justice to our readers and to our advertisers we are compelled to-day to issue a paper of thirty-six pages, or 252 columns, something which has happened only once before in the history of the regular circulation of the Sunday Post-Dispatch. It is at once a proof of the estimation in which the Sunday Post-Dispatch is held by the enterprising advertisers of St. Louis, and it is also an evidence of what we wish to do for our readers in furnishing them the full volume of the news and an unstinted supply of Sunday reading of a high class. We challenge comparison with any Sunday paper published in the United States.

HOW TO LIVE.

Several famous old men told the readers of the Sunday Post-Dispatch last Sunday how to reach hale and happy old age. The list included Gladstone, Bismarck, Von Moltke, De Lesseps, Lord Tennyson and P. T. Barnum. All of them have attained exceptional eminence in their respective lines of endeavor. They have filled large places in the history of the century and although all have passed the time usually allotted for man's life they are still alive, active and vigorous, with the exception of Mr. Barnum, who has just passed away.

Their advice based upon experience is of the utmost value. The summary of conditions to which they ascribe their long-continued soundness of mind and body embraces moderation in all things, regularity of habits, daily exercise, active occupation, plenty of fresh air and abundance of sleep. Tennyson added to the list absence of worry, and Barnum enlarged this idea by advocating the philosophy of cheerfulness.

Many persons, especially those who are young and robust, sneer at these simple rules of health. They do not feel the effects of their violation and find notable exceptions to strengthen the theory that one cannot control life or health. There are exceptions, but the rule holds good. Men die early under the conditions named, and men sometimes live to old age without observing them, but the point to be noted is that while they do not absolutely insure long life with vigor, they vastly increase the probabilities of enjoying it, and an increase of probabilities, a turning of the balance in favor of a certain desired end, is generally the best that men can assure themselves of in this world.

It is seldom that the penalties do not follow the violations of the laws of nature and these great men have done nothing more than advise upon their own experience the strict observance of nature's laws.

THE QUESTION OF CIRCULATION.

The fifty-one leading advertisers who joined in the demand on the newspapers of St. Louis to show their circulation represent a larger business interest than had ever before united in any similar combined effort to secure a legitimate business purpose. They are the leading advertisers of the city—men of enterprise and intelligence, men who have built up business success by legitimate efforts, and who are wide awake to what they are doing.

Their request was a fair, moderate and temperate one, entitled to respect on its merits as well as on account of the character and standing of its signers. It commended itself to the approval of two of the three papers to which it was addressed, and other newspapers in the city requested the privilege of being included in the proposed investigation. The only exception was the *Republic*, which replied with an eruption of blackguardism and foul language such as is seldom seen nowadays in any city newspaper. Whatever doubt may exist as to the circulation of the *Republic*, there is no doubt of its proficiency in blackguardism, and its recent issues show a delight in indecency and a fondness for filth which fixes its position as a hoodlum organ in a decent community.

This remarkable exhibition, however, does not obscure or alter the real issue, nor lessen the justice of the demand of the advertisers. Their business is largely if not wholly with the residents of St. Louis and the suburbs, and they are perfectly right in their position when they ask for proof of the circulation of the various newspapers on week days and Sundays respectively, and in the city and outside of it. When their earnest and deliberate demand is met by an insolent refusal they have the remedy in their own hands, which is to withhold their advertising from the paper which has no known circulation.

THE PLEA FOR "MOB JUSTICE."

The murderer of a policeman has just been hanged by a mob at Kenton, O., before trial, as the alleged murderers of a Chief of Police were recently hanged by a mob at New Orleans after their trial and acquittal by the courts.

In the New Orleans case the mob assumed the right to reverse the decision of a lawful trial by the courts, and to inflict the death penalty on men whom the law declared innocent of crime. In the Ohio case the mob assumed the right to set aside the laws and courts as mere impediments to justice, and to inflict the death penalty without giving the accused the benefit of any form of trial or any chance to offer a defense. In both cases the agreement of an enraged body of citizens that certain persons ought to be killed and that they ought to do the killing, is set up and defended as an irregular but necessary vindication of the laws and of public justice, made necessary and proper by the weakness of the law and the failure of courts and juries. President Andrews of Brown University excuses it in these words:

> We must remember that the heart of law is justice, and that the evil must suffer. The only way to get justice may be to go for the evil-doer and do him. Law has often become man's enemy, which he has been obliged to put away by force. It is then that, when we speak about the majesty of the law, the majesty of its spirit is what we should have in mind.

This was the reasoning of the Chicago Anarchists when they threw the fatal bombs in the Haymarket. It is the ground on which the "right of private vengeance" is assumed—the right of any man or set of men to doom and kill persons whom the law and the courts will not kill. It is the plea of every conspiracy to nullify the protection of law—the plea that private and irresponsible judgment, not the judgment of courts and juries, is the ultimate safeguard of law and justice and should therefore be encouraged to violate the law for the sake of vindicating it, and to promote justice by discrediting and paralyzing its established machinery.

Any enraged faction or dissatisfied rabble can excuse its acts of violence and murder on the ground that the law and its machinery are in the way of such justice as factions and mobs mete out when intent upon going for a supposed evil doer and doing him. If we are to have a government of law and order, of liberty regulated by law in this country, we cannot afford to encourage lynching or to let mob murders occur frequently with impunity.

The late P. T. Barnum left an estate valued at about $5,000,000, and he attributed his financial success to a liberal and judicious use of printer's ink. He regarded investment in advertising as the most profitable a business man could make. The lesson of his career does not require demonstration.

One peculiar feature of the recent election in this city was that Democratic judges and clerks appointed to guard the interests of the party at the polls cast Republican ballots—into a back alley.

The Emperor of China is said to be suffering from insomnia. This being the case, there should be no difficulty in proving to his satisfaction that ex-Senator Blair is the best man that could be chosen for the post of Minister to his court.

Chicago is shrieking for an honest count. The rich girls of that town must have been singularly unfortunate in their matrimonial ventures.

The postal officials call the habit of taking time to deliver letters "hoodling." Mr. Blaine seems to be a boss "hoodler."

Mr. Gould says that he is afraid of the Chicago grip and the feeling is reciprocated by Chicago.

The Chicagoan who danced himself to death over the election was evidently devoted to the ballet.

The new Fish Trust is a scaly combination to gouge the people.

There was no royalty in Washington's patent centennial.

CROP REPORT.

Favorable Weather in the Northwest—Prospects for Fruit.

Washington, D. C., April 11.—The weather during the past week in the spring wheat section, including Minnesota and the Dakotas, was generally favorable and seeding is well advanced in the southern portion of this section. The ground is reported in excellent condition. In the western portion of the winter wheat region from the lower Ohio Valley westward the weather was generally favorable for farm work. Wheat and grass are growing rapidly and are in good condition. Fruit prospects are excellent. Cold weather has retarded farm work in the eastern portion of the winter wheat region, including the States of the Ohio valley, although the outlook is much better than previously reported, and the wheat crop is in fine condition. Work is progressing rapidly. Fruit escaped the recent frost with but little damage.

In the cotton region the weather was favorable to west of the lower Mississippi, where corn is completed and cotton planting in progress. In Louisiana frost and ice on the 4th, 5th and 6th injured all crops in some localities, replanting being necessary.

In the Eastern portion of the cotton region the frost of the 5th and 6th did considerable damage to fruit and vegetables, in some localities the early vegetables being totally destroyed. The weather was, however, favorable for planting and farm work is progressing rapidly throughout the East, Gulf and South Atlantic States, with the outlook much more encouraging.

The frost in Florida on the 5th and 6th caused much damage, although not as destructive as was at first anticipated. From reports from fifteen stations in Florida and Southeast Georgia, the percentage of damage to the several crops is about as follows: Oranges and lemons, 6 per cent; peaches, cotton and potatoes, 25 per cent; early vegetables, from 25 to 60 per cent. The injury was greatest to melons, of which crop much had to be replanted.

The season continues late and work has been delayed in the middle Atlantic and New England States. Fruit is backward, and the severe frosts have caused some damage in the Southern portion of the peach region. The temperature fell to freezing almost every night in this section. Reports from the Pacific Coast indicate that crops are greatly improved by recent rains. Farm work is backward in Oregon; prospects for all crops never better. California reports the largest acreage of wheat in the past eight years, with prospects of a large yield. Sugar beets looking well; fruit prospects good.

Solitaire diamond rigs, $15 to $500. If interested we ask you to see the splendid qualities and low prices at Mermod & Jaccard's, Broadway and Locust.

Death of a Famous Stallion.

Buffalo, April 11.—Prince Regent, the famous trotting stallion, died from bronchial trouble to-night at the village farm stable. He was owned by Charles J. Hamlin. A short time ago Senator Stanford, of California, offered Mr. Hamlin $50,000 for the stallion but it was refused. Prince Regent made a record of 2:12½ last year and was the largest winner of purses in the grand circuit.

Mr. John M. White is connected with the advertising department of the Post-Dispatch with the special object of writing up the business interests of St. Louis and vicinity.

HAS HE SUICIDED?

A Dark Mystery Surrounding Albert J. Harig's Fate.

IT IS DEEPENED BY LETTERS THREATENING SELF-DESTRUCTION.

Missing From Home for Two Weeks Past, He Writes a Touching Farewell to His Family Yesterday—Strange Letters to Mr. Samuel J. Cupples and Others—The Police Investigating.

If Albert J. Harig is not dead by his own hand in some obscure room in St. Louis this morning, he has shrunk back from the awful act of self-destruction after fully nerving himself to suicide yesterday.

For over two weeks he has been missing from his home and place of business, and the police have been vainly scouring the city in a search instigated by his employers and aided by his family. But one clue only was obtained as to his whereabouts. That clue led the detectives to a certain hotel on North Broadway, and when they arrived there Harig had left and has not been heard from since. It was known that the original cause for his disappearance was the fact that he had gone on a spree, but that knowledge, at first accounting for his absence, finally gave rise to the apprehension that his debauch had been or might be followed by desperation and suicide. With this fear pushing them on, the missing man's family have used every means possible to locate him, and are now in an agony of dread as to his fate.

And yesterday, even while the poice were looking for him and his relatives fearing the worst, Harig, from his unknown hiding place, took steps to let them hear from him. Their apprehensions will not be quieted by the news coming from the missing man, because it is apparent that his sole reason for communicating with them was to bid them a last farewell preparatory to taking his life.

THE MISSING MAN.

Harig is a bookkeeper for a millinery company, having an office in St. Louis. He resided with his young wife and two children at 1333A Vandeventer avenue. He is well connected, being a son of Mr. Clemens Harig of 3712 Delmar avenue who is a wealthy liquor dealer. He is 34 years of age, and with the exception of a weakness for liquor bore an irreproachable character. These facts are necessary to a clear understanding of the story to follow.

Late yesterday afternoon a friend of the missing man found upon his desk a bulky envelope, evidently containing many papers. He opened the envelope and for a few moments was at a loss to comprehend the meaning of its contents. At last he realized that the communication was from Albert J. Harig. There was several letters in the packet. One, the largest, was addressed to Mr. Samuel Cupples, President of the Samuel Cupples Woodenware Co., and Vice-President of the railway company for which Harig worked. Another was addressed to Mr. Samuel C. Buckingham, Secretary of the milling company. These were addressed to "My Dear Fannie and Beloved Children." Still another was addressed to "My Dear Little Florence," the latter being his daughter. All of them were written in the vein of a man who had determined upon suicide, and in several of the communications he plainly intimated his intention of taking his life. It also appeared that the desperate step was to be taken last night.

THE MYSTERIOUS LETTERS.

There was no way of tracing the source from which the letters came, nor where they were written, except that some of them bore the letter-head of Hurst's Hotel. Inquiry at that place proved that Harig had never stopped there. He must have used the hotel stationery in the reading-room. Beyond that point there was no clew as to his whereabouts. So, with the probability of the desperate man's committing suicide last night, there was apparently no way of finding him or staying him from his rash purpose.

In addition to his intimation of suicide, the letters also contained other scarcely less sensational matter. The letter to Mr. Samuel Cupples was in the nature of a confession and a charge. It was incoherent and rambling, but contained statements charging that Mr. Cupples was being robbed and that the writer had been forced for some time past to conceal his knowledge of that fact. Details were given as to the manner in which the defalcations were being committed, and Harig wrote in terms of bitter self-reproach for not having reported the defalcation to Mr. Cupples earlier. It closes as follows:

"I bid you, dear Mr. Cupples, good-bye. If my good wife and children should want some money until they collect the insurance, please loan it to them. My wife is noble and good and will pay it back at once. Thanks a thousand times for your kindness, but my days are past."

The letter to Mr. Buckingham is in the nature of a warning against a certain party and alludes to the alleged defalcation reported to Mr. Cupples. It is touching in tone, and alludes in closing to a conversation on religious topics that had evidently passed between the secretary and himself.

A FAREWELL TO HIS FAMILY.

The letters addressed to his wife and children are letters of farewell, and also touch upon the alleged defalcations. They are under various dates, extending as far back as March 28, and were evidently written in a state of great mental agitation, which may have been the result of excessive drinking. In the last one, dated yesterday, he says in one place: "This morning hunger came to me and I had no money. I went to the Safe Deposit Co. for my box and found that you had been there and got its contents. * * * Why did you not then send out the police to find me and save me from a suicide's grave?"

To his little daughter Florence he writes as follows:

"Oh, I must write you one letter, that you will remember papa. Don't forget those car rides and the candy we bought on Sunday afternoon. Be a good girl and do as mama says. * * * Good-bye, dear child, and when Bernadine gets old you can tell her how papa loved you both. Good-bye.

"Papa."

All the letters are wild and rambling in tone, at times reading almost like the ravings of a distracted man. It is plain throughout, however, that Harig wrote the last ones with the determination of ending his life immediately afterwards. Whether he has done so or not will probably be learned to-day.

MR. BUCKINGHAM SEEN.

Mr. S. C. Buckingham was seen by a Post-Dispatch reporter last night. He stated that Harig had been missing for over two weeks, and was known to be on a spree. Mr. Buckingham said that the book-keeper's accounts were perfectly straight, and that his charges against another party could only be the ravings of a man delirious from drink. There was no suspicion or indication of such a state of things, and Mr. Buckingham was sure there was nothing in the charge. The police had been instructed to look for Harig about ten days ago, and had once located him in a North Broadway Hotel, but he had left there, and they could trace him no further. His family were much alarmed over his continued absence.

Mr. Samuel Cupples, to whom Harig's longest letter, under date of yesterday, was written, left last night for New York. He knew of Harig's disappearance, but attributed it altogether to drink.

NATURAL GAS FOR TOLEDO.

Despite the Standard Oil Co., It Is an Assured Fact.

Toledo, O., April 11.—Natural gas was turned on in the city line here to-night for the first time. This is the measure which the Standard Gil Co. has fought so vigorously in the courts, that company having already a plant here which the city line will necessarily injure. The people were wild with enthusiasm over the contemplated enterprise. The city will be immediately piped to supply consumers with gas, which is brought from the Hancock County field, where the Standard also gets its supply.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

What is the significance of the term Esq. appanded to a name? Reader.

The term esquire originally belonged only to a man entitled to a coat-of-arms. Those who had no title of nobility, but belonged to the class known in England as Arringer, were entitled to be addressed as Esquire, those who had no coat-of-arms were simply addressed as Mr. This distinction has long disappeared, not only in this country, but also in England, and the title has now no real significance.

When were postage stamps first used? A. L. C.

Postage stamps were introduced during the early part of the present century by the Prince of Thum and Taxis, who held large contracts for carrying the mails in Germany, France and Italy. Before their introduction various devices, some in the form of a stamp placed on the letter by the Postmaster, were employed, but the adhesive stamp is of comparatively modern invention.

Was Aaron Burr a candidate for President of the United States? Please decide this to settle a dispute. Reader.

[Aaron Burr was never a candidate for the office of President before the people, but endeavored to secure that place by elections by the House of Representatives. He was a candidate for the Vice-Presidency when Jefferson defeated Adams. The constitution as it stood at that time provided that the electors should cast their votes, that the man receiving the highest number should be declared President, and that the second in rank should be declared Vice-President. All the electors who voted for Jefferson also voted for Burr. It was their intention to elect him to the office of Vice-President, but this was not specified. When the vote was counted it was found that Jefferson and Burr were equal. The latter claimed that he was entitled to the Presidency as much as Jefferson; the legality of the claim was admitted, and the election was thrown into Congress. Burr formed an alliance with the Federalists, and a long struggle ensued, ending in his defeat. The amendment to the constitution requiring the electors to specify their choice for President and Vice-President was the result of this contest.]

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. B. C.—No premium on a dime of 1836.

Reader.—No premium on a half-dollar of 1862.

J. A. G.—St. Louis is not a part of any county.

Worker.—Gold coins of any date are not at premiums.

Subscriber.—A half-dollar of 1852 without arrows is worth $2.

Subscriber.—The solution of conundrums is not given in this column.

Venetian.—Your cent is worth 5 cents. The shilling is not at a premium.

F. M. S.—June 20, 1864, fell on Monday. A half-dollar of 1809 is worth 60 cents.

C. H.—Agnes Huntington will be at Brooklyn, N. Y., this week and Harlem, N. Y., next week.

Subscriber.—Rice and one of the members of the combination were the principals in the affair mentioned.

Subscriber.—The appropriations made by the Fifty-first Congress were much larger than those made by the Fiftieth.

Belle.—1. Sarah Bernhardt was at Pope's Theater during her last appearance in St. Louis. 2. May 10, 1869, fell on Monday.

Ignoramus.—A Catholic can become President if elected to that office. There is no religious qualification whatever attached to it.

X. Y. Z., Litchfield, Ill.—As Wednesday's game is under protest, the bet will have to stand until it is decided whether Gleason's forfeiture of it to St. Louis will stand or it is ordered to be played over.

E. Landen.—Your coppers have no premium attached to them. The half-dollar of 1838, if it has an O under the head, is worth $4, otherwise nothing. None of the rest are worth anything above their face value.

Mr. F. L. Marshall,

Representing the Post-Dispatch on 'Change, will be on the floor during business hours and will call on merchants who desire to make use of the Post-Dispatch market reports. Telephone 284.

A Three-Cornered Chat.

Washington, D. C., April 11.—Ex-Senator Tom Platt of New York passed through Washington to-day on his way to Fortress Monroe, where his wife is sojourning for the benefit of her health. Mr. Platt stopped at the Arlington. Senator Hiscock and Secretary Foster both live at the Arlington, so that circumstances were favorable for a little three cornered chat about things generally and incidentally about the reported troubles in the New York Custom-house.

Mr. Platt took the 7 o'clock river steamer for Norfolk. Senator Hiscock and Secretary Foster remained in town. The Secretary, as previously stated in these dispatches, will go to New York early next week to look over the Custom-house for himself. It can be stated positively that the Secretary has no notion of removing either Collector Erhardt or Appraiser Cooper or any of the other chief officers of the Custom-house, and it was stated to the Post-Dispatch correspondent to-night by an authority above question that Mr. Platt and Senator Hiscock declare positively that, so far from desiring or demanding the removal of Erhardt, Cooper & Company, as reported, they have on the contrary entered their strongest protests with Secretary Foster against such an idea. All this looks pretty bad for the hopes that Mr. Perry may have of being restored to the auditorship from which the Collector suspended him.

Have you seen the new and dainty necklaces, scarf and bonnet pins, at Mermod & Jaccard's, cor. Broadway and Locust? They are *exquisite and at such low prices.*

The Utopia Disaster.

New York, April 11.—The steamer Angelia arrived here to-day from Gibraltar having on board 153 steerage and two saloon passengers of the steamer Utopia, which was lost off Gibraltar recently and many of her passengers drowned.

The Angelia had a very rough passage to this port, encountering a succession of gales and high seas and delaying her three days in making this port. She brought the first news that Fourth Engineer McCale of the Utopia was drowned. The unfortunate man lived in Brooklyn. His body was not recovered.

The two rescued saloon passengers are Mr. Colbrun of New York and Miss M. Sohn, who refused to give her address. At the time of the collision, which occurred about 8:45 p. m., Mr. Colbrun said he was in the saloon. He heard the crash but did not attach much importance to it. He heard the passengers crying out to each other, and went on deck to see what the matter was. There he found all excitement. He looked over the starboard side and saw that a big hole had been made in her side by the ram of the man-of-war Rodney. The Utopia was cut open to a depth of nearly five feet below the water line. Through this opening the water rushed in, and, the shock of the collision having burst open all the compartments of the hold, the vessel soon filled and sunk stem first. As she was sinking, Colbrun jumped overboard with a preserver. He was rescued by a boat from the war ship Camperdown. Miss Sohn was also picked up by the Camperdown.

Souvenir "Silver Spoons," $1 to $5; Souvenir "Cups and Saucers," 75c to $10. See the exquisite things shown at Mermod & Jaccard's, Broadway and Locust.

"NO TIGHTS, NO SHOW."

The Ultimatum Proposed by Showmen—Prudery Run Mad.

St. Paul, Minn., April 11.—The manager of one of the largest opera companies in the country wired Manager Scott of the Metropolitan Opera-house the following laconic message: "No tights, no show." This was equivalent to saying his company would not be here to begin its engagement April 19 if the Michale bill becomes a law.

The House Judiciary Committee considered this remarkable measure to-day and will report it to the House on Monday. As soon as the bill is reported to the House Mr. Bottley of St. Paul will offer the following amendments: "Be it further enacted that no female person or persons shall be allowed to assemble in any theater, public hall, banquet room, dinner party or any gathering whatsoever wearing what are known as 'low neck dresses' with short sleeves exposing thereby their necks, shoulders and busts. Any person or persons found guilty of so doing shall be subject to a fine of not less than $500 or imprisonment not less than one year. Be it enacted that any keeper of a bar-room, any board of directors of a club, any hotel proprietor or any private gentleman having in the club-room, the lobby of the hotel or upon the walls of the bar-room or in any matter whatsoever pictures or statuary exposing the female figure, unless the limbs of said figure or figures are properly clothed, shall be subject to a fine of not less than $500 or imprisonment not less than one year."

The country members are overwhelmingly in favor of the bill and it now seems impossible to defeat it. Failing to impress the Alliance members of the Legislature with the folly of the measure, the managers of the theaters and business men of the leading Minnesota cities will make an attempt to get Gov. Merriam to veto it on the ground that it will ruin the theaters of the State. Rev. Marion D. Shutter, a leading Minneapolis minister, said: "The Michale bill is too sweeping. I think it would be well to abolish the ballet altogether, but if the bill intends to prohibit such women as Agnes Huntington and Marie Wainright from taking the part as men and dressing accordingly, or if it is intended to intefere with the ordinary custom of the chorus girl, it is a piece of prudish nonsense. While the Senator was about it he ought to have gone a little farther. If he was bound to go as far as he did, while providing for covering the chorus girl's ankle, he ought to have made provision for protecting the society woman's neck."

Senator James P. Michale, the father of this unique measure, is a Democrat and was elected to represent the county of Scott last November. His home is at Shakepee, and for many years he was District Attorney of his county. He is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Judiciary, and is thoroughly in earnest in his advocacy of the tights bill in the interest, he says, of morality. He is the father of three young lady daughters whom he says he does not want to witness such indecency as is nowadays put upon the American stage.

Closed by Creditors.

Little Rock, Ark., April 11.—J. C. Johnson & Bros., the most extensive merchants at New Lewisville, were closed this afternoon by attaching creditors. Liabilities $12,000, assets $5,000. The attachments amounted to $8,000.

Fatally Burned.

Elizabeth, N. J., April 11.—Miss Anna Conlon was fatally burned last night. There had been a birthday party in the house during the evening, and it is believed that one of the guests turned over a lamp. When rescued the unfortunate woman was lying on the bed surrounded with flames.

A Dashing Brunette in Trouble.

Denver, Colo., April 11.—The police to-day arrested Mrs. F. L. Philo, alias Thomas, a dashing brunette, charged with stealing and cashing a draft for $1,063 that had been sent G. B. Newkirk, agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Co. in this city.

The Chicago Election.

Chicago, Ill., April 11.—The Election Board completed the official count of the First Ward and adjourned until Monday. It loses 40 votes for Washburne and 21 for Creiger.

Sheehan, who smashed the poll box after the polls had been closed, was arrested and gave bail in $1,000 for his appearance next Thursday.

Fickle-Minded Streff.

Chicago, Ill., April 11.—John Streff, a marble cutter, was to-day sued for $10,000 for breach of promise by Miss Kittie Klein. Although engaged to the latter, the defendant has taken out a license to marry Mary Ahern and when taxed with his perfidy admitted that he loved the plaintiff better than his intended wife.

You cannot buy elsewhere as fine cut glass, bric-a-brac, clocks, lamps and music boxe at as low prices as at Mermod & Jaccard's, corner Broadway and Locust. They ask you to come in and see.

Queen Henrietta's Ailment.

Brussels, April 11.—Queen Henrietta of Belgium has been suffering some time from a severe attack of bronchitis, which does not yield to the treatment of the court physicians, and she will go to the south of France in the hope of recovering her health.

Only $1 for 100 finest visiting cards from plate, and but $1.50 for 100 cards and finely engraved copper plate at Mermod & Jaccard's, cor. Broadway and Locust.

Brigandage in Sardinia.

London, April 11.—Recent reports from Sardinia indicate that brigandage has not yet been stamped out on the Island. Several bands have recently committed depredations in the smaller villages, and in one case the owner of a house which was attacked by them was, with several of his servants, severely wounded in a desperate encounter with the robbers.

Wedding invitations, the finest executed, at Mermod & Jaccard's, cor. Broadway and Locust, *at the lowest prices.* Fine stationery.

Bitten by a Dog.

Sarah Gillespie, 2 years old and living at 2112 Caroline street, was bitten in the nose by a vicious dog owned by William Weiss, 2120 Caroline street, at an early hour yesterday morning.

Fans, Lorgnettes and Opera Glasses. See the lovely ones just imported from Vienna and Paris. Prices very low at Mermod & Jaccard's, cor. Broadway and Locust.

Novel silver spoons for collectors and tourists, $1 to $3. See them at Mermod & Jaccard's, corner Broadway and Locust.

The Orange Carnival.

Chicago, April 11.—In the southern portion of the Exposition building a large corps of men and women are arranging in all conceivable forms the golden fruit for the Southern California Orange Carnival, which will be opened Monday night and continue until May 1. The display bids fair to be the most elaborate of its kind ever seen.

Mr. W. C. Steigers

Will call on merchants wishing to contract for advertising in Post-Dispatch. Telephone 284.

Ex-Mayor Grace in Denver.

Denver, Colo., April 11.—Ex-Mayor Grace of New York arrived here this afternoon.

TIGHTS, NO SHOW."
um Proposed by Showmen—
Prudery Run Mad.
inn., April 11.—The manager of
argest opera companies in the
d Manager Scott of the Metro-
a-house the following laconic
o tights, no show." This was
saying his company would not
gin its engagement April 19 if
ill becomes a law.
Judiciary Committee considered
ble measure to-day and will re-
House on Monday. As soon as
orted to the House Mr. Bottley
l will offer the following
: "Be it further enacted that
person or persons shall be
semble in any theater, public
t room, dinner party or any
hatsoever wearing what are
ow 'neck dresses' with short
sing thereby their necks, should-
s. Any person or persons found
doing shall be subject to a
not less than $500 or
nt not less than one year. Be it
t any keeper of a bar-room, any
irectors of a club, any hotel pro-
y private gentleman having in
m, the lobby of the hotel or upon
of the bar-room or in any
soever pictures or statuary ex-
emale figure, unless the limbs of
or figures are properly clothed,
ect to a fine of not less than $500
ment not less than one year."
y members are overwhelmingly
e bill and it now seems impos-
oat it. Failing to impress the
embers of the Legislature
ity of the measure, the man-
e theaters and business men
ing Minnesota cities will make
t to get Gov. Merriam to
e ground that it will ruin the
the State. Rev. Marion D.
leading Minneapolis minister,
Michale bill is too sweeping. I
ld be well to abolish the ballet
but if the bill intends to
ch women as Agnes Huntington
Vainright from taking the part as
ssing accordingly, or if it is in-
tefere with the ordinary custom
s girl, it is a piece of prudish non-
e the Senator was about it he ought
one a little farther. If he was
as far as he did, while providing
the chorus girl's ankle, he ought
de provision for protecting the
an's neck."
James P. Michale, the father of
que measure, is a Dem-
d was elected to rep-
the county of Scott
ber. His home is at Shakepee,
ny years he was District Attorney
ounty. He is Chairman of
Committee on Judiciary, and
hly in earnest in his advocacy
s bill in the interest, he says, of
He is the father of three young
hters whom he says he does not
tness such indecency as is nowa-
pon the American stage.

Closed by Creditors.
ock, Ark., April 11.—J. C. John-
., the most extensive merchants at
sville, were closed this afternoon
g creditors. Liabilities $12,000, as-
The attachments amounted to

Fatally Burned.
rh, N. J., April 11.—Miss Anna Con-
tally burned last night. There had
hday party in the house during the
nd it is believed that one of the
rned over a lamp. When rescued
unate woman was lying on the bed
d with flames.

ashing Brunette in Trouble.
Colo., April 11.—The police to-day
Irs. F. L. Philo, alias Thomas, a
runette, charged with stealing and
raft for $1,063 that had been sent
kirk, agent for the Mutual Life In-
. in this city.

The Chicago Election.
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Ex-Mayor Grace in Denver.
ver, Colo., April 11.—Ex-Mayor Grace
York arrived here this afternoon.

BIRTHS.

WILLIAMSON—To Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Williamson, on Wednesday, April 7, a son.

MARRIAGES.

BAILHACHE—GOODIN—On Tuesday, April 7, at Seattle, Wash., ISOPHENE P. GOODIN, daughter of the late Wm. H. Goodin of this city, to JOHN MASON BAILHACHE of Seattle, Wash.

DEATHS.

FINN—On Friday, April 10, at 5 p. m., MARY, beloved wife of James Finn, age 59 years.

Funeral Sunday, April 12, at 1:30 o'clock, from family residence, No. 2214 Morgan street, to St. Bridget's Church thence to St. Ann's Cemetery, Normandy. Friends invited to attend.

Kansas City (Mo.) and Owenstown (Ky.) papers please copy.

FORSBERG—On Thursday, April 9, CARL G. FORSBERG, aged 34 years and 27 days.

Funeral to take place Sunday at 1 p. m., from his late residence, 4421 Hunt avenue, or at 2 p. m. at Swedish Church, Leffingwell avenue and Bernard street, thence to St. Peter's Cemetery. Friends are invited.

FORSTER—On Friday, April 10, at 3 o'clock p. m., MARGARET, beloved wife of Marquard Forster, aged 56 years and 4 months.

Funeral will take place Sunday, April 12, at 2 p. m., from residence 2803 Dickson street.

FREUND—On Thursday, April 9, ANNA FREUND, widow of Morris Freund and mother of Leopold, Simon and Fred S. Freund, aged 62 years.

Funeral from residence, 919 Soulard street, Sunday, 12th inst., at 1:30 p. m.

HACKMAN—On Thursday, April 9, at 9:45 a. m., JOHN F., beloved husband of Elizabeth Hackman.

Funeral at 1 o'clock p. m. Sunday, April 12, from family residence, 1333 Hickory street, to St. Mary's Church, thence to Peter and Paul Cemetery. Friends invited to attend.

ITTNER.—CON, son of C. S. and Sarah C. Ittner, Saturday morning, April 11, aged 24 years and 7 months, at residence, 2849 Russell avenue.

Notice of funeral will be given.

KEALIHER—WILLIAM KEALIHER, April 10, at 1 p. m., aged 50 years.

Funeral Sunday at 2 o'clock p. m., from the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Johnson, 522 Argyle avenue. Friends are invited to attend.

KELLY—On Wednesday, April 8, at 7:40 p. m., JOHN, beloved husband of Margaret Kelly and father of Thomas, John, Mary and Maggie Kelly, after a lingering illness, aged 53 years and 4 months

Funeral will take place from family residence, 220 South Second street, Sunday, April 12, to the Cathedral Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends and relatives are invited to attend. Deceased was a member of Emerald Council, No. 10, K. of F. M.

KITTENREINER—April 11, at 12:25 a. m., after a lingering illness, BRIDGET, beloved wife of John C. Kittenreiner, at the age of 53 years 2 months and 5 days.

Funeral will take place Sunday, April 12, at 2 p. m., from late residence, 3231 Kittenreiner avenue, to St. Kevin's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family invited to attend.

LEIDNER—Saturday morning at 3 o'clock, after a long and painful iliess, HENRY, beloved husband of Elisabeth Leidner (nee Schaefer), aged 60 years.

Funeral from family residence, 1418 Benton street, Tuesday, at 2 p. m., to Bellefontaine Cemetery. Friends invited to attend.

LONGHRAN—On Saturday, April 11, 1891, at residence of her parents, ROSETTA, youngest daughter of Bernard J. and Katie H. Longhran, aged 10 months.

Funeral will take place from residence, No. 2763 Chouteau avenue, this Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock to Calvary Cemetery. Friends invited to attend without further notice.

MILLER—On Saturday, April 11, 1891, at 1:30 p. m., ANNA GRANT, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. A. M. Miller, aged 20 years and 7 months.

Funeral services at residence of her parents, 2616 Locust st., at 5 p. m., Sunday, April 12. Interment at Utica, N. Y.

WALKER—Mrs. ROSE B. WALKER, sister of Mrs. Chas. H. Buck, died at her home in Baltimore, March 26, at heart failure.

Missouri Crematory Association.

IN MEMORIAM.

FERDINAND BAUER, having departed this life, we, the directors of the Missouri Crematory Association, deem it a duty of respect to declare that, in our opinion, the family have lost a good father, the progressive citizens one of their foremost, fearless representatives and the community at large a good, patriotic citizen, who ever strove to exert his abilities towards the amelioration of the existence of mankind.

Resolved, That the chapel of the crematory be appropriately decorated, and that the members of this board attend the funeral in a body, in due appreciation of his services as a member of this board.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this board and that a copy of the same be transmitted to the family.

O. WILHELMI, Secretary.

BLISS Cockroach and Bedbug Exterminators. Depot, 1138 Olive st. Druggists and Grocers.

C. D. Comfort & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Jeans and Duck Clothing,

SHIRTS, ETC.

Factory, N. W. Corner Twenty-second and Chestnut Streets.

Down-Town Sample Room, 422 Washington Av., Room 54, Nugent Bldg.

Merchants will find it to their interest to purchase direct from the manufacturer and save the jobbers' profit for themselves.

DRUNKENNESS

LIQUOR HABIT.

IN ALL THE WORLD THERE IS BUT ONE CURE

DR. HAINES' GOLDEN SPECIFIC.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea, or in articles of food, without the knowledge of the patient, if necessary. It is absolutely harmless and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. IT NEVER FAILS. It operates so quietly and with such certainty that the patient undergoes no inconvenience, and ere he is aware, his complete reformation is effected. 48 page book free. To be had of M. W. Alexander, Broadway and Olive st.; Frost & Ruf, 7th and Olive sts.; Wolff-Wilson Drug Co., 6th and Washington av., and all wholesale druggists.

Newland's College of Midwifery

AND

LYING-IN INSTITUTE.

This is the only institute of the kind in the West in which regular physicians lecture, and which is connected with a lying-in institute, so that students will receive practical and theoretical lessons. Male and female students admitted. The regular term will commence March and September every year. Ladies who expect their confinement accommodated.

DR. H. NEWLAND, 1205 Chouteau av.

SPECIAL SALE

THIS WEEK OF

WASH DRESS GOODS, UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY and UMBRELLAS

AT

Penny and Gentles

We quote only the following Special Bargains, although we have many other bargains in Spring Dress Goods, Silks, Cloaks, Millinery and Gloves.

200 PIECES

Best Quality Indigo Blue

PRINTS 5c PER YARD.

WASH FABRICS!

FINE NOVELTY in extra quality imported Gingham in polka dot and striped effect in 10 different shades, 60c per yard; actual value 75c per yard.

NOVELTY IN satin stripe and plaid Zephyr Gingham, all the leading colorings; price 40c and 45c per yard.

A SPECIAL QUALITY of the celebrated Scotch Zephyr Gingham in plaid and stripes, in all colors of the rainbow, at 25c per yard.

IN DOMESTIC GINGHAMS we carry a large assortment of all the leading brands and the choicest and latest designs from 7½c to 12½c per yard.

BLACK SATEEN Armure, with woven stripes, leaves and spots; new and stylish; 35c to 45c per yard.

BLACK SATEEN with white figure and plaids; also in colored flowers with satin stripe, regular silk effect; one of the leading novelties of the season.

FRENCH SATEEN in hundreds of designs, embracing everything in regard to style and quality of the season.

IN AMERICAN SATEEN an endless variety, any style and colors; price from 7½c to 12½c per yard.

TOILE DE BENARES, a new wash fabric this season, comes in the latest designs and colorings, regular French Challie effect, 32 inches wide and 15c per yard.

AMERICAN SERGE, 36 inches wide, regular wool finish, comes in plaids and stripe, also in regular Shepherd's Plaid; price, 12½c per yard.

MOUSSELINE, 24 inches wide, soft finish, comes in plaid, stripes and polka dots; the assortment is simply grand and price only 7½c a yard.

Knitted Underwear!

At 10 cents.
43 dozen Ladies' Ribbed Balbriggan Vests, low neck, sleeveless, at 10c each; worth 20c.

At 15 cents.
29 dozen Ladies' Ribbed Vests, in pink, blue and white, at 15c each; worth 25c.

At 25 cents.
38 dozen Ladies' Egyptian Cotton Yarn Vests, taped and very elastic, at 25c each; worth 35c.

At 35 cents.
47 dozen Ladies' Domestic Lisle Vests, with silk tape at neck, at 35c each; worth 50c.

Silk Umbrellas.

At $1.39.
26 inch, Best Gloria Silk Umbrellas, guaranteed fast color, paragon frames, with 5-inch oxidized silver handles in latest styles, regular price, $1.75; this week, $1.39.

At $1.98.
26-inch Windsor Twilled Silk Umbrellas, extra fine quality, paragon frames, new designs in oxydized silver handles, with silk case and tassell to match; regular price, $2.95; will sell them while they last at $1.98.

"CRESCENT" FAST BLACK HOSIERY.

Best Black. Finest Quality.

LOWEST PRICES.

CHILDREN'S "CRESCENT" FAST BLACK HOSE.

No. 829. "Crescent" Fast Black Cotton Hose, double knees, heels and toes, 1x1 ribs.

Size,	5,	5½,	6,	6½,	7,	7½,	8,	8½, 9
Price,	20c,	20c,	22c,	22c,	24c,	24c,	25c,	25c.

No. 2,721. "Crescent" Fast Black Cotton, double heels and toes, 6x3, real derby ribs, very fine quality; price, 25c, 25c, 28c, 30c, 33c, 35c, 40c.

No. 2,722. "Crescent" Fast Black Cotton, medium weight, 2x1 rib, double knees, heels and toes; a splendid boy's stocking; price, 30c, 33c, 36c, 39c, 42c, 45c, 50c.

Infants' "Crescent" Fast Black Cotton Hose, all sizes, ribbed and plain, 15c, 20c, 25c and 30c per pair.

LADIES' "CRESCENT" FAST BLACK HOSE.

No. 226. "Crescent" Fast Black Cotton Hose, medium weight, extra long, fine quality, with double heels and toes, 25c per pair.

No. 1,782. "Crescent" Fast Black Cotton Hose, medium weight, fine gauge, extra long, with high spliced heels and double toes, three pairs for $1 or per pair, 35c.

No. 1,185. "Cresent" Fast Black Dull French Lisle Thread Hose, Richelieu ribbed, high spliced heels and double toes, 50c per pair.

PENNY & GENTLES—Southwest Corner Broadway and Franklin avenue.

LONERGAN'S

Shoes for Gents are the Best at $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50 and $4. Try one pair; you will wear no other. Open until 9 p. m.

1030 MARKET STREET.

Sent by express to all parts of the United States.

BLISS Cockroach and Bedbug Exterminators. Depot, 1138 Olive st Druggists and Grocers.

Call and See

The "Undulate" style of hairdressing at

DARCEL'S, 515 Olive St.

All the latest designs in

Bangs, Pompadours and Coiffures.

Shampooing, Haircutting and Manicuring done in the best manner at lowest prices.

Open evenings till 7:30. Saturdays till 9 p. m.

A. P. Erker & Bro.

OPTICIANS.

617 Olive St, (two doors west of Barr's)

☞ Gold, Alumnico, Silver and Steel Spectacles accurately adjusted.

EUROPE.

We issue tickets by the best lines at lowest rates. Berths and state rooms reserved for any sailing. Rates and sailing on application.

J. F. BRADY & CO.,
European Steamship Agents, 605 Pine St.

DIEKMANN COAL CO.

COAL,

Charcoal, Wood and Ice.

THIRTEENTH AND TYLER STS.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CLEANING, DYEING AND REPAIRING

SUITS CLEANED IN SIX HOURS.

Cleaning.		Dyeing.	
Coat	$1 00	Coat	$2 00
Pants	50	Pants	1 00
Vests	50	Vests	1 00

W. SURBLED,
6 N. 6th bet. Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.
Orders by express promptly attended to.

AWARDED HIGHEST PRIZE
PARIS EXPOSITION 1889.
SCHOLTEN
ARTIST & PHOTOGRAPHER
OPP. EXPOSITION
1312-1314 OLIVE ST.

BLISS Cockroach and Bedbug Exterminators. Depot, 1138 Olive st. Druggists and Grocers.

SEASON OF 1891. SEASON OF 1891.

ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION

Opens September 2 and Closes October 17.

Col. P. S. GILMORE'S BAND IS ENGAGED.

Make application for space to

FRANK GAIENNIE, General Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Engagement for 4 Nights and Wednesday Matinee, Commencing

TO-NIGHT,

WM. A. BRADY'S

Superb Original Company in Alex. Dumas' Greatest Play,

THE

CLEMENCEAU CASE!

IDENTICAL CAST. SAME GREAT SCENERY AND EFFECTS.

Direct from the New York Standard Theater, Including

SYBIL JOHNSTONE

AS

HANDSOME AND BEWITCHING. **IZA** HEARTLESS AND MERCENARY.

A Grand Play. A Superb Company. A Sermon Well Acted.

A Production No One Should Fail to See.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, TO-NIGHT.

April 16, 17, 18—BERNHARDT.

Next Week—Russell's Comedians in THE CITY DIRECTORY.

OLYMPIC.

Commencing To-Night, Sunday, April 12
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

THE COMEDY SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

Wm. Gillette's Delightful Play,

ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME.

COMPANION PIECE TO THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.

A LAUGHING TREAT NO ONE SHOULD MISS.

Now the Fashionable Talk of New York and London.

Sixteen Players. Continuous Fun. Model Details.

Under the Direction of Mr. Charles Frohman.

Also Manager of CHAS. FROHMAN'S STOCK CO. IN "MEN AND WOMEN."

STANDARD THEATER.

THIS AFTERNOON MATINEE AT 2. TO-NIGHT AT 8.

FAY FOSTER'S ENGLISH GAIETY CO.

40—BEWITCHING BEAUTIES—40!

London's Lovliest Parisian Beauties, Introducing the Superb Spectacular, Satirical Success,

"DEAR * MINNIE"—A * SATIRE * ON * ERMINIE.

Miss Pauline Batchelor, the talented queen; the clever comedian Johnnie Marion; the Great Vanola. The Mexican Wonder, Jessie May. Raniza and Arnon, the Great Gymnastic Grotesques; J. O'Brien and others.

Next Week—SAM JACK'S CREOLE BURLESQUE CO. Telephone, 3906.

HAVLIN'S MATINEE and NIGHT TO-DAY

A NEW SENSATIONAL SUCCESS,

FRANK LINDON

In His Entirely New Romantic Drama,

THE SON OF MONTE CRISTO!

Special Scenery and Mechanical Effects.

Telephone 3954. Sunday Next—KIDNAPED.

POPE'S THEATER.

All the Week, COMMENCING With MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. ALSO AT 8.

"Maine's Sweet Old Yankee."

RICHARD GOLDEN

In His Charming Creation,

OLD JED PROUTY,

Accompanied by Miss

Dora Wiley

"Sweet Singer of Maine,"

Under the direction of CHAS. MACGEACHY.

OLD JED'S IN TOWN

ORIGINAL CAST!

SPECIAL SCENIC EFFECTS!

A Wonderfully Magnetic Impersonation that has everywhere aroused public enthusiasm to a degree at once remarkable and without precedent!

Sunday, April 19—Chas. A. Gardner in Fatherland.
Telephone 1470.

EXPOSITION.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

GRAND MUSIC HALL.

Second Week, Commencing

MONDAY, APRIL 13. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Orchestra and Parquette reserved, 50c. Balcony reserved, 25c. Seats at Balmer & Weber's. No performance Sunday.

ADDINGTON HALL,

Subscription Shakespearian Recitals.

HANNIBAL A. WILLIAMS.

Tuesday Eve, April 14................"The Tempest"
Saturday Matinee, April 18....."The Winter's Tale"
Tuesday Eve, April 21..............."Julius Caesar"

A limited number of single tickets at the door at $1 each.

Sauveur Summer College of Languages,

BURLINGTON, VT.

Sixteenth session begins July 7, 1891. For programme apply to J. H. DILLARD, Mary Institute, St. Louis.

THE OLYMPIC THEATER—EXTRA.

THE NEW CURE "LAUGHTER"

Sunday Eve., April 19,

Initial Appearance of the

GARDEN THEATER

NEW YORK,

Company of Players,

Presenting the Delightful Comedy, in Three Acts, Entitled

DR. BILL.

The LOST KEY. The KANGAROO DANCE. The POISONOUS PRESCRIPTION.

ST. LOUIS CHORAL SYMPHONY SOCIETY
(Mr Joseph Otten, Conductor)

FIFTH SYMPHONY CONCERT.

FRANZ RUMMELL,

PIANISTE,

AT ENTERTAINMENT HALL,

Thursday, April 16.

Reserved Seats, 50c and $1,
At Bollman Bros., 1100 Olive st.

BASE BALL.

Sportsmen's Park—Championship Series To-Day.

MIKE KELLY'S CINCINNATIS

vs.

ST. LOUIS BROWNS.

Play at 3:15 p. m. Admission 25 cents.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

GLEE CLUB U OF M BANJO CLUB

Tuesday Evening, April 14.

Entertainment Hall.

Reserved seats, $1. Balmer & Weber, 209 N. 4th st.

CHOICE SEATS

For Every Performance of

SARA BERNHARDT,

MANGET'S,

Fifth and Chestnut Sts.

METROPOLITAN STABLES.

KNORR & WEISENBERGER,

UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS.

Livery, boarding and sale stables. Light livery, carriages and saddle horses. 1001, 1003 and 1005 Clark av. Telephone 897.

WM. F. CROW & CO.,

Broadway and St. Charles St.,

Will Offer for the Coming Week

The Following Splendid BARGAINS

IN

NEW COLORED SPRING DRESS GOODS

27-inch Handsome American Printed Challies	At 6¼c a yard
36-inch Very Choice Printed Pongee Challies	At 12½c a yard
25-inch Exquisite English Printed Challies	At 20c a yard
36-inch Checked and Broken Plaid Dress Goods	At 12½c a yard
36-inch Colored English Parameta Suitings	At 15c a yard
36-inch Colored English Henrietta Cloth	At 20c a yard
27-inch Colored French Glace Brilliantine	At 25c a yard
38-inch Colored Pure British Mohairs	At 35c a yard
40-inch Colored all-wool Sheppard's Plaid	At 40c a yard
54-inch Colored all-wool Ladies' Cloth	At 45c a yard
38-inch Colored Plaid and Striped Suiting Cloth	At 50c a yard
40-inch Colored Tufted Camel Hair Plaids	At 55c a yard
54-inch Colored Vienna all-wool Suitings	At 55c a yard
40-inch Black and White Sheppard Plaids	At 55c a yard
40-inch Colored, very fine wool, French Serges	At 55c a yard
45-inch Colored Satin Finished French Henrietta	At 75c a yard
Hand-Embroidered Colored Cashmere Dress Patterns	At $4 each
Hand-Embroidered Colored Henrietta Dress Patterns	At $5 each
32-inch New Designs Scotch Zephyr Ginghams	At 25c a yard
32-inch Beautiful Satin Stripe French Zephyr Ginghams	At 40c a yard

EXTRA SPECIAL BARGAINS IN HALF-MOURNING GOODS.

36-inch Black and White Plaid and Striped Dress Goods	At 25c a yard
40-inch Black and White Plaid and Striped Serges	At 45c a yard
40-inch Black and Gray Plaid and Striped Wool Challies	At 50c a yard
40-inch Black and White Boucle Stripes and Plaids	At 60c a yard
40-inch Black and White and Black and Gray French Dress Goods, Silk and Wool, All Wool and Camel Hair,	At 75c, $1 and $1.25 per yard

☞ We specially recommend the above Bargains to our Customers and the public, and can assure them that at such prices they won't last long. So make hay while the sun shines and purchase your Dry Goods from the Old Reliable Dry Goods House of

BROADWAY and ST. CHARLES ST. **WM. F. CROW & CO.**

SEEDS FOR THE GARDEN, FARM & FIELD. OF ALL KINDS

There is pleasure and profit in the GARDEN if you SECURE Good Seeds

There can be none better than ours. Get our Catalogue and select your

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OLD RYE WHISKY.

Bottled for Family Trade.

JAS. D. MALIN & CO.,

718 Locust Street.

Fancy Groceries, Wines & Liquors.

We are the largest importers in this section of Fancy Groceries Wines, Liquors and Table Delicacies. Our receipts last week of direct importations consisted of:

305 cases G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Champagnes.
50 cases Moet & Chandon Champagne.
50 cases Benedictine Liqueur.
480 boxes French Macaroni, Vermicelli and Assorted Pastes.
127 boxes Italian Pastes.
348 cases Virgin Olive Oil, extra quality.
50 cases Assorted English Jams.

David Nicholson.

NOTICE—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Council Bluffs & Omaha Railroad Co. for the election of directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Wabash Railroad Co., in St. Louis, Mo., on Wednesday, the 6th day of May, 1891, at 9 o'clock a. m.
JAMES F. HOW, Secretary.

READ

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A BEAUTIFUL VASE LAMP
FREE WITH EACH
PARLOR SET

The largest assortment in the city in Plush or Tapestry. Stylish and Well Made.

A SPLENDID WIRE SPRING
FREE WITH EACH
Bedroom Set.

An Immense Variety in Newest Patterns, and any finish woods.

BEST MAKES AND FINISH.

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FOR THE
Cheapest and Best
Folding Bed
IN AMERICA.

OPEN EVERY EVENING
Until 9 O'Clock.

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WE GIVE TO OUR CUSTOMERS THIS WEEK.

With our usual enterprise we will inaugurate the Spring Season by Presenting to Every Customer Purchasing Goods of us *This Week* a Useful Gift. We want to sell you every dollar's worth of

Furniture, Carpets and Household Goods!

That you need, and to do so, we will offer extra inducements in *Price and Quality* in every one of our many departments. Every article in our house sold either for

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At Prices Lower Than Can Be Found Elsewhere. Examine Our Goods and Prices Before Purchasing.
WE WILL SAVE YOU MONEY.

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THE LEADING HOUSE-FURNISHERS.
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AN ELEGANT RUG!
FREE WITH EVERY
CARPET!

A full line of all grades. Only New and Choice Patterns in Stock.

A HANDSOME PICTURE
FREE WITH EVERY
Dining Room Set.

A Grand Selection of Dining Room Outfits!
All the Latest Designs.

Elegant Novelties
—IN—
WILLOWWARE, PLUSH
—AND—
FANCY ROCKERS.

OPEN EVERY EVENING
Until 9 O'Clock.

A QUEER REUNION.

Clark Cash, Acquitted of Murder, Remarries His Erring Wife.

SECRETARY GIBSON OF THE WHISKY TRUST, IN A BAD POSITION.

A Child-Wife's Harsh Experience—Murderous Mexican Bandits—Startling Charges—Hacked to Pieces—A Pension Fraud in Jail—Brained With an Ax—Other Crimes.

DALLAS, Tex., April 11.—Clark Cash has been acquitted. He is the Kentuckian who shot E. T. Young, another Kentuckian, down in cold blood two months ago for debauching Mrs. Cash. The families came from McKinney, Ky., Young coming to Texas because of a dangerous liaison with the woman. Cash's divorced wife went to Arkansas City, where she lived with her four children on allowances supplied by the husband and father. Young continued to write to her. Cash got the letters, followed him to Dallas and killed him.

The defense was insanity and the unwritten defense of a wronged husband. The State had the depositions in the divorce case from Lincoln County, Ky., in which Mrs. Cash admitted criminal intimacy with thirteen men, alleging that she succumbed to them because they threatened to tell of her intimacy with Young if she did not. The Court excluded these depositions, so that the State's side of the case was never gotten before the jury, the theory being that Cash and his wife are tough adventurers, blackmailers, etc. The verdict met with a hearty approval.

Cash was remarried to his divorced wife to-night. The marriage was exceedingly dramatic. The minister who married them, their children, their attorneys, and a number of others all joined in a hearty weeping bee. When the ceremony concluded with a dramatic rendering of the words: "What God has joined together let no man put asunder," the man fell as one dead upon the floor. The re-made wife leaned over him and sought to revive him with tears and endearing words. Every one present had in him more sympathy than he could hold, and weeping aloud became general. The husband was carried to his room and is recovering from his faint.

GIBSON'S PERIL.

SMALL DOUBT THAT THE WHISKY TRUST SECRETARY WILL BE FOUND GUILTY.

CHICAGO, April 11.—The Federal Grand-jury this morning practically finished its labors in the case of ex-Secretary Gibson of the Whisky Trust. To-day's session was by far the most important one held and also the most interesting. A few fag ends of testimony were drawn to complete the chain of circumstantial evidence and then Thomas Dewar, the Government gauger, was called to tell the whole story of Gibson's plot to burn the Shufeldt distillery. Then John Bonfield was called and the bottle of phosphorus and the infernal machine were produced and placed before him as an expert on the subject.

Bonfield explained to the jury the combustible nature of the innocent looking liquid. A drop or two was placed on a sheet of paper and it at once burst into flames. Then Mr. Bonfield explained the construction of the infernal machine and how it would demolish the building in a moment. This was the end of the testimony, besides an exhibit of the correspondence between Gibson and Dewar. It is thought a true bill will be returned on the arrival of Judge Bunn from Milwaukee, to act as District Judge in Judge Blodgett's absence and receive it.

SADLY MISMATED.

A CHILD-WIFE'S HARSH EXPERIENCES WITH HER 40-YEAR-OLD HUSBAND.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 11.—In 1887 an elopement occurred from a farm in Illinois, near St. Louis, to that city, where the farmer's daughter, aged 18, married Peter Kaune, a wealthy cattle dealer of Bates County, Mo., who was nearly 40 and had been once divorced. The couple went to Kaune's farm, where for a time all was serene. Some time later Kaune, so the wife alleges, abused her because she was unable to make a coat cut by a tailor. Then he harshly criticised her housekeeping. When a son was born he raved and stormed. Last spring Kaune brought a Florence Presgrow, aged 18, to the stock farm and alleged that he had adopted her. Every day he took her riding and on his return abused and cursed her. December 27 last the couple separated and Kaune gave his wife $600 and forty acres of land.

Two weeks ago Mrs. Kaune received a communication from her husband, in which he said he intended to sue for a divorce. He wanted her to return to him his contract, most of the terms of which he had not yet fulfilled. As a special inducement he closed his communication with "You know I am a desperate man." Mrs. Kaune forstalled her husband by filing her own suit for divorce and alimony, and holding tight to her contract in spite of appearances. She stoutly maintains the innocence of Miss Presgrow, who is to appear as her witness at the trial of the case. Kaune is said to have deserted his first wife while she was on a train. She sued for divorce and got a decree and $1,500 alimony.

STILL AT LARGE.

LOUIS BULLING, THE ESCAPED MURDERER, STILL BAFFLES PURSUIT.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 11.—Not a trace has yet been secured of Louis Bulling, the wife murderer sentenced to be hanged April 17, who escaped from the Savanah (Andrew County) jail on the morning of Friday, April 10. There is positive evidence in the hands of the police that the fugitive was seen in St. Joseph Friday morning at 9 o'clock, at which time he was seen by two young men, Louis Myers and Richard Martin, in the southern part of the city near the home of his mother. A thorough search of the city by the police failed to unearth him. The rewards offered for his arrest now aggregate $350.

A prisoner in the Savannah Jail named Lee Harriman is believed to have been the leader in Bulling's jail break. He is an expert jeweler and hard metal worker, and is serving one year for coin sweating. While in the Buchanan County Jail the Sheriff gave him some privileges above other prisoners, as is the custom in all jails, and Harriman was charged with locking the other prisoners up every night. When Starkey, the Alton murderer, was placed in jail here about two months ago Harriman locked him in a cell with a sawed bolt on it. The fact was discovered by Jailor Spratt and the possible escape of the murderer prevented. Harriman being a United States prisoner he had the privilege of being confined in any jail in the district he might choose and he availed himself of this privilege a month or so ago and was changed to the Savannah Jail, though why he should prefer Savannah to the jail here is now a conjecture that is believed to have some connection with the escape of Bulling. Such a man as Harriman would be convenient in an effort to break jail, and this may account for his request for a change to Savannah.

ENTIRELY TOO HUMANE.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 11.—In a $25,000 damage suit filed this morning in the Superior Court Miss Annie D. Munson, a pretty 24-year-old lady of a good family, is the complainant, and her prospective father-in-law, Geo. W. Little; his wife, Geo. W. Little, Jr.; his son, and Albert E. Little are the defendants. Several months ago she met Geo. W. Little, a traveling salesman, and soon the couple became engaged. Last February the lovers quarreled, and presents and letters were returned. March 3, while her brother had gone for a doctor, the door bell rang and the young lady heard a noise outside. Feeling rather nervous, she put her brother's revolver in her pocket and went to the door, to find her former lover, Geo. W. Little, Jr., and his brother, Albert. They demanded admittance. She refused, and a struggle followed. The young woman fired the revolver without effect. Before she could defend herself, she says, the men seized the pistol and dragged her into the street. Through a pouring rainstorm, she says, she was dragged to the home of Little, confined there until morning and shipped to the Detention Hospital. Miss Munson says she was held there several days on the information of Mrs. Little, and that she was at last released through the efforts of her brother. Her parents were notified and came here from Washington and nursed their daughter through a serious illness following her experience in the hospital. She then went on to Washington, leaving her case in the hands of a lawyer. The Littles justify their action on the ground of pure humanity. They had all along considered Miss Munson insane, and agree that her actions at the door confirmed this belief. They took her to the hospital in the hope of curing her malady.

STARTLING CHARGES.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 11.—The creditors of the United States Savings Bank, which failed a month ago, met to-day to elect a permanent assignee. The clerk's office was crowded with men and women whose hard-earned dollars had been intrusted to the corporation. A sensation was created when Capt. Leland J. Webb asked to be allowed as a creditor to say a few words before any further action had been taken. Webb said:

"I have taken considerable trouble to investigate the affairs of this corporation, and I find that the officials of the United States Bank have been guilty of lying and perjury from the time they made an application for a charter at the State-house down to the last paper they have drawn, not only this, but I find they have never had the capital they represented. Instead of having $261,00 capital, as they said they had, I find that they had more than $100,000 less than that amount. I don't believe it is to the interest of the creditors to elect an assignee to be the tool of these crooked officials. and I don't believe it is to the interest of the creditors to elect a man who is not personally interested as a creditor or a shareholder."

The clerk began calling the list of creditors. Some voted for Lowe and others for Bryan Roberts, but probably not one-third of those present voted. It was found that two-thirds had not voted and no choice was made. The affairs of the bank will be investigated by the court. The stock is held principally in the East.

A CARNIVAL OF BLOODSHED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 11.—A bloody affray occurred at Alf Skinner's lumber camp near Ryno, in Randolph County, Thursday, the particulars of which reached Little Rock to-night. The fight occurred at Jack Cassidy's boarding-house. Cassidy came home drunk and began abusing his wife and finally struck her. William Smith, a boarder, interfered, which so enraged Cassidy that he drew a large pocket knife, cutting Smith in the shoulder and stabbing him in the abdomen, the latter wound proving fatal. Cassidy ran out of the house and in the yard met Alf Skinner, who told him he had killed Smith. "Well, if I have killed him," said Cassidy, "I'll have to leave the country, but before I go away I'll kill another ——." Cassidy then plunged his knife into Skinner's shoulder. The latter drew a revolver and fired at Cassidy, the ball entering his bowels. Cassidy was taken into the house and died a few hours afterwards. Skinner was stabbed in the lung and it is expected he will die.

THE LAST OF HANNAH B. SOUTHWORTH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 11.—The remains of Mrs. Hannah B. Southworth, who killed Pettus in New York last year and died five months later in the Tombs, were brought here to-day and interred in Cave Hill Cemetery in the lot owned by her father, John Martin.

SERIOUS ACCUSATIONS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 11.—Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Theodore Schwartz, Charles E. Francke and C. Brockenbrough of the broken firm of bankers, Theo Schwartz & Co. Charges of fraud are made, and it is possible felony will be made out against them. The failure caused the loss of the savings of years to many comparatively poor people. The members of the firm are found to have lived luxuriously for ten years upon this money, and the feeling against them is very bitter.

A LETTER-STEALER CAUGHT.

PEORIA, Ill., April 11.—A sensation was caused late this evening by the arrest of Charles S. Hartwig, a letter carrier, who has been in the service here for two years. For some time letters containing money have been missing, and Postmaster Stone set a force of detectives to work on the case. It was found that Hartwig has been keeping letters out and he would open them in a water closet, take out the money and throw the letter into the sewer.

When captured to-day several letters were found on his person. He broke down when confronted with the evidences of his guilt. He has been stealing letters for several months and has taken hundreds of dollars. The inspectors say he has been leading a dual existence and there are two women connected with the case.

FALSELY IMPRISONED.

LANSING, Mich., April 11.—The appearance to-day of old, snowy-haired James Hitchcock at the capital with a bill asking for $3,000 for wrong imprisonment brings out a queer story. Hitchcock was sentenced to life imprisonment in the fifties for murder. A short time ago the principal witness confessed to perjury at the trial on his death-bed, and Hitchcock was pardoned, to find his family scattered and his farm gone during thirty-seven years he had been imprisoned. It transpires that Hitchcock killed the man in self-defense. He wants the Legislature to give him the money so he can exist till death comes. The case excites sympathy. Hitchcock's amazement at railroad trains, telegraph and telephone is pathetic. The bill, if passed would establish bad precedent, and it will probably be killed.

MURDEROUS MEXICAN BANDITS.

EAGLE PASS, Tex., April 11.—News received here reports a terrible occurrence near Lerdo, on the Mexican Central road. Last Tuesday evening, after the arrival of the south bound train, Juan Roderiguez, a clerk, with the driver and porter, started in a wagon with the express matter for the company's office at Lerdo, three miles distant. About a mile from the town some dozen men concealed in the bushes fired a volley on the clerk and his two companions. At the same time several mounted men charged on the wagon. The driver fell dead from his seat, but Roderiguez and the porter, though wounded, managed to get off. The clerk started for Lerdo, but fell dead as he reached the gate of the Municipal Custom-house. The band captured the wagon and got away with the contents, which included less than $200 in cash.

HACKED TO PIECES.

GAINSVILLE, Tex., April 11.—News reached here this evening of a fatal stabbing affray between William Ungerwood and his neighbor, Bill Brannon, near the home of the former, in the Indian Territory. Both parties formerly resided near this city and were prominent farmers and good citizens. The difficulty was caused by Brannon allowing a daughter of Underwood to be married in his house, she having clandestinely met her lover there for that purpose, her parents being opposed to the match. Underwood, upon meeting Brannon, rushed upon him with a knife and literally carved him to pieces. The men had been good friends up to this time.

A SUSPICIOUS KILLING.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 11.—Ed Strange, a farmer living near Oneonta, Ala., accidentally shot and killed his wife late yesterday evening, while handling a rifle. His wife was sitting near and he was preparing the rifle to kill a hawk, when the gun went off, shooting her through the heart. She died in a few minutes. The neighbors are suspicious of the affair, as this is Strange's second wife and they have not lived happily together. Foul play is hinted at.

BRAINED WITH AN AX.

JACKSON, Miss., April 11,—Anna Burnett, a negress, was lodged in jail here to-day for the murder of her husband, Henry Burnett. His head was split open with an ax. She confesses the crime, and her story is that before daylight yesterday morning her husband ordered her to get up and get breakfast. She refused and he pushed her out of the bed and told her to obey him. Thinking that she had gone, he went to sleep, when, she says, the devil took possession of her and she got the ax and killed him.

MYSTERIOUSLY POISONED.

GREENSBURGH, Pa., April 11.—A week ago three children of Dave Carroll became ill. The cause of their illness was a mystery. Doctors were called in, but in spite of all their efforts the children died. An autopsy was made on the body of the oldest child and poison enough to kill five persons was found in the stomach. Two other children of the family are seriously ill and it is thought they will die. There is not the slightest clew as to who administered the poison.

SLAIN BY A POSSE.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 11.—Chas. Bagely, the negro who shot and killed Officer Wood at Blockton a few days ago, was shot and killed yesterday by a posse at Jones' Station. Bagely before being killed shot and fatally injured John Sanders, one of the posse.

A PENSION FRAUD IN JAIL.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., April 11.—Government Detective Roome arrived here last night with Richard Glass, a well-known citizen of St. Albans, who was arrested for forging the name of Judge McAlister and others to affidavits for pensions. When Glass was brought here he confessed and implicated several other well-known people who will be arrested immediately. Glass was jailed for trial.

SETTLERS UNEASY.

SANTA FE, N. M., April 11.—Advices from Southwestern Arizona to th *New Mexican* state that all the mountain Apaches are very uneasy and it is feared that they will go on the warpath. They are having much trouble among themselves, there being some shooting or cutting scrapes almost daily, and a feeling of uneasines prevails which bodes no good to the settlers in that part of the Southwest.

BAFFLED BURGLARS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 11.—The large iron vault in the County Clerk's office at Benton, Saline County, was blown open at an ealy hour this morning. The burglars, it is thought, were frightened away, as they took nothing away with them. One of the doors was completely demolished. A steel drill and a sledge hammer, belonging to a blacksmith near by, were found on the floor.

OLATHE POST-OFFICE ROBBED.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 11.—A special to the *Star* from Olathe, Kan., says: The Post-office in this city was entered last night and robbed of every letter in the boxes and all letters which had been deposited and not dispatched. The mail matter is being checked up to ascertain if any valuable packages were taken. No money was stolen, as it had heen deposited in the bank.

SWIFT JUSTICE.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 11.—Last Wednesday evening Sim Johnson, a negro, 18 years old, outraged Alice Bailey, a white girl, 16 years old, near this city. He was jailed here that night, indicted Thursday and his trial began Friday. The verdict of the jury to-day pronounced him guilty, and at noon he was sentenced to hang May 8 next.

A BRUTAL BLACK BOY.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 11.—A special from Flora, Bullock County, Ala., says: Dr. Bugge, a prominent physician, was knocked in the head with a shovel by a negro boy whom he raised. The doctor, who is nearly 60 years old, is dying. The negro escaped, but is being pursued by a posse, who, if they catch him, will lynch him.

GASHED IN THE GROIN.

VANDALIA, Ill., April 11.—A cutting affray occurred near Van Burensburg yesterday, which will probably result in the death of one of the participants. Cyrus Browning and Thomas Cullom quarrelled about a lumber account, when Browning jerked out a knife and cut a terrible gash in Cullom's groin.

IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE.

CYNTHIANA, Ky., April 11.—After three hours' deliberation to-day the jury in the case of Archie Downard, who murdered Town Marshal Vogelsang at Falmouth, returned a verdict of guilty and fixed the punishment at life imprisonment.

FOUL PLAY FEARED.

MUNCIE, Ind., April 11.—Lewis B. Clark, a well-known stockdealer, has been missing since March 30, last, and, as when he was last seen he had a large sum of money, it is feared that he has been murdered.

STOLEN GOODS BY THE WHOLESALE.

DENVER, Colo., April 11.—Late last night the police of this city raided a dwelling on the corner of Thirty-first and Maryland avenue, having cause to think that something very crooked was going on therein. They were richly rewarded, for in the cellar was found a large assortment of stolen property of every conceivable discription from a church organ down to a worn-out white wash brush. Sixteen persons were found in the house and arrested. They are supposed to belong to an organized gang of hold-ups, sneak-thieves, and house-breakers, which has been operating here for some time. The organ found was tolen from a church in Harmon, a suburb of Denver. A fifty gallon barrel of molasses was found buried six feet in the cellar. The value of the goods recovered aggregates several thousand dollars.

SHOT IN THIER CELLS.

SEALAND, Wash., April 11.—Forty masked men marched to the County Jail this morning and demanded that John Rose and John Edwards, the murders of the Frederickson family, be delivered to them. The guard attempted to resist, but was overpowered and the two prisoners were shot to death in their cells.

IN SELF-DEFENSE.

PUEBLO, Colo., April 11.—Edward Casey, a negro from Denver, was shot and killed by Edward O'Kelley, a bartender at Santa Fe avenue and First street, this evening. O'Kelley, in company with a friend, was entering a restaurant when they met Casey coming out. The two men brushed against each other, when Casey became angry and drew a razor to attack O'Kelley. The latter pulled his revolver and fired two shots, the first being fatal. O'Kelley is an educated man, the son of a Missouri physician. He gave himself up to the officers, pleading self-defense.

A SUSPICIOUS OCCURRENCE.

WACO, Tex., April 11.—A hack laden with four passengers halted on the banks of the Bosque, five miles from here, several days ago. The occupants were negroes, two men and two women. They lunched and fished the greater portion of the day, and near sundown prepared to leave. Just before their departure several boys heard the report of a gun near the hack and saw two women and men hastily lifting what appeared to be the body of some one into the hack Friday officers who had been informed of the facts found blood, several pieces of human skin and a row of jaw teeth scattered around near the scene. No clue as yet has been discovered. Detectives have been put on the trail.

WEIGHT MANIPULATION.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 11.—W. D. Mott of Wyandotte, Kan., was arrested to-day and taken before the United States Court now in session here, on an indictment charging him with discrimination in favor of certain shippers while acting as chief clerk in the billing department of the Santa Fe at Wyandotte, Kan. This is the second indictment returned in these cases during the present term. The first one was Edward Tibbetts, formerly weighmaster for the Rock Island in East Atchison. The charge is the manipulation of weights.

A CONVICT'S WIFE STRANGELY MISSING.

PEORIA, Ill., April 11.—Leon Buregard, formerly of this city, has just been sentenced to a term of five years for forgery at Montreal, Canada. Since his incarceration the fact that his young and pretty wife cannot be found has come to light. She was living with him but a few weeks before his arrest. He enticed her from home by means of a mutual friend, and she has not since been heard from. He refuses to say what has become of her, and her aged parents are distracted with grief. It is the general belief here that he killed her to prevent her giving information concerning him to the authorities.

ACCUSED OF COUNTERFEITING.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 11.—George Rutledge, claiming to be from Illinois, was arrested to-day at Fulton on the charge of counterfeiting. A large amount of counterfeit money was found upon him.

AN ANTI-CRIMINAL SOCIETY.

PARIS, Tex., April 11.—A protective association has been formed in the Chickasaw Nation for the prevention of horse and cattle stealing. It starts off with a good membership and a goodly sum of money in the treasury. It expects to do much towards ridding that country of thieves.

Highwaymen Arrested.

Three men held up Edward Murphy on Spruce street between Main and the Levee a few minutes after 8 o'clock last night and took from his person $1.40 in money and a briar root pipe. Les than an hour later Officers Tebeau and Manion of the Central District arrested Jas. Coleman, Edward Boyce and Thomas Bohannon, all of whom were identified by Murphy as his assailants. The missing pipe was found on Coleman's person. A warrant for robbery in the first degree will be sworn out against the men to-morrow.

Broke His Leg.

Michael Spencer, living on Marceau street, fell from a Broadway cable car near his home about 10:40 o'clock last night and sustained a fracture of the left leg below the knee. He was sent to the City Hospital. Spencer is a single man 24 years old, and a laborer by occupation.

Killed His Employer.

FT. SILL, I. T., April 11.—Robert Wall, a cowboy, to-day shot and killed his employer, Ranchman Jonn Douglass.

TRIED TO ESCAPE.

A Negro Gambler Knocked Down by an Officer.

Officer Clark of the Central District saw a gang of negroes shooting craps on a vacant lot at Twenty-third and Market streets shortly after 9 o'clock last night. The blue coat chased John Smith, who, as he ran, drew a knife. Clark then threw his club. The missile struck Smith in the forehead, cutting open his scalp and laying him low. Smith is porter at 2102 Chestnut street. He was locked up at the Four Courts after Dr. Jacobson had dressed his head.

Used a Beer Mallet.

John Brittner, a single man, 42 years old and employed as a nurse at the Children's Hospital, Jefeson avenue and Adams street, fought with Barkeeper John Hoff in the saloon at Second and Spruce streets shortly after 8 o'clock last night. Hoff used a beer mallet with disastrous effects on Bittner's head. Dr. Jacobson patched up the injured man's scalp at the City Dispensary and then sent him to the Children's Hospital. Hoff was arrested and will be sent into the First District Police Court charged with disturbing the peace.

Minneapolis Won.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 11.—The game to-day was:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Minneapolis	1	2	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	—9
Kansas City	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	—7

Batteries—Minneapolis, Swartzel and Wilson; Kansas City, Bartson and Dugdale, Mitchell and Darling. Hits—Minneapolis, 10; Kansas City, 11. Errors—Minneapolis, 4; Kansas City, 7. Umpire—McCarty.

Fell From a Grip.

Julius Morgan, 38 years old and single, fell from a Broadway grip car at Russell avenue about 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Two scalp wounds were dressed after he had been sent to his home at 2111 South Seventh street

GET THE BEST
SILVER-PLATED SPOONS
When We Sell Them at Such Low Prices.

Cor. Broadway and Locust.
Lowest-Priced House in America
For Fine Goods.

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
BROADWAY and LOCUST,

Ask you to compare their fine goods and low prices with the inferior and often worthless goods with which the market is now flooded.

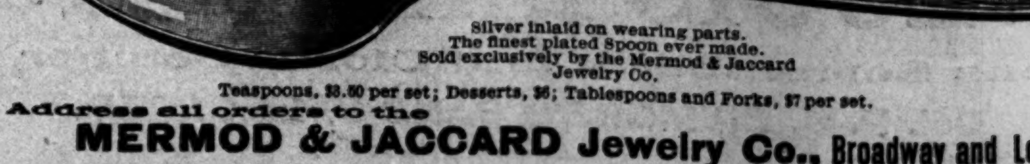
Our Plain Pattern.

Standard A1 Plate, re-enforced on wearing parts.
Teaspoons, $1.25 per set; Desserts, $2.25; Tablespoons and Forks, $2.50 per set.

OUR TRIPLE SILVER-PLATED PEERLESS PATTERN.

Teaspoons, $1.75 per set; Dessert Spoons and Forks, $3 per set;
Tablespoons and Forks, $3.50 per set.

The Richelieu.



Silver inlaid on wearing parts.
The finest plated Spoon ever made.
Sold exclusively by the Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co.
Teaspoons, $3.50 per set; Desserts, $6; Tablespoons and Forks, $7 per set.

Address all orders to the
MERMOD & JACCARD Jewelry Co., Broadway and Locust.

CLOAK BARGAINS. Barr's
fully mad
ets, deep rolling collar, fa
and all the spring shades,
Stylish military capes,
yoke embroidered in silk, 100 i
nothing in the City to equal th
gingham wrappers, all sizes, o

BOY'S CLOTHING.—"The M
buttons
French Percales, 75c an
85c; French $1.35; also f
at 50c. Shirtwaists at 60c
and flannelettes for boys 4 to 13
suits includes all the novelties
and stripes, 4 to 13 years, $5.
styles, 4 to 14 years, at $6.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR—La
ru
above, 75 cents each.
Gowns, yoke, 4 rows in
of same on neck and sle
Gingham Underskirts, bias
very nice skirts, $1.50. Ladies
yoke of pleated Val. lace, trim
with same, $2.75. Complete li
ing Sacques, from 75c to $5.00.

LINENS—Don't miss Barr's
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open work, knotted frin
regularly at 35, 40 and 50
cents. Another lot of odd
are worth double the money.
en, your choice, at 8½ cents
cream table damask at 30 cents

DOMESTICS—Cream crop bl
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Oneida bleached sheeting
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for 27½ cents, and is sold at the
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ART EMBROIDERY—Crash
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20 cents a pair; tray cloths in
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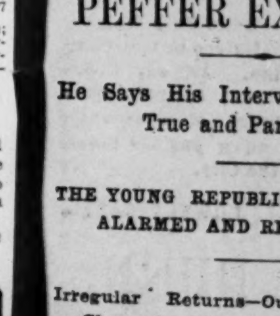

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PEFFER EXPL

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THE YOUNG REPUBLICANS
ALARMED AND REORGA

**Irregular Returns—Outraged
Charged—Discontented
Kentucky's New Constitut
in Chillicothe—The Wome
Virginia Republicans.**

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 11.—Th
lished interviews of Senator Peff
he is reported as saying that th
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Springfield on the occasion of t
Gen. Palmer as United States
that he had no reason to sympat
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Dr. S. McClellan, editor of th
vocate, wrote to Senator Peffer s
and asked him concerning the
view. He received a reply this
admits that the interview was
and partly false. The Senator s

I received an invitation from the
Illinois to attend the ratification m
occasion of Gen. Palmer's election
but the invitation came to me a day
time for the meeting. If it had bee
day before the meeting I certainly
swered it politely, suggesting to
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a personal character, not political.
As to my voting with the Republica
said so to anybody. I have not autho
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YOUNG KANSAS REPUBLICANS

WICHITA, Kan., April 11.—The
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"Nothing will satisfy us," said
ember to-day, "but the com
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nsas. We have tolerated the
g already, and if we do no

THE GREAT BARGAIN HOUSE OF AMERICA.

Sixth, Olive and Locust Streets, St. Louis.

CLOAK BARGAINS. Barr's will on Monday offer beautifully made all wool cloth Blazer jackets, deep rolling collar, fastened with silk cords; black and all the spring shades, at $3.75 for all sizes.

Stylish military capes, extra long, flaring collar and yoke embroidered in silk, 100 in the assortment, $6.50 each, nothing in the City to equal them. A thousand well-made gingham wrappers, all sizes, on sale at Barr's at $1.19 each.

BOY'S CLOTHING.—"The Mother's Friend" shirt waist, buttons stay on, white American and French Percales, 75c and $1; fancy figured, 75c and 85c; French $1.35; also fancy figured in unlaundered at 50c. Shirtwaists at 60c; unlaundered fancy percales and flannelettes for boys 4 to 13 years. Barr's stock of Boys' suits includes all the novelties; knee trouser suits in plaids and stripes, 4 to 13 years, $5. All wool suits in the best styles, 4 to 14 years, at $6.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR—Ladies' White Skirts, cambric ruffle tucks in ruffle and tucks above, 75 cents each. Ladies' Cambric M. H. Gowns, yoke, 4 rows inserting of Cluney lace, edge of same on neck and sleeves, $1.25. Ladies' Striped Gingham Underskirts, bias ruffle, with corded heading, very nice skirts, $1.50. Ladies' extra long Chemise, round yoke of pleated Val. lace, trimmed around bottom of skirt with same, $2.75. Complete lines of Ladies' White Dressing Sacques, from 75c to $5.00.

LINENS—Don't miss Barr's big "clean up" of odd Towels this week. All our Damask odd Towels, open work, knotted fringes and broche borders, sell regularly at 35, 40 and 50 cents; all will be offered at 25 cents. Another lot of odd Towels at 49 cents each that are worth double the money. Odd Doylies, a thousand dozen, your choice, at 8⅓ cents each at Barr's. All linen cream table damask at 30 cents a yard, a great bargain.

DOMESTICS—Cream crop bleached Cotton, yard wide, at 8⅓ cents; the new Capitol brand, yard wide cotton, equal to many 10 cent goods, for 8⅓ cents; Oneida bleached sheeting, ten quarters wide for 28½ cents, mill price to-day is 32½c; the same in 9-4 width for 27½ cents, and is sold at the mill for 30c. This is one of the best brands.

ART EMBROIDERY—Crash photograph frames, ready for decorating, the newest craze, $1.25; stamped hemstitched dresser scarfs, worth $1.25, for 90 cents; the best quality figured China silk, $1 a yard; stamped pillow shams, best muslin, 20 cents a pair; tray cloths in silk stripes and drawn borders, beautifully stamped, 50 cents.

HANDKERCHIEFS — Ladies' hemstitched Union linen colored and white embroidery, 15 cents; all linen with dainty tucks, embroidered and blocked, very nice, 25c; all linen, with one inch hem, hand embroidered initial, 25 cents; Men's pure linen hemstitched, Belfast prints, 25 cents; Men's plain surah silk Handerchiefs, all the leading shades, quite the correct thing for men, $1.50.

BOOKS—Tennyson's complete poems in 3 volumes, reduced to $1.50 the set. The Good Society Library, 4 vols., containing "The Habits of Good Society," "The Art of Conversation," "The Arts of Writing, Reading and Speaking" and "The Art of Amusing," reduced from $6 to $3.50. Ruskin's complete works, 12 vols., good type and fully illustrated, $10.75. "Cheerful Hearts," "Talks With Susan and Frankie," "Aunt Zelpeth's Baby," and a thousand other attractive subjects for the little ones, 28c. Hurd's white-wove satin-finish letter paper, five quire packages, commercial and octavo, 45c. Envelopes to match.

GLOVES—When you buy a glove at Barr's you know it's all right. It's going to fit and to wear as long as a first-class glove ought to. Only "the best" is a bargain in gloves. This week we offer 4-button Real Kid, extra value, Blacks, Browns and Tans, $1.00; 5-button P. Centemeri & Co.'s, 2d quality, $1.15; 6-button Suede gloves, Tans only, extra value, $1.25; 8-button Mousquetaire gloves, Undressed Kid, all new shades, $1.50. Sole agents for P. Centemeri & Co.'s Kid Gloves. We have received a full line of all the new spring shades. Our Kid Glove Department is complete. All gloves fitted to the hand.

SHOES—Ladies' glove kid house slippers, $1 a pair; glove kid Oxfords, soft, easy and hand-sewed, $1.50 a pair; kid seamless Oxfords, patent leather tipped, hand-sewed, $1.50; handsome cloth top, kid foxed, tipped button boots, $2.50.

KNIT WEAR—Ladies' Gossamer vests, high neck, long sleeves; high neck, short sleeves, drawers to match, 50c. Ladies' French Balbriggan Vests, high neck, long sleeves; high neck, ribbed arms; drawers to match; all sizes, 85c. Great bargain in Ladies' Silk Union Suits, high neck, ribbed arms; low neck, sleeveless; knee drawers; odd sizes; have sold them at $6; reduced to $4. Children's Summer White Merino Vests, high neck, long sleeves:

Size....	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34
Price...	10c	13c	16c	19c	22c	25c	28c	31c	34c	37c

Children's Natural Color Summer Merino Vests, high neck, long sleeves:

Size....	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34
Price ..	20c	23c	26c	29c	32c	35c	38c	41c

EMBROIDERY—On Monday Barr's will offer a hundred pieces plain hemstitched mull skirting with 7-inch hem, goods that have been 45 cents all season, the entire line at 29 cents a yard; 45-inch Swiss skirting, 27-inch work, at 59 cents; an extra fine quality at 85 cents; new 45-inch skirting, fine Swiss, with 15-inch work, one of the novelties at $1 a yard; 27-inch baby skirting, neat, small patterns, hemstitched border, 65 and 75 cents a yard; 4-inch Swiss Vandyck embroidery, 10 cents a yard.

BRIMMING OVER

WITH

BARGAINS!

Read Them!

UPHOLSTERY—Double-faced cretonnes in Persian effects, 30 inches wide, at 35 cents a yard; double-width and double-faced novelty cretonnes, handsome for portieres and curtains, 75 cents a yard; the best quality of fringed chenille table covers, 1½ yards square, for $2.75; 2 yards square, $5.50; 2½ yards, $7, and 2x3 yards, $8.50 each; fine French tapestry covers, 1½ yards square, for $1.50, 2 yards for $2.50, 2x3 yards, $4.80; colored dotted Swiss, 36 inches wide, 30c; 50 inches, 45 cents; Irish pointed lace for sash curtains, 65 cents; real Brussels lace, $1.50 a yard.

HOSIERY.—Ladies' Black Cotton Hose; "The Daisy" brand, will not crock nor rub off, double heels and toes, 25 cents a pair. Ladies' Richelieu Ribbed Hose, extra fine quality, double heels and toes, will not fade, 3 pairs for $1. Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose, black boot, fancy tops, double heels and toes, very nice goods, 50 cents a pair. Ladies' extra fine and extra long Plated Silk Hose, black and solid colors, worth $1.25, a special bargain at 85 cents this week. Boys' Bicycle Cotton Hose, sizes 7 to 10, absolutely fast black, regular price 25 cents; you may have them at 21 cents a pair.

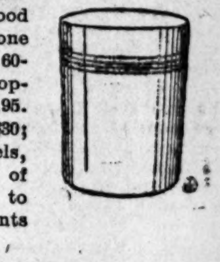
CORSETS—A good sewed Corset, well boned, double side steels, worth $1.25, for 75c. Thomson's Nursing Corset, well boned, side steels, long waist, in white and drab, $1. Ball's Health Waist, made of fine material, good shape, long waist, made expressly for ladies wishing to discard corsets, in white and drab, $1.25. A splendid Black Corset, made of good material, long waist, two side steels on each side, $1.50. Odds and ends of popular Corsets at less than half price. A full assortment of Summer Corsets, in all the popular brands, in all grades and lengths. Also Health Waists for ladies, misses, children and infants.

LACES—This is to be a great black lace season. Barr's offer 3-inch black Chantilly, all silk, at 15 cents; 4 to 6 inch, 20 and 25 cents. Black Silk Drapery Net, 42 inches, handsome styles, 74 cents a yard; 42-inch black Spanish Guipure Flouncing at 87 cents; 42-inch black Chantilly Skirting, $1.37 a yard; 3 to 4 inch Oriental Lace Edging, 25 cents; Lace Parasol Covers, 50 and 75 cents; novelties in Satin Striped Lace Drapery Nets, $5 to $7.50 a yard.

TRIMMINGS—At 49 cents a yard. Barr's offer one-inch colored silk galoons; also silk and gold mixed, and 2-inch black silk galoon. Colored applique trimmings in all shades, 85c to $8.50 a yard. 1 to 2 inch gold and silver galoons, a grand variety, 15 cents to $5.25 a yard. Gold, silver and copper girdles, $2.75 to $6.50 each.

MEN'S GOODS—Men's silk finish Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers in all sizes, 90 cents each. Extra super quality tan Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1.15 each. Fancy Flannel top Shirts, $1 each. Fancy stripes and solid color cotton Half Hose, double heel and toe, very nice, only 35 cents a pair. Men's fancy striped Suspenders, extra good quality, 15 cents a pair. Boys' Shirt-waist Bows at 25 cents each.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—Don't miss a single item. They are brimming over with cheapness. This fine thin blown tumbler, 49 cents a dozen. Good large floor sponge, 10c. Stone step scrub brushes, 3 for 10 cents. 60-foot clothes line, 6 cents. Fine shopworn ten-dollar tricycles for $5.95. "Safety" bicycle, just 4 left, worth $30; they go for $19.95. Very fine easels, worth $5 to $7, for $2.95. A lot of framed pictures, cut from $5 and $6 to $2.95. Three boys' bicycles at 50 cents on the dollar.



CLOTHS AND FLANNELS—Cream seaside Shaker Flannel, 8⅓ cents. Striped and plaid Outing Cloth, 10 cents. Yachting Flannels in fancy stripes, 15 cents. 36 in. all wool plaid and striped Fl. suiting, 50c per yd. 54-in. all-wool Cloaking and Suiting, 75c per yd. 56-in. Broadcloth in 150 different shades, $1 per yd. 54-in. all-wool English Serges, a special bargain, $1 per yd. 54-in. all-wool Homespun Cloakings, the latest, $1.50 per yd. 54-in. navy blue and black Cheviot cloaking, only 75c per yd. 25-in. Summer Moreen for skirts, 35c goods for 15c. Silk embroidered Flannel Skirting at a great reduction.

MILLINERY—The largest and best stock of trimmed goods. You'll find you can get the handsomest hats at Barr's for much less than you'll pay for inferior goods elsewhere. This week we show misses' open braid large hats, in all colors, at $1.50. Ladies' fancy braid hats in black and colors, $2.

NOTIONS—Curling Irons to be sold quickly at 5 cents each. Feather stitch braids, black, white and colors, 20 cents a piece. Ruffled garter web, regular price, 40 cents, for 25 cents. Elegant line solid back hair brushes, $1. New hand mirrors, special price 85 cents. Cotton oil bath soap, large cakes, 5 cents.

JEWELRY—Gold chain necklaces, heart pendant, $1. Garter clasps, oxidized and bright silver, 35 cents a pair. Calling card cases, oxidized and bright silver, 50 cents and $1.50. Silver and gold hat pins, 75 and 85 cents. Silver bangle bracelets, 25 cents.

BUTTONS—Vegetable ivory, all shades, for wash dresses, 5 cents dozen. Ivory buttons, plain and mottled, all shades, 15 cents a dozen. New horn, 4-hole buttons, all colors, 50 cents dozen. Novelties in smoked pearl, snail and other novelties in olive and buck shape.

UMBRELLAS—Stylish Gold handle Umbrellas at $1.00 and $1.25, are sure to give satisfaction. We will soon receive another lot of those pretty Metal handles and natural sticks at $1.35. Also a line of Horn handles. The newest and nicest umbrellas for lady or gentleman for $2.75 and $3.75. Have you seen our Tight roll umbrella at $5.00. It's no larger than a cane.

RIBBONS—No. 16 to 22 Moire ribbon, satin edges, 13 cents; No. 9 faille, satin edge, 14 cents; No. 16 elegant glace millinery ribbons, 25 cents; 9-inch Surah sashes, fringed ends, 4½ yards long, $2.09, very fashionable. The same, 11 inches wide, at $3 each; 11-inch plaid sashes, 3½ yards, fringed ends, $2.98 each.

DRESS FABRICS COLUMN

WASH GOODS—Call your special attention this week to two shipments of foreign novelties and staple goods. Handsome new side band zephyrs in all the new colorings with contrasting borders. Whytlaw's 45c Scotch zephyr ginghams at Barr's for 37c a yard. Koechlin's lovely Ceylon mulls, as pretty as any China silks made, for only 25c a yard. We especially invite you to see that yard wide Sunny Side suiting at 12½c a yard, is something new and is an imitation of the richest wool novelties; also in dainty shades for wrappers and children's dresses, full 36 inches wide. Arnold's 32-inch German blue calicoes for 11 cents a yard at Barr's.

WOOL FABRICS—Some great bargains in high class goods this week at Barr's. An elegant quality French Henrietta—silk finish, 47 inches—that's very wide—for $1 a yard. This is a very special bargain and comes in all the new high art colorings as well as the ordinary shades. The fashionable camel's hair stripes including the extreme novelties in plaids, broken with bias stripes and many other French novelties in 42-inch goods at $1.50 a yard. A full assortment of all the best shades in all wool stripes and plaids for street wear at 50c a yard and the prettiest mohair you ever saw, silk finish, 54 inches wide, in all the new shades for $1 a yard and it ought to be one-fifty. On Monday we will place on exhibit a large selection of exclusive paterns in dress robes. All who appreciate elegant fabrics are invited to see them. New challis just in.

SILKS.—Mourning silk. Something never before shown in St. Louis. Extra quality, black and white Japanese Habutai silk, small figures at $1.50 a yard. Black and white printed Shanghai silk, best ever offered at 75 cents. White Japanese Habutai silk, 24 to 27 inches wide, 85c to $1.40 a yard. White Shanghai silk, 24 to 27 inches, 75c and 85c a yard. Barr's are showing the new twilled Japanese silk in black 32 inches wide for $1.40; this is the latest fashionable black silk. A full display will be made to-morrow of our spring importation in black Japanese Habutai silk, 27 to 32 inches wide and the finest silk ever offered in St. Louis.

BLACK GOODS—Everybody who dresses in black should have a Challi dress for summer. They should buy it now because Barr's sell 40-inch solid black all wool Challi, lovely quality, for 50 cents a yard. For a low-priced material nothing is prettier than 34-inch black and grey Henrietta in stripes at 25 cents. Display this week of black and white French Sateens at 35 cents a yard. Black Mexican Grenadine $1 a yard. Novelties in all silk black Grenadines, Brocades and Satin Stripes at $1.25, and a fine selection of black and white Challi at 10 to 60 cents a yard.

WHITE GOODS—Very cheap is that 40-inch India Lawn for aprons at 8⅓ cents a yard. Large plaid India linens and beautiful sheer striped Paris organdie at 9 cents a yard, both big bargains; also as specials 40-inch apron lawn, with lace and tuck effects, 15 cents; white crazy cloth, 12½ cents; 36-inch, very fine India linen, 16 cents; 42-inch very fine hemstitched skirting, 21 cents; grand bargain in fine hemstitched French mulls, 43-inch skirting, 5 rows of hemstitched tucks, regular price, $1.25; this assortment at 75 cents.

PEFFER EXPLAINS.

He Says His Interview Was Partly True and Partly False.

THE YOUNG REPUBLICANS OF KANSAS ALARMED AND REORGANIZING.

Irregular Returns—Outrageous Frauds Charged—Discontented Democrats—Kentucky's New Constitution—Politics in Chillicothe—The Women Win—West Virginia Republicans.

KANSAS CITY, MO., April 11.—The widely published interviews of Senator Peffer, in which he is reported as saying that the reason he did not accept the invitation of the Democrats to attend the ratification meeting a Springfield on the occasion of the election of Gen. Palmer as United States Senator was that he had no reason to sympathize with the Democrats in this triumph because he was a Republican and intended to vote with that party on all party questions, created a great deal of comment in Kansas in Alliance circles.

Dr. S. McClellan, editor of the *Alliance Advocate*, wrote to Senator Peffer some time ago and asked him concerning the alleged interview. He received a reply this morning. It admits that the interview was partly true and partly false. The Senator said:

> I received an invitation from the Democracy of Illinois to attend the ratification meeting upon the occasion of Gen. Palmer's election to the Senate, but the invitation came to me a day or two after the time for the meeting. If it had been received the day before the meeting I certainly would have answered it politely, suggesting to my Democratic friends of Illinois that my only interest in them is of a personal character, not political.
>
> As to my voting with the Republicans, I have not said so to anybody. I have not authorized any person else to say so, and it is wholly untrue. I do not expect to pay attention to the politics of my fellow members. What I mean by that is that I do not expect to do anything from the standpoint of a partisan, either as a Republican or a Democrat. I have grown bigger than the party harness. I am on the outside altogether and expect to remain there.

YOUNG KANSAS REPUBLICANS ALARMED.

WICHITA, Kan., April 11.—There is a well defined movement on foot among the young Republicans throughout the State which, if successful, bids fair to materially alter the complexion of matters political in kansas hereafter, and which will, for the nonce at any rate, so utterly disrupt the dominant party that Kansas will take a prominent position among the doubtful States. The movement had its inception here and the alpha and omega of it is to relegate to the rear the Billies and Barneys and Jims who for so many years have managed the ship of state and to forcibly sit down on all forms of crankism, woman's suffrage, prohibition and all the other issues. The local organization consists to-day of eighty-three young Republicans from among the professional and business classes, and it is working in harmony with similar clubs in all the larger towns of the State.

"Nothing will satisfy us," said a prominent member to-day, "but the complete annihilation of the old crowd as a political factor in Kansas. We have tolerated their bossism too long already, and if we do not cast off the leeches now the Republican party will soon be beyond resurrection. We will from now on fight anybody and everybody who clings to the old ring and their methods. Anybody who consults them or seeks their favors will be branded by us. Our bar will be placed on themselves and their friends, and our motto is: 'Anybody before a member or friend of the old crowd.' We are organizing for war in every county in Kansas, and will never let up until the present condition of things political is relegated to the rear."

TO ORGANIZE DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Hon. W. L. Wilson of West Virginia will leave Washington Monday on a tour of the West for the purpose of organizing Democratic clubs. His trip will extend to Tacoma, Wash., and will occupy several months. According to the official announcement he goes as the representative of the National Association of the Democratic clubs, which has perfected a plan of organization which has met with the approval of members of the National and Congressional Committees.

The plan is now being put in operation successfully, and long before the fall campaign occurs there will be a Democratic club in every voting precinct in the United States. Besides the vice-presidents elected for each State there will be a correspondent and organizer appointed for each county and the whole will be directed from Washington with the advice and co-operation of the several State, national and Congressional committees.

DISCONTENTED DEMOCRATS.

MONTICELLO, Ill., April 11.—The Platt County Democracy refuse to abide by the decision of the Democratic conference held at Tuscola, which decided to indorse Judges C. B. Smith of Champaign and J. F. Hughes of Mattoon, both Republicans, for Judges of the Fourth Judicial District. The official organ of the Platt County Democracy denounces Judge Smith as an ultra partisan Republican. It says he went to the Legislature to whip in Senator Bacon to vote for anything to beat Senator John M. Palmer. Neither of these men care for the Democratic party only that they may be elevated to office. The Platt, Macon and Champaign County delegates withdrew from the conference, and will have nothing to do with the indorsement of Smith and Hughes. The Platt County Democracy approve their action in the matter.

KENTUCKY'S NEW CONSTITUTION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 11.—The Kentucky Constitutional Convention to-day completed the constitution to be offered and adjourned at 12:40 p. m., after being in session 199 days.

It has cost the State about $200,000 and made very many changes in the old fundamental law of the State. Some of these are recognized as wise, but very many are untried and are considered of uncertain benefit. On account of the latter the new constitution will be opposed by many strong public men and may be rejected.

WEST VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., April 11.—A meeting of the State Executive Committee of the Republican League of West Virginia was held in this city last night. Col. John S. Burdette of Charleston was elected President and Robert Alexander of this city Secretary. Delegates to the National League Convention were appointed. After a discussion of the political situation in West Virginia the league determined to immediately inaugurate an aggressive campaign, and the Secretary was instructed to call a meeting of delegates from every club in the State. No consultation upon the plan of campaign was held.

OUTRAGEOUS FRAUDS CHARGED.

DALLAS, Tex., April 11.—Dallas is still exercised over the recent election of the straight Democrats, charging outrageous frauds. The vote ran up to 8,500, whereas it has been 2,500 less than that heretofore. It is learned this evening that Mayor Connor's re-election will be contested, and that the opposition claim to have discovered enough illegal votes to change the result and to seat Cole, his opponent.

WOMEN WIN.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 11.—The women of Lombard have gained a decisive victory in their fight for women suffrage, the ballots of fifteen of them having been accepted at Tuesday's election by the judges. Lombard is a small town closely contiguous to Chicago, but located in Dupage County. The town charter gives the right to vote to all citizens over 21 and upon that definition the women base their right to the ballot.

IRREGULAR RETURNS.

ATCHISON, Kan., April 11.—When the returns of the late city election were opened by the City Council last light those from three precincts were discovered to be grossly irregular and contrary to law. Mayor Waggener says they would be thrown out in case of a contest. This would elect G. W. Seals, the Citizens' candidate for Mayor, who on the face of the returns was defeated by the Republican candidate by only 80 votes.

CHILLICOTHE POLITICS.

CHILLICOTHE, Mo., April 11.—The Democrats met in ward convention to-night and nominated candidates for Councilmen. They are confident of success. A branch of the Citizens' Alliance was organized here to-night.

A STRAW FOR 1892.

CATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 11.—The Federal Court Grand-jury, which adjourned to-day. voted for presidential possibilities. The choice of the jury for 1892 was: Blaine, 6; McKinley, 1; Cleveland, 9; Voorhees, 1; convention nominee, 1.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS.

CONCORD, N. H., April 11.—The Legislature to-day adjourned to the last Wednesday in December, 1892.

A Satisfactory Record.

MT. VERNON, Ill., April 11.—A school election has been called, be to heldin this city on April 18, to elect a President of the Board of Education and two directors whose term of office expires this spring. Dr. Walter Watson is a candidate for re-election for the Presidency, and will doubtless be elected, as he has given general satisfaction in the past.

DO YOU WEAR GLASSES?

Gold Spectacles from $5 per pair up.

Steel Spectacles from $1 per pair up.

Accurately fitted by the best opticians.

Glasses carefully repaired.

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
BROADWAY AND LOCUST.

Grand stock of opera glasses $3.50 to $25.

The Moberly Water-Works Franchise.

MOBERLY, Mo., April 11.—The franchise and property of the Moberly Water-Works Co., by decree of the Randolph Circuit Court, will be sold at auction on the 10th of June next for cash to the highest bidder.

THEY NEVER SPEAK.

Mayor Noonan and Ex-Mayor Allen Have a Serious Falling Out.

A PARODY RECITED BY THE EX-MAYOR THE CAUSE OF THE RUPTURE.

Ex-Mayor Allen Threatens to Whip Mayor Noonan in Faust's Annex for Refusing to Recognize Him—One of the Mayor's Friends Gives a Challenge for a Duel on His Behalf.

Mayor Noonan and ex-Mayor George W. Allen are no longer on speaking terms. They never were particularly strong friends, but always treated each other with due courtesy and deference, as became two men who had been honored with such high position. The reason for the enmity that now exists all grew out of a little parody improvised by Mr. Allen shortly after the Sherman funeral and recited by him to his friends. It was only a jest, and was meant as such by Mr. Allen. It was not taken so by Mayor Noonan, in fact he was very much offended at it, and took the first opportunity that offered to cut Mr. Allen in a very marked and humiliating way. The opportunity came last Thursday evening at Faust's. Mr. Allen was seated in the restaurant with friends from Boston, just having finished a little lunch.

Mayor Noonan came in with John W. Peckington, of the Golden Lion saloon, and John Gilbert. Some one remarked to Mr. Allen: "There's Ed Noonan," and some one else said: "Go ask him to join us."

REFUSED RECOGNITION.

Mr. Allen, with all the best intentions in the world, started off toward Mayor Noonan. Just before Mr. Allen reached him the Mayor turned off into the market adjoining the restaurant and began to inspect some game exposed for sale. Mr. Allen hurried up a bit and called: "Oh, Ed, I want you to meet some friends of mine." Noonan turned and looked Mr. Allen over and then went on inspecting the game. Mr. Peckington was paying a bill at the counter and Mr. Gilbert was next to the Mayor. Mr. Allen made another move to speak and Mayor Noonan slowly turned and said:

"I don't know you, sir."

"Why, you little upstart you, I have a good notion to thrash you right here," said Mr. Allen, losing his temper and making a move toward the little Mayor. He was prevented by Mr. Gilbert and Mayor Noonan, a bit in haste, went out of the front door of the market.

Mr. Peckington then hunted up Mr. Allen. "You have grossly insulted the Mayor," he said, "and I demand your name, sir. This is a matter which demands a duel, sir."

"My name," said Mr. Allen; "why, certainly," and he handed Mr. Peckington his card, "George W. Allen."

PECKINGTON'S SURPRISE.

"Are you George W. Allen?" demanded the now astonished saloonkeeper.

"Yes, sir."

"Ex-Mayor Allen?"

"Yes, sir."

"Oh."

And Mr. Peckington went away.

Things resumed their customary quiet around Faust's and nothing more was said.

Only a few weeks before the Sherman funeral, Mr. Allen visited Mayor Noonan at his office and the two had a long talk. It was "Ed" and "George" then between them. After the Sherman funeral and up to Thursday night they had not seen each other.

Right after the funeral there was much current gossip as to the propriety of the Mayor taking so prominent a part in a strictly military funeral, and it struck Mr. Allen as a good chance for a little parody.

He spoke the lines, which took with his friends, so he recited them often.

One of his friends took down a few of the lines, and gives them as follows:

THE PARODY.

As the procession was forming, early in the day,
Imagine the Grand Marshal's great dismay
As a frightened aide, shuddering, bore
The startling news to his chieftain's door
That a military funeral would cause a grumble and roar
Unless the Chief Executive rode in the fore—
All the way to Calvary.

First came the mounted police platoon,
Supposed to be commanded by this bold buffoon;
Then, with his handsome staff, the Marshal of the day—
General in command, with nothing to say;
Then the noble Seventh with Forsythe in the van,
The "Wounded Knee" heroes, all fighters to a man,
Not in it! While Nooman rode to Calvary.

Then came the infantry and artillery in bright array,
Who marched like soldiers who knew their place at such a time and day;
Then the flag-covered caisson with the remains of the warrior dead,
With the Ransom Post its guard of honor, by his request it's said;
Then the thirteen survivors of the Old Thirtieth, Capt. Carmody in command,
Who marched like veterans of the finest regiment in the land—
Not in it! While Noonan rode to Calvary.

EX-MAYOR ALLEN'S VERSION.

How Mayor Noonan heard of them no one knows.

Mr. Allen was seen and admitted that the little difficulty had occurred.

"I was never so surprised in my life," said Mr. Allen. "I was there with a party of friends and when Noonan came in they asked me to invite him to join us. I went after him and he pretended not to see me and turned into the market. When I went in there and spoke to him he acted like a little cad and I saw that I was in for it. I would have licked him right there if Gilbert had not stopped me. I am glad now that I didn't. A few minutes after Peckington came up and said that the case demanded a duel and want my name. I gave him my card and let him go."

"Do you know the reasons for the Mayor's conduct?" was asked.

"No, I do not," replied Mr. Allen.

"Do you think it was that little poem of yours about the Sherman funeral?" was asked.

"Maybe that was it," said Mr. Allen, "I hadn't thought of that."

"Have you it written?"

"No, I just talked it off a few times and then paid no more attention to it."

Mr. Allen refused to give the verses for publication. He said in conclusion that he was very sorry that the thing had occurred. Mr. Peckington of the Golden Lion saloon, one of Mayor Noonan's companions on that occasion, told the story substantially as given above, and is also very sorry that the thing happened.

An attempt was made to see Mayor Noonan last night and get his explanation of his conduct towards Mr. Allen but repeated rings at the door-bell of his residence failed to bring any response.

Smothered From Excessive Fat.

BLOOMFIELD, Ind., April 11.—Dallas Hunter, known as the Greene County fat boy, was found dead in bed to-day. He was only 14 years old and weighed 250 pounds. He smothered from excessive fat.

A YOUNG NEGRO'S LUCK.

He Finds Himself Legatee of $50,000 Left by His Uncle.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 11.—A few days ago Mayor Davidson received a letter from J. H. Grayson of Denver, Colo., inquiring for a colored man named Gilbert F. Chinn, who was said to be the lucky legatee of $50,000 left by his uncle, Hiram Chinn, a wealthy colored ranchman in Leadville, Colo., Mayor Davidson turned the matter over to Lawyer Harry C. Cummings, the colored member of the City Council, who immediately began a diligent search for the missing heir. Yesterday afternoon his efforts were rewarded and Gilbert F. Chinn was made acquainted with his good fortune.

The necessary proof in the case will soon be prepared by Lawyer Cummings and the trip to Denver to secure the fortune made. Mr. Chinn made his appearance in Lawyer Cummings' office to-day and took the good news in a matter-of-fact sort of way. He is an intelligent young colored man of pleasing address. He was at one time a student of the Medical Department of the Howard University.

La Grippe at Mt. Vernon, Ill.

MT. VERNON, Ill., April 11.—There are a great many cases of la grippe reported in this city, and the disease has become almost epidemic. It is much more severe than when it first made its appearance in this country, and some cases have proved quite serious, although none have so far proved fatal.

Illinois Educators.

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., April 11.—At the township school election this afternoon Thomas W. Long was elected Township Trustee and James C. McBride and Henry Jayne were elected members of the High School Board of Education.

CANNON'S

☞Our Spring Display of
☞Fine Imported Millinery
☞Is unsurpassed
☞In the city.
☞Reductions for this week:
☞Beautiful
☞Trimmed Hats at
☞$2.45, $2.85, $3.90.

Cannon's
Millinery Emporium,
Broadway and Morgan Street.

LATEST IN

Elegant Millinery and Artificial Flowers!

For the Spring and Summer.

THE BEST SELECTION IN THE CITY FOR ELEGANCE OF STYLE AND LOW PRICES AT

MME. F. JACQUEMIN, 615 Olive Street

EAT YOUR LUNCH
AT THE
DELICATESSEN.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL
and Restaurant. 415 Chestnut st.

CITY NEWS.

Dr. E. C. Chase,
Corner of 9th and Olive streets. Set of teeth, $8.

PRIVATE matters skillfully treated and medicines furnished. Dr. Dinsbeer, 814 Pine st.

FITZGERALD'S WILD LEAP.

Crazed With La Grippe, He Jumps Forty Feet to the Ground.

NEW YORK, April 11.—John Fitzgerald, while delirious with the grip, leaped from the third-story window of his home yesterday morning and fell forty feet in the yard below. Fitzgerald, who is 29 years of age, lives with his wife and child at 100 Norfolk street. He came home sick Wednesday and at once took to his bed. His complaint was la grippe. He grew gradually worse, and Friday night sleep was impossible for his wife and child by his ravings. Towards morning the patient seemed to improve somewhat and soon fell into a slumber, which was occasionally broken by fits of delirium. After daylight yesterday morning Mrs. Fitzgerald, completely worn out by the night's vigil, fell asleep. Suddenly a terrific yell aroused Mrs. Fitzgerald, and looking in the direction whence came the sound of her husband's voice, she was thunderstruck at seeing her husband perched on the sill of the sashless window. The next instant he let go his hold and with a wild yell leaped outward and disappeared. When his wife reached the opening she saw him lying in a heap in the yard. He was picked up groaning and it was believed that every bone in his body was broken, but when an ambulance from Govverneur Hospital arrived and the doctor examined him, it was found that he was apparently uninjured. He was nevertheless removed to the hospital and held as a prisoner, more particularly for his safety.

Boys' Suits for Sale.

The finest you ever saw in any clothing house in St. Louis. Imported fabrics made into Boys' Suits and sold at very low prices.

MILLS & AVERILL,
S. E. Cor. Broadway and Pine St.

OBITUARY.

The Bar of Baltimore Suffers a Loss—Mortuary Matters.

BALTIMORE, April 11.—Two of Baltimore's best known citizens died to-day. I. N. Steel, who stood at the head of the legal profession in this State, died this morning in the 82d year of his age. In 1854 President Taylor appointed Mr. Steel Charge de Affairs to Venezuela. While there he gained considerable reputation by securing the settlement of hervy claims of citizens of the United States against Venezuela. As a mark of respect the courts adjourned upon the announcement of his death.

George Small, 65 years old, died this afternoon. He was the head of Geo. Small & Co., iron dealers; President of the Ashland Iron Co., and a director in several railroad companies and banks. A special train will convey the remains to York, Pa., for interment on Tuesday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 11.—United States District Judge Hoffman, who is on his death bed, was appointed in 1851. He was the first United States Judge in the nation who has been on the bench for forty years, the next longest judicial term being that of Judge Wm. Allen, Judge of the Southern District of Illinois, who was appointed April 18, 1855.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., April 11.—Judge S. A. Becknell, aged 77, fell dead this evening. He was one of the most prominent jurists of the State and served two terms in Congress.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., April 11.—Michael Dorum, station agent of the Burlington & Quincy Railway at this city during the past eighteen years and one of the best railroad men in the West, died to-day.

CHILLICOTHE, Mo., April 11.—W. B. Hale, for forty-six years a resident of this city, died this morning in his 83d year.

The Spring Styles.

If you wish to know what is the style and see the finest selection of imported and domestic woolens for gents' wear call at
MEYERS-MCNICHOL TAILORING CO.,
615 Pine st.

FOR INSULTING YOUNG LADIES.

John Esker Arrested Last Night on Tenth and Clinton Streets.

John Esker, a tobacconist, 23 years of age, and residing at Fifteenth and Madison streets, is locked up at the Fourth District Police Station charged with disturbing the peace, which consists of insulting a young lady. About 8 o'clock last night Miss Mary Krans, a very pretty and petite blonde 19 years of age, and residing at No. 915 Madison street, was on her way to a surprise party to be given in the northern part of the city. She was in company with her sister, Miss Mary. Both were richly dressed. They had just gone a few blocks from home and were passing Tenth and Clinton streets, when Miss Krans claims that Esker approached her in a ruffianly manner and made insulting remarks to her. She resented the language in lady-like words which only evidently added to the insults. An officer who happened to be in the neighborhood was called and arrested Esker. Miss Krans, at the station, said that if she was called on in her testimony against him in the courts to report the foul language that he used that she would rather see him escape the punishment that he merited. Esker stoutly denies the allegations. He will be tried in the Second District Police Court to-morrow morning.

FINE INDIAN LANDS.

Shawnees and Pottawatomies Receive Their Allotments.

PARIS, Tex., April 11.—The Pottawatomie reservation, lying east of the southern portion of Oklahoma proper, contains 575,000 acres, out of which 2,050 Indians have received allotments of 160 acres each. The land is among the finest in the Territory and is thickly covered with timber. Many streams furnish power for mills and factories and a number of these Indians have held their lands in severalty for several years and by their treaty they agreed to make all their selections by Feb. 8, 1891. Congress, however, extended the time until April 8 and every Shawnee and Pottawatomie who were entitled to allotments in the reservation have taken their allotments and the books have been closed. The records will now be forwarded to Washington, where they will be examined, and if found correct, will be approved. The reservation will then be ready for the occupation of white settlers.

The Johnson Collection

Of high-class European Paintings has been attracting much attention during the week past. Many of them were disposed of by auction at 902 Olive street. As there are many of the gems yet unsold, Mr. Johnson has kindly consented to give our art lovers another chance, and will hold one more auction on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

EATEN BY WOLVES.

The Horrible Fate of a Lumberman in the Forests of Michigan.

TWO CINCINNATI WORKMEN KILLED BY CAVING CELLAR WALLS.

The Sequel to a Famous Trial—A Drunken Butcher's Ghastly End—Stricken With Paralysis—Torn on the Track—Died of Her Burns—A Brakeman's Mishap—The Day's Disasters.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., April 11.—James and John Gillespie own a small logging camp three miles from Mullet Lake, twelve miles south of here. The two brothers were working in the woods yesterday when James' ax slipped and cut a terrible gash in his leg. John bound up the gash and started to carry James to the nearest house. The load and the deep snow were too much for him, and, with night coming on, he had but little chance of getting home. James ordered his brother to run to the nearest house and get help, leaving him alone. John did so, and was soon at the village, where a crowd was raised to bring in the wounded man.

A tramp of over a mile brought them to the vicinity, and shouts were sent up to cheer James. No answer was returned, but instead came savage replies from a lot of wolves. The crowd pushed forward only to find a pack of wolves fighting over a lot of bones and clothing where John had left his brother a short time before, while all around the snow was stained with blood. The rescuing party were unarmed, save with axes, but they chased the wolves off and brought the bones back for burial.

TWO WORKMEN BURIED ALIVE.

CINCINNATI, O., April 11.—At 4:30 this evening a roar like distant thunder came from the corner of Fifth and Race streets. People by hundreds rushed to the scene where the earth walls of the excavation for the Perin building, the deepest ever made in the city, had caved in. Fifteen masons were working on the foundations. All escaped but two. One was young Paul Glenn, aged 28, son of Contractor George Glenn, who has charge of the work. He was soon taken out lifeless. The other man, William Gibson, a stonemason, aged 50, was taken out dead. The crews of several patrol wagons and the firemen from the central fire station extracted the dead. A mule and cart belonging to Glenn were entombed, but the animal was not killed.

TORN ON THE TRACK.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 11;—T. Hogue, a brakeman on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, fell from a freight train about half a mile south of Saundersville at 1:30 o'clock this morning and was killed. Hogue was running on south-bound freight No. 13, and was missed shortly after leaving Saundersville. No one had seen him disappear, and Conductor Molan sent one of his men back to look for Hogue. The engineer of another freight train, which was closely following No. 13, discovered Hogue lying alongside the track and stopped and picked him up. He was dead when found, and it is supposed death was instantaneous, as his skull was crushed, his left leg broken and his right arm fractured. Hogue was about 30 years old and lived in Bowling Green, Ky.

A DRUNKEN BUTCHER'S GHASTLY FATE.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 11.—Charles Jones, a butcher, employed at the corner of Fortieth and Van Buren streets, was found in the shop at this place this morning lying upon the floor with his skull fractured and with a bad cut above his right eye. It is supposed he came home intoxicated last night and while in this condion fell upon a sausage machine. The sausage mill was covered with blood and hair and the door was locked. Jones will die.

STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

NEVADA, Mo., April 11.—Walter Cassidy of this city was struck by a train while walking on the road near Windsor, Henry County, this morning and his leg broken and shoulder dislocated. He was picked up and brought to Nevada. The engineer claims that the usual danger warning was given, but Cassidy made no effort to get out of the way. His injuries are not fatal.

DIED OF HER BURNS.

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 11.—Mrs. Agnes Paterson of North Andover, aged 61 years, died this morning from the effects of burns received yesterday. She was tending a brush fire in her garden when her clothes caught fire, and before her husband and a passing grocery driver could extinguish the flames she was frightfully burned.

THE SEQUEL TO A FAMOUS TRIAL.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 11.—The body of the little girl found in the river last Thursday proves to be the daughter of W. F. Horton, recently acquitted of the drowning of his wife and this little girl. His trial and acquittal created a sensation throughout the Northwest recently.

FOUND DEAD BESIDE THE TRACK.

MEXICO, Mo., April 11.—An unknown man, 33 years of age, was found beside the Wabash track two miles east of town this morning with his neck broken. It is supposed he was stealing a ride on the brakes or bumpers and fell off. The remains were given to an undertaker by the coroner for interment.

POISONOUS PARSNIP ROOTS.

DUBOIS, Pa., April 11.—A dozen children, who had been playing in a vacant lot, were poisoned yesterday by eating some wild parsnip roots, which they found there. Two of August Weigelman's children and one of J. M. Boring's have died in convulsions. The others are in a precarious condition.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 11.—Morris L. Smith, a drummer for a St. Louis tobacco firm, was stricken with paralysis last night at Prescott. He was brought to this city today, and is now at the home of his parents in a critical condition, his recovery being very doubtful.

A BRAKEMAN'S MISHAP.

JOPLIN, Mo., April 11.—A Frisco yard brakeman, named Eddy, escaped being killed this morning in attempting to board the front passenger coach platform, passing through. He missed the railing and was struck senseless to the ground by the side coach. He may die.

North St. Louis.

Dr. Wm. Dreschler will lecture to-night before the Freie Gemeinde, at their hall, Twenty-second and Montgomery streets.

The sawmills of the Schulen & Boeckeler Lumber Co., that have been shut down since last October, will resume this week.

It is said that the members of Bricklayers' Union No. 3, at its next meeting, will decide whether or not to make any demands May 1, but it is not likely any movement of the kind will be made, as the men are generally satisfied.

The regular tri-monthly conference of the Upper Council of the St. Vincent de Paul Society will be held to-night at 8 o'clock at St. Lawrence O'Toole's Church, Fourteenth and O'Fallon streets.

The Albany Club celebrated its anniversary last night with a select hop and reception at Kron's Hall, Twentieth and Bissell streets.

To-morrow night Rev. J. L. Parsons of Indianapolis will preach at the Second Christian Church, Eleventh and Tyler streets. His subject will be "Woman, Pagan and Christian."

This afternoon at 8 o'clock the first anniversary of the dedication of the Second Christian Church, Eleventh and Tyler streets, with a special programme of services, which will include a sermon by Prof. P. J. Pinkerson.

To-morrow night Rev. Dr. J. W. Lee of Atlanta, Ga., will lecture at the Lafayette Park Methodist Church on "Henry W. Grady, Editor, Orator, Man." There is a big demand for tickets, and the great editor, now dead, had a most popular following here in and out of the newspaper profession.

St. Bridget's Branch, St. Nicholas' Branch and St. Alphonsus' Branch of the Catholic Knights of America will unite in a grand railway excursion to Washington, Mo., May 31. They will be handsomely entertained by the Washington brethren.

HE WILL SIN NO MORE.

A Violator of Moral Ethics Tried by a Methodist Conference.

LAWRENCE, Kan., April 11.—Fifteen miles south of Lawrence is located the little town of Baldwin, the wealthiest center of Kansas. The Methodist institution, Baker University, is at Baldwin. The town was laid out by the Methodist Conference of the State and built by them. The people have always made it uncomfortably warm for violators of the prohibitory law, and have now taken upon themselves to clean out the billiard halls and other places of resort in their city. To-day Wm. Leonard was tried before a committee of nine members of the Methodist Church. He was charged with the grave offense of renting a hall to a young men's club of Overbrook, where billiards and pool were played. After carefully considering the matter for some two hours, the committee returned a verdict of guilty of the charges, but recommended clemency to be shown Leonard on the part of the pastor. So the pastor, after being assured on the part of Mr. Leonard that he would be more watchful and careful in the future in regard to his conduct, thought the report of the committee was sufficient punishment and granted clemency and did not exclude him from the church.

The Kansas Academy of Language and Literature closed a two day's session here today. Many prominent literary men and women of Kansas were present. A number of important and worthy papers were read. The next session will be held at Baldwin, Kan. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: T. E. Dewey of Abilene, president; Ewing Herbert of Hiawatha, vice-president; Miss Okey of Leavenworth, secretary; J. W. D. Anderson, Elk City, Treasurer; A. G. Canfield, Ida Ahlborn, L. D. Whittemore, members of the Executive Committee.

FATHER SHERMAN AT ST. MICHAEL'S.

The Noted Young Jesuit Assigned to That Parish.

Rev. Father Thomas Sherman, S. J., and a son of the late Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, arrived in the city yesterday from New York, and was at once assigned by Archbishop Kenrick to St. Michael's Church temporarily to take the place of Rev. Father Andrew Enstace, the veteran rector, who is now quite ill, with prospects of it being prolonged some time. Father Sherman entered on his duties yesterday, and began hearing confessions last night. This morning he will celebrate the early mass at 7 o'clock and at high mass at 10:30 o'clock will occupy the pulpit and preach the sermon of the day. This will be his first sermon since his ordination to the priesthood. He has always had a desire to deliver his first sermon in St. Louis, and his wish is to be gratified.

UNDER POLICE PROTECTION.

Rev. J. G. White Delivers Another Anti-Catholic Lecture in Carondelet.

Rev. J. G. White, the anti-Romanist, lectured to quite a large number of men only last evening at Temperance Hall. His subject was "Secret Abominations of Auricular Confession Exposed." Scattered throughout the building were policemen, who were detailed for the purpose of quelling any disturbance that might prevail similar to that of last Thursday when the venerable old man had his lecture abruptly terminated by a gang of roughs who took offense at the lecture and began a regular bombardment by throwing stones and aged eggs into the building. The lecture passed off quietly. On the outside of the building quite a crowd congregated to see whether a second attempt would be made to "rock" the building. Capt. Boyd and several officers kept a vigilant watch on the crowd, and anyone who acted suspiciously was given orders to move on. Rev. J. G. White denied the story that the audience of last Thursday evening displayed any excitement when the rocks were fired in the building, but strange to say, a number of ladies and gentlemen who were present at that meeting acknowledge that they were greatly alarmed as to their safety.

Carondelet Jottings.

Dr. E. E. Webster has returned from California.

Company H, N. G. M., will give a dress drill and hop at Turner Hall, April 21.

A series of dramatic entertainments and comic operas will be given during the coming season at Klaussmann Garden. President John Krauss of the Klaussmann Brewery Co., has made arrangements to enlarge the garden, build a handsome stage and to illuminate the place with electricity.

Next Tuesday evening Garesche Post, No. 198, G. A. R. will hold a meeting and further arrangements will be made for the celebration of the capture of Camp Jackson, on May 10, at Klausmann's Garden.

Rev. Dr. Slaughter has abolished his mission Sunday-school, which for several weeks past he was conducting at No. 8302 O'Reilly avenue.

Mrs. W. C. Lange gave a reception Friday evening at her beautiful home in Blow place.

The active turners of the Germania Turnverein gave a calico ball last evening at Turner Hall. The affair was largely attended. The proceeds will go to defray the expenses of the turners who will attend the Indianapolis turnfest.

Band of Mercy.

The regular meeting of the Golden Chain, Children's Humane Society, was held as usual, at Hotel Richelieu, yesterday morning. The subject of the day was "Brutal Sports," and the readings were "Turned Out to Die," by Scott Morris; "Lament of the Helpless," by Grace Shields; "Henry Bergh," by Della Flangan. One member reported an abandoned sick horse at 1219 Chambers street. The new members enrolled were Misses Daisy Stuart and Ella Genung. Among other members present were Annie Geyer, Alice Lewis, Grace Flangan, Maud Parr, Bertha Wright, Louisa Douglass, Charles Craig and Leonard Day. The President stated that she had, with the permission of the kind matron formed a Band of Mercy on Wednesday at the Augusta Children's Free Hospital.

A SON'S DISGRACE.

It Caused His Father to Commit Suicide Last Night.

Ludwig A. German, an aged Teuton, committed suicide last evening between 6:30 and 8 o'clock by hanging himself to the hinge of his bed-room door at his residence, 3641 South Broadway. Mrs. Ludwig entered the room at 8:30 and was horrified to find her husband swinging lifeless just behind the door, the means by which he strangled himself being a piece of clothes line. The rash act is directly attributable to the disgrace of the old man's favorite son, Louis, who was sent to the Work-house Feb. 26 for three months for the theft of a rubber hose. Since the day of the conviction German has continually worried, and many times said that he never again wanted to see the son who had so disgraced him, and last evening at the supper table said to his wife and daughter that he would be dead before Louis got out. Otherwise German was in better spirits than usual during the evening meal, just after which he was to take his own life.

The last time German was seen alive was by his daughter at 6:30, when she saw him standing at his bed-room window. It was his custom since his son's conviction to spend hours at a time in his small room, and nothing was thought of his long absence until his body was found by Mrs. German, life being completely extinct. For the past two years the deceased has not been able to work, owing to enfeebled health and old age.

A DISTINGUISHED PARTY.

George M. Pullman Arrives in the City—The Pullman Shops.

Last night a party consisting of George M. Pullman, Mrs. George M. Pullman, J. G. Pullman, Mrs. John A. Logan and J. Mayer, Jr., arrived in the city and registered at the Southern. The party came from Chicago in Mr. Pullman's private car, and will remain in the city for two or three days. The object of Mr. Pullman's visit is to superintend the arrangements for building the new Pullman shops to replace those recently burned down. The capacity of the shops will be very largely increased, and will, when completed, give employment to at least 1,000 men. Mr. Pullman intends to push work forward as rapidly as possible, and it is hoped that the shops will be finished before the close of summer. Mrs. Logan is an intimate friend of the Pullman family, and accompanies the party as Mrs. Pullman's guest.

Sons of Veterans at Moberly.

MOBERLY, Mo., April 11.—The dates for the Missouri Annual Encampment of the Sons of Veterans, to be held in Moberly, has been fixed for June 16 and 17.

BRANDT'S EXTRA WEARERS
FOR BOYS,
Either Button or Lace,
in sizes 11 to 2,
$1.75
In sizes 2½ to 5½,
$2.00
BEST in the WORLD for the Price.
J.G.BRANDT, BROADWAY and LUCAS AVENUE
Open every Saturday Night until 10:30. New Spring Catalogue Mailed Free.

WOLFF'S
LOW PRICES ON GOOD GOODS
Are attracting the Ladies' attention on Broadway wanting Fine Shoes.
Our Special Bargains
In order to introduce ourselves to you will be continued one week longer.
For To-Morrow, Monday,
We will place on Special Sale a regular $2.50 Kid Button Shoe, Common Sense or Opera Toe,
For $1.79.
This is a golden opportunity for the ladies looking for bargains Monday.
WOLFF'S
Between Pine and Chestnut. 107 North Broadway.

GOING TO
REID'S,
411 N. Broadway.
I am bound to be in the swim, as all my friends say. They have not bought a shoe for over twenty years at any other place but Reid's, so well and familiarly known as the old reliable; always on top; now the Greatest Shoe Emporium in the West.

GENTS' FINE SHOES EXCLUSIVELY.
217……NORTH BROADWAY……217
Gentlemen,
LOOK AT OUR GREAT
$4 Hand-Sewed Shoes,
Worth $6,
Now displayed in window. All styles. Nothing like it ever shown in the city.
SCHNEIDER'S GENTS' FINE SHOE EMPORIUM,
217--NORTH BROADWAY--217.

FREE!
CONSULTATION,
EXAMINATION,
ADVICE,
And a thorough, careful diagnosis of your case by an eminent physician
FREE OF CHARGE.
Hundreds of Testimonials given voluntarily by grateful patients who have been restored to health are on file in our office.
Note the successful cures below and what patients say of our Remedies in their own language.

MR. OTTO ECKMANN SAYS:
O, HOW WONDERFUL!
Time is money, but money without value.
Humanity prone to squander money.
HOW?
By placing her purse and confidence in inexperienced physicians for pecuniary results.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 4, 1891.

FOR THE PUBLIC.

It affords me great pleasure to have an opportunity to address the public in behalf of its suffering humanity. I believe all mankind will agree with me in the fact that there is no feature of this life's existence more disagreeable and despondent than a failing and disabled body and system.

Thus has been the state of my miserable dyspeptic existence, for a period of five years happy two days and despondent five. Life, seemingly, to hang on the tender cords of hope.

I consulted various physicians for relief, and thereby only squandered my little bank account, for which previous vigor and a temperate life rewarded me.

I was obliged to quit teaching school, and scarcely able to perform a good day's work more than three or four hours of a week.

But how wonderful is the change since I consulted the Chinese Herb Remedy Company. They have proved to me that time is money, and I have realized more than par value on my investment. I placed my sole confidence in their remedies, and the result of about two months' treatment has remodeled the old man. I heartily recommend the Chinese Herb Remedies to all sufferers, and will be more than pleased to verify the above statement to all doubters, if they will call or address me.
OTTO ECKMANN, 212 S. 13th st.

FEMALE WEAKNESS CURED.

I have used the Chinese Herb Remedies hardly a month. Their effect upon my system has been remarkable. I have been ailing for six years with General Nervous Debility and Female Weakness, and I am perfectly satisfied with the results. I have tried various physicians in the city, but they all failed to cure me, and I heartily praise and pronounce the Chinese Herb Remedies superior to all.
MRS. I. FEICKER, 2613 Gravois av.
St. Louis, Mo., April 10, 1891.

ASTHMA CURED.

I have been troubled with asthma for nearly three years; my suffering was something terrible; I could not sleep at all; would have to sit up and open the window and gasp for breath at night. I thought death would be a relief many times. Having read so much about the Chinese Herb Remedies and their wonderful cures I concluded to try them. Their effect was marvelous. I sleep well every night and am able to work every day. I am completely cured of that dreadful disease Asthma, and all praise is due to the Chinese Herb Remedies.
ROBERT J. SCHENCK, 2617 Gravois av.
St. Louis, Mo., April 4, 1891.

THE CHINESE HERB REMEDY CO.

Was established for the purpose of curing all acute, chronic and nervous diseases. Its success has been phenomenal, as witness the 3,000 testimonials on file in its office, all of which are open to public inspection. All the latest scientific appliances for the cure of chronic and deep-seated diseases. All diseases of a private nature—"nervous debility," lack of youthful vigor in men, the result of excesses, overwork or dissipation—POSITIVELY CURED.

Catarrh, Rheumatism, Piles,
Dyspepsia, Chills and Fever,
Tape Worms, Female Weakness,
Constipation, Bronchitis.
Consumption, Seminal Weakness,
Paralysis,
Liver and Kidney Troubles,
Blood Poisoning,
YIELD READILY UNDER OUR TREATMENT.
Purify the System During the Spring Months. Chinese Herb Blood Purifier Cures Secondary Blood Poisoning.

☞Persons at a distance who can not call are invited to correspond. All communications will be considered sacredly confidential. The Remedies can be sent by mail and express to any part of the world. In writing please inclose 4c in stamps for reply.

Daily office hours 9 to 12 m., 1 to 5 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m. Sunday, 9 to 12 m., 2 to 4 p. m.

CHINESE HERB REMEDY CO.,
1010 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
N. B.—This company has no connection whatever with any other establishment.

ST. LOUIS, April 12, 1891.
FUN FOR BOYS.
Top Time.
Marble Time.
Hoop Time.
Ball Time.
Kite Time.

THEY come sure as the seasons do. Curious, isn't it? One boy spins a top, and all over the city boys are spinning tops. So with the other games. What one does all do.

Just about now another thing strikes the boys.

IT'S SPRING SUITS.

Tom comes out in a spring suit, next day Dick has one, then Harry, and 'fore you know it most every boy has new clothes. Can't be helped; boys must have new suits.

Now, while it don't matter much where you buy your tops and marbles—they are about all alike—it does matter much where you buy your clothing.

Clothing differs wonderfully in kind and quality. Mothers know this. Now this is what we want to tell the boys about their spring suits. Tell your mothers and fathers to buy them of Browning, King & Co., for they make all the clothing they sell, and they make it good and warrant it to be good, and they don't sell it high, either. We believe, boys, your folks will be entirely satisfied with your spring suits if they buy them of us. You will, too.

N. B.—Spaulding's Bat and Ball go with our Suits now.

Browning,
King & Co.,
Cor. Broadway and Pine St.

HUMPHREY'S.
ST. LOUIS, MO., April 12, 1891.
The indications for St. Louis to-day are fair fair; warmer.

MOTHERS,

It's you who are most interested in Boys' and Children's Clothing. We realize that the Mother gives the most care and attention to the Son's wardrobe—that of the Father is secondary—consequently, our special invitation to Mothers to visit our Boys' Department.

Our beautiful new Shirt Waists, stylish Skirt Suits, Reefers, Jerseys and nobby long and short Pant Suits will interest you, even though you come only to look—we do not ask you to buy, we know you will, if you want to.

F. W. HUMPHREY & CO.
Broadway and Pine.

LE SANG ASSAINIT LA BILE GUERIT LES DOULEURS ET LES RHUMATISMES PURIFIE
MEDAILLE ELECTRO MEDICALE
E. OSSELIN

Dr. Osselin's Electric Medal
Illustration is the exact reproduction of the Medal.
With four distinct electric currents, worn around the neck.
HEALTH FOR ALL!
Cures all rheumatic complaints, lumbago, general nervous debility, costiveness, kidney diseases, nervousness, trembling, sexual exhaustion, etc.
Price $2. Write for Circular.
A. S. ALOE & CO., St. Louis.
415 N. Broadway.
Sole Agents for the U. S.

BLISS Cockroach and Bedbug Exterminators. Depot, 1138 Olive st. Druggists and Grocers.

Colgan's Taffy Tolu
is absolutely pure.
TRY IT FOR INDIGESTION.
Be sure to get
COLGAN'S.

BLISS Cockroach and Bedbug Exterminators. Depot, 1138 Olive st. Druggists and Grocers.

WATCHES!
WATCHES!
WATCHES!
Ladies' and Gents' Solid Gold Watches from $10 to $100. Before buying come and see our Bargains. All our Goods are Guaranteed. Just opened out a Large and Fine Stock of Seasonable Clothing. We can show you the Finest Genuine Misfits in the City.
MONEY LOANED. LOWEST RATES.
THOS. DUNN,
912 FRANKLIN AV.

Geo. J. Fritsch Furniture, Stove and Carpet Co.
Spend 5 cents on the Broadway Cable cars and save yourself from $5 to $25. Low rents and other expenses given to our customers. Try us and be convinced.

25 Bedroom Suits	From $9.00 to $75.00	50 Baby Carriages	From $2.25 to $18.00
25 Parlor Suits	From $20.00 to $75.00	25 Hanging Lamps	From $1.50 to $9.00
50 Rolls Brussels Carpets	From 40c to 95c	20 Folding Beds	From $10.00 to $45.00
75 Rolls Ingrain Carpets	From 25c to 95c	50 Gasoline Stoves	From $2.25 to $14.00
75 Refrigerators	From $3.50 to $20.00	10 Cook Stoves	From $4.25 to $13.00

☞Clocks, Wash Wringers, China and Glassware, Cutlery, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Pictures, ON YOUR OWN TERMS. ☞All goods sold for Cash or on Easy Time Payments, cheaper than any house up town. Largest Stock! Lowest Prices! Open till 9 o'clock evenings. Give us a call.

Five Big Stores, Covering Over an Acre of Ground.
From 1509 to 1517 South Broadway.

THE POST-DISPATCH—PAGES 9 TO 16.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1891.

CURED BY A MIRACLE

Strange Story of Sister Mary Philomana of the Visitation.

HER MIRACULOUS HEALING THROUGH "THE BLESSED MARGARET MARY."

A Young Nun's Prayer Answered After Five Years of Suffering—A Needle, Transfixing a Blessed Relic, Drawn From Her Head—Healed as the Bell Tolled for Mass.

The good Sisters of the Visitation of this city are sure that a miracle was performed in their midst last Thursday morning. When they knelt down in the chapel that day for early mass, beginning at 6:40 o'clock a. m., one of their number was in her lonely cell, suffering from the agony of a disease with which she had been afflicted for nearly five years past. Before they arose from their knees, this sister stood in the tribune looking down into the chapel, healed, her face radiant with joy.

She had come direct from the cell of the Mother Superior, whether she had flown to tell her strange story of miraculous deliverance. When it was told also to the other sisters, there could be but one belief concerning it. To the blessed Sister Margaret Mary, who died in Paris in the last century, and who is a candidate for canonization by the Holy Catholic Church, was due the honor of the miraculous cure. Through her, a departed Visitation Nun, had come healing to the young Sister Mary Philomena of St. Louis, a living Visitation Nun.

SCENE OF THE MIRACLE.

The order of the Visitation Nuns is a cloistered order. The convent stands somewhat back from the street, in spacious grounds, on Cass avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, a peaceful religious home. Little is known of the calm and sweet life of the Visitation Sisters beyond their educational work, and a story concerning them sounds, to the great world, almost as if told of the inhabitants of some distant and more tranquil planet. The story of Sister Mary Philomena is full of almost medieval fascination. It was told to a POST-DISPATCH reporter yesterday by the young Sister herself; told with a smiling face and in a glad voice that bore witness to the joy of sudden relief from sickness and suffering.

By Sister Mary Philomena's side as she spoke sat the Sister Infirmarian of the Convent and another of the older Visitation Sisters, both of whom were deeply interested in the narrative. It was frequently interrupted by hurried visits to the cell of the Mother Superior on the floor above, to which she was confined by a slight indisposition. Sister Mary Philomena was willing and glad to tell all about the miraculous cure of which she was the central figure, but then some points arose upon which the Mother had to be consulted. Before she had concluded the young Sister sat with the blessed relic in her hands to which she attributed her deliverance. The relic was a small fragment of linen that had once touched the heart of the blessed Sister Margaret Mary, dead these hundred years and more.

STORY OF SISTER MARY PHILOMENA.

For the past five years Sister Mary Philomena, one of the youngest Sisters in the convent in this city, had suffered from what was believed to be an abscess that threatened final injury to the brain. The first symptoms of the disease developed in an abscess of the ear. This was followed by agonizing pains in the head, swelling of the face, neck and left shoulder, and a sensation as if there were a constant boring into the brain. From year to year these forms of suffering remained, until at last the young Sister was almost a constant invalid, the strange pain in the head settling in the left upper portion, and never ceasing. Last January, a new feature of the disease developed. Twice a day the Sister would be thrown into a high fever, her temperature sometimes rising as high as 120, and always reaching 112, which is higher than the danger point. Then came a development that caused the deepest apprehension. At times there would appear around the young sister's eyes a discoloration and swelling as of coagulated blood caused by a terrific blow. At first this new symptom was accompanied by bleeding of the nostrils and ears, but finally actual hemorrhage of the eyes followed, and blood would drip from them for hours at a time. Partial blindness resulted from these strange attacks, a blindness so nearly total that Sister Mary Philomena would be unable to distinguish the Sister Infirmarian or the Mother Superior in their frequent visits to the cloistered cell, which stood between those of the two named.

A DESPERATE ALTERNATIVE.

Dr. Adolph Alt, the convent physician, held out but one hope for the suffering young Sister. She was afflicted with abscess of the brain, her occasional spells of unconsciousness were the result of the pressure upon the brain, and the coagulating blood and ensuing hemorrhage could be attributed to the same cause. A surgical operation offered the only means of relief. But the physician plainly stated that the operation itself would be one of the greatest danger and might cost the patient her life. Under the rules of the Visitation order this was one exceptional case where their cardinal principle of obedience is allowed to be suspended. A Sister confronted with such an alternative, where her own life is the issue at stake, is allowed to make the choice, and Sister Mary Philomena at first declined to submit to an operation. But her sufferings increased, until at last she was on the verge of consenting and taking the awful risk involved.

PRAYED TO "THE BLESSED SISTER."

Last Tuesday morning, as her last resort before consenting to the operation, the young sister asked that "novenas" be said to the Blessed Sister Margaret Mary in her behalf. She did not ask that the prayers be said for her recovery, but simply that "God's will be made plain to her." This was done by the Sisters at daily mass, and Sister Baptista, a friend of the young Sister Mary Philomena, visited the latter's cell and offered up a "novena" in private prayer. The blessed relic was given to the suffering sister, as also a phial of holy water with which to bathe her swollen and bleeding eyes. While undergoing an especially bitter paroxysm of pain last Wednesday night, the young Sister placed the blessed relic upon her tongue and swallowed it.

THE MIRACULOUS CURE.

Thursday morning Sister Mary Philomena awoke suddenly. The last bell for mass was sounding through the convent. The young Sister felt a strange pricking just above her left eye, and lifting her hand to the spot, she felt a foreign metallic substance. This she grasped with her fingers, pulled out, and sat transfixed with astonishment and awe.

The strange object was a needle and just at its point, transfixed, was the blessed piece of linen that had once touched the heart of the dead Sister Margaret Mary. The sister at once ran to the cell of the Mother Superior and even as she ran she felt her disease leaving her. Within an hour Sister Mary Philomena was entirely well. She had gone from the mother's cell to the chapel and when the other sisters gathered about her there was not a trace of her sickness or suffering visible. Nor has there been since, and this is why the good Sisters of the Visitation Convent believe that their house has been the scene of a miracle.

The Blessed Sister Margaret Mary was a French nun of the Visitation Order, and was renowned for her exceeding piety, extreme austerity of life, and the power of seeing visions of heavenly objects invisible to other eyes. She is, as stated, a candidate for canonization in the Church, and the miraculous cure of Sister Mary Philomena will go to her credit among the number of well-attested miracles necessary to be shown before she can be canonized.

Sister Mary Philomena stated that she had no recollection of ever having swallowed or been pierced by a needle, and could offer no theory of how the dangerous piece of steel could have gotten so near her brain. She only knew that she had withdrawn it with the blessed relic attached and that her suffering and sickness had disappeared almost in an instant.

GIFTS FOR THE LADIES.

Do you want to know all about

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry,
Silverware for the table,
Cutlery, Music Boxes, Lamps,
Silk Umbrellas, Cut Glass,
Silver Toilet Articles,

Then write for the great Catalogue of 2,000 engravings of the finest things in Jewels, Silver Wares and Bric-a-Brac, which will be sent to you free by the Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., Broadway and Locust street, St. Louis, Mo., "*the grandest jewelry establishment in the world.*")

They guarantee satisfaction on all orders and invite you, when in St. Louis, to visit their magnificent establishment.

In writing, kindly mention this paper.

FREAK OF A JUSTICE'S JURY.

They Decide That an Agent for Property Can Override the Owner.

A jury in Justice James J. Spaulding's Court yesterday afternoon decided that the acting agent of property for the owner possesses higher powers than the property owner himself. This came out in the case of Mrs. Mary C. Humphrey and Mrs. Julia C. January for the possession of the premises at 416 and 418 North Sixth street, now occupied by one Jacob Fraley. The latter became possessed of a lease on the premises, which expired March 7 last, at the rate of $200 per month, and which he sought to renew at the same rate. James M. Carpenter, the agent, verbally consented to the re-lease, and sent the papers on to the owners, who reside in Louisville, Ky. In due time the lease was returned unexecuted to the agent, who shortly afterward had an opportunity to lease the premises at the rate of $250 a month, the papers being duly executed. Fraley refused to give possession, whereupon this suit was brought under the unlawful detainer act. The jury by its decision virtually declared that a mere acting agent, without any written authority, possesses higher powers than the owner in fee simple. The case was immediately appealed.

Lowest-Priced House in America for fine

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

Gold Watches for Ladies	$20.00	to	$100.00
Gold Watches for Gents	35.00	to	250.00
Silver Watches for Gents	10.00	to	45.00
Silver Watches for Ladies	10.00	to	25.00
Nickel Watches	6.00	to	10.00

Warranted good timepieces. See them at

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Corner Broadway and Locust.

Catalogue, 2,000 engravings, mailed free.

University Glee Club Concert.

The Glee and Banjo Clubs from the University of Michigan will arrive in St. Louis at 10:30 a. m., Tuesday, April 14, in a special Pullman hotel car. At the noon hour they will be introduced on 'Change and favor the "boys" with a rattling song. Immediately afterwards in charge of the Alumni Committee the clubs will be banquetted at the Mercantile Club.

The following programme will be rendered at the concert at Entertainment Hall in the evening:

PART I.

Satanella	Banjo Club
Yellow and Blue	Glee Club
Cannibal Idyl	Glee Club
"Me Habet"	Mr. Walter and Club
Horseman's Gallop	Banjo Club

PART II.

Fragments of Gems—Medley	Guitar Quintette
"Far from Me"	Glee Club
Serenade	Mr. Spaulding and Club
"Romeo and Juliet"	Messrs. Jameson and Joy
Laudes Atque Carmina	Glee Club
U. of M. March	Glee Club

PART III.

Darkie's Dream	Banjo Club
Love Song—Witchery	Glee Club
Dive's Divium	Mr. Alexander and Club
Hat Drill	Mr. Peters and Club
Ann Arbor	Glee Club

The Chicago papers speak of this club as giving one of the best characteristic college concerts ever presented in that city. The hat drill is said to be a marvel of military precision and is given with song accompaniment.

The students of Washington University go to the concert seventy-five strong, and as the Michigan boys "line up" on the stage will salute them with the Washington cheer, to which the boys will respond.

Parents Who Appreciate a Good Thing

Should see our "Rough and Tumble" suits for boys (5 to 14 years); every seam is staid, thirty-two stitches to each button, strong canvas pockets, pants lined in front with French canvas, double seat, and they are made of the best all-wool fabrics, nearly an indestructible suit. Price $5.50. Only to be had at "Famous."

Threw Vitriol in His Face.

About 4 o'clock Friday afternoon while Archie Beval was on his way from the Hodgen School to his home, 1306 South Ewing avenue, some powerful acid, or vitriol, was thrown in his face by parties unknown concealed in the alley between California, Ohio and Park avenues and Caroline street. The injured lad ran screaming home, where it was found the right side of his face was badly burned by some acid, or vitriol. The lad states he cannot in any way identify his assailant and suspects no one, as he did not have even a boyish enemy who might have resorted to this desperate measure to "get even" for some school boy quarrel. The case was reported to Officer Taylor, and the police are quietly, but thoroughly, investigating the matter.

PEOPLE seeking a home will do well to read Mr. C.H. Peck's advertisement of Fair Ground place in this paper. Restrictions protecting the home builder have been placed upon this property, thereby establishing one of the choicest locations for a home in the city.

World's Fair News.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 11.—The Executive Committee of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair Commission, now in session in this city, is preparing a statement to be sent to all the lady managers and their alternates, correcting the misinformation of the Executive Committee, and the Executive Committee requests lady managers and their alternates throughout the United States to withhold their opinions on the subject until they receive this official statement.

A $25 Souvenir Free.

Genelli, the leading artist, gives each of his cabinet photo and frame customers this week a fine crayon worked out by the best free-hand artist in the city. Genelli makes all styles of cabinets for $2 per dozen and is making more photos than any other six galleries in the city.

ON THE BEST OF TERMS

With the people, because we have been truthful, honest and fair in all our dealings. By these methods we have established the LARGEST GENERAL CREDIT HOUSE IN THE WORLD.

WE SELL

FURNITURE, STOVES, CARPETS AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS
To everybody on credit. You cannot buy cheaper for cash.

OUR PRICES ARE BELOW ALL OTHERS.

OUR FURNITURE DEPARTMENT is a mammoth establishment in itself. Grand Rapids, Mich., the famous furniture center of America, is constantly supplying us with car load after car load of new furniture in all woods, forms and descriptions, and we offer our prices for comparison with any Cash Store in St. Louis.

OUR FURNITURE AND CARPET WAREROOMS have always been recognized as containing the largest and most complete assortment of High Quality Goods in the Country. Our Carpet Room is overflowing with New Designs and bright colors at prices far below low-water mark.

Bedroom Suits, XVI. Century, Oak or Walnut,	$9.65 up
Parlor Suits, all coverings	$18 up
Folding Beds, XVI. Century, Oak or Cherry	$16 up
Sideboards, XVI. Century, Oak or Cherry	$8 up
Hall Racks, Eng. Oak or XVI. Century	$5.25 up
Baby Carriages, full size	$4.25 up
Gasoline Stoves	$2.35 up
Extension Tables	$2.00 up
Brussels Carpets	46c up
Ingrain Carpets	16½c up
Straw Mattings	9c up

TERMS to suit the buyer. No interest asked. No security required. Special inducements to parties starting housekeeping.

WE agree to carry your account as long as may be required, through sickness, accident or loss of employment.

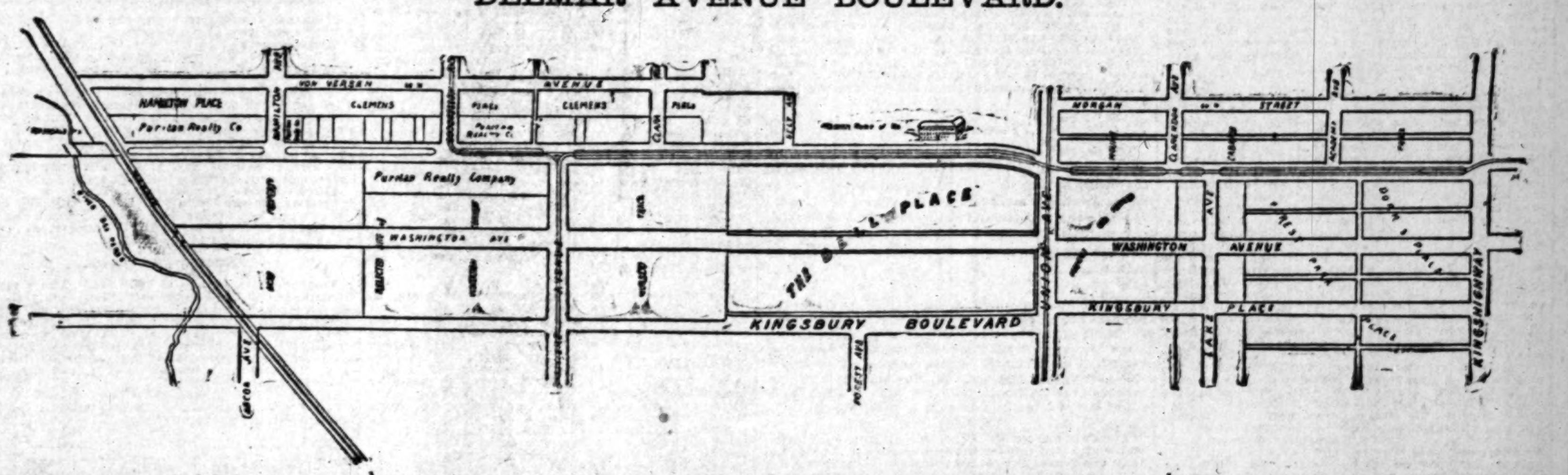
We can furnish your house throughout. Our Goods, Prices and Terms are unexcelled.

THE STRAUS-EMERICH OUTFITTING COMPANY,

1121, 1123 AND 1125 OLIVE STREET.

Open Evenings Until 9 O'Clock. Special Inducements to Parties Starting Housekeeping.

DELMAR AVENUE BOULEVARD.



The full improvement of Delmar avenue a distance of two miles west from King's highway will be the first step toward the perfection of a boulevard system, unequaled by any other city in the West. One year from now every vestige of the old macadam road will have disappeared. The street will then have been widened from 80 to 100 feet. Down the center of the boulevard there will be a raised park strip, and over the green sward a double track will be laid for the Lindell Electric Railway. Its roadway will be removed from where it now is to the center. From ornamental poles, between the two tracks, the trolley wires are to be suspended. The effect when these suggestions are carried out will be similar to the runing of an electric train down through the center of Vandeventer place, only on Delmar avenue there are no such palatial residences, but they, too, will be built much sooner than most people imagine.

The accompanying plat affords an idea of the contemplated change. To perfect the plan in connection with the general boulevard system it is proposed, later on, to have Delmar avenue extended west to the Skinker road, where a turn will be made south connecting with Lindell avenue. This, with the aid of rapid transit lines already penetrating this section, is going to open up the choicest residence locality anywhere around the city. All the property, with the exception of a very few parcels, has changed owners lately. The land is now held by wealthy, enterprising real estate operators who propose for it the highest developments.

There will not be much change in the grade of Delmar avenue. From King's highway to Union avenue there is a gradual rise, and from that point west to the Wabash railroad there is an even and continuous decline. Much of the credit for securing the necessary legislation for carrying out the enterprise is due to Ernest Bell, who has been ably assisted by Frank Obear and H. B. Pogue, of the Puritan Realy Co. in obtaining the cooperation of all but a few of the other property owners interested.

THE ILLINOIS CAPITAL.

SMALL SUCCESSES BRING JOY TO THE REPUBLICAN CAMP.

The Hope of the Democracy Lies in the Work of the General Assembly—Great Interest Attaches to World's Fair Legislation—New Corporations—Notes.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 11.—The Illinois Republicans have come out from the cave of gloom into which they were plunged last November, and are patting their heads and rubbing their stomachs as complacently as ever a monkey devoured a fresh cocoanut. This is all because they have elected the Mayor in this city and, by virtue of a division in the party ranks, have defeated a portion of the Democratic ticket in Chicago. They have had so little political meat lately that even so small a morsel is a feast to them. They have forgotten the loss of two State officers, seven Congressmen and a United States Senator. The defeat of the Democratic Mayor in this city has just as much significance as the defeat of a school director in a back district, and no more. The result in Chicago shows that that city is Democratic by at least 20,000, and demonstrates that in 1892 Illinois will wheel into the Democratic column.

The only danger to Illinois Democracy is the House of Representatives of the present Legislature. If that body will redeem the pledges made to the people in the Democratic platform last year there need be no trouble about carrying Illinois for the Democratic candidate for President. If they are not redeemed then the party deserves defeat. But the pledges will all be redeemed. Prominent Democrats outside of the Legislature who think more of the interests of the party than they do of the temporary favor of corporations and trusts are arranging to see that Democratic members redeem some other pledge than voting for a United States Senator. This last was all right—it was grand—but its good can be most easily neutralized by a failure to act honestly in regard to other promises made in the party platform.

* * *

The subject which is becoming the most popular and the one that will be the most exciting during the next week or two in the Illinois Legislature is the World's Fair. The two important points to be decided are the amount of the appropriation and who shall handle it. The bill, as now in the hands of the committee, provides for about $1,000,000. This at first was thought to be excessively extravagant, but as estimates and figures are being made by those who are expected to take part in the exhibit to be made by the State the members who take a pride in placing the home State in front of all others in the great universal exposition and those who have an eye to business and believe in seizing the opportunity of a lifetime to advertise the State before the entire world are one by one coming to the conclusion that a very liberal amount will be a judicious expenditure. The other question is as to whether the management of the exhibit shall be put into the hands of the State Board of Agriculture or a special commission to be created for the purpose. The latter proposition had a good many advocates at first, but since it has been shown that the agricultural board is strictly non-partisan, has had great experience in such work, and during its existence of thirty-eight years it has not failed to account properly for every cent intrusted to it, the impression is that the matter will be placed in its hands.

* * *

Judge W. J. Allen and the officers of the United States Court were to have gone to Cairo this week to hold court, but on account of high water there the court has been adjourned until April 21. In consequence the Grand-jury has been discharged until that time. The petit jury, which was to have met April 14, will meet also on the 21st.

Henry E. Watson, Postmaster of Louisville, Clay County, gave bond for $1,000 to appear before United States Commissioner Bradford at the June term of court to answer to the charge of misusing the money order fund. He is said to have converted $600 of that fund to his own use.

* * *

There is information at the office of the State Board of Health of the existence of two cases of small-pox at Sparta, Randolph County, and a trifle of scarlet fever in one or two other places, all of which, however, are under control, and not epidemic. Contagious diseases, just now, attract little attention, on account of the prevalence of la grippe, which is almost alarming in some places. The mortuary list in Chicago last week ran up to about 800.

* * *

Articles of incorporation have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State and cercertificates issued for the following:

The Hazel Creek Mining Co., East St. Louis; capital stock, $100,000. Incorporators—Casper H. Stipp, John Meier and Frederick Graubner.

Mound City Automatic Pnonograph Co., East St. Louis; capital stock, $100,000. Incorporators—G. N. Scott, William H. Ashwell and Harry L. Thompson.

MEN'S PANTS—Good ones from $1.25 to $2.50 Finest Baltimore Merchant Tailor Pants, $3 to $7.50. GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin avenue.

Mr. Henry Erck Killed.

While boarding a southbound Broadway cable car at Olive street yesterday morning at 9 o'clock Henry Erck, aged 65, living at 3609 Texas avenue, fell between the grip and coach, receiving injuries from which he died in the City Hospital an hour later. The car was at a standstill when Mr. Erck started to board it and just as he got his foot on the foot-board it started ahead throwing him backward under the wheels of the coach. Mr. Erck was picked up in an unconscious condition and removed to the City Hospital via the Dispensary.

The deceased was a school teacher and was well known and popular in the educational circles of this city.

THIS month the thunder-shower ripes—Clouds dim not Strauss Aristotypes!

QUESTION OF HONOR.

Gov. Hogg of Texas Resents the Impeachment of Illegal Voting.

AUSTIN, Tex., April 11.—There came near being a collision this afternoon in the Senate Chamber between Gov. Hogg and Senators Cone, Johnson and Harrison. It grew out of the following resolution introduced by Senator Harrison, which was prompted by Gov. Hogg going home Monday last to vote in a city election:

> Whereas, During the session of the Legislature the Governor is by the Constitution (sec. 13, art. 5,) required to reside where its sessions are held, unless authorized by the Legislature to reside elsewhere; and
>
> Whereas, By the Constitution and laws of the State a voter, in order to be a qualified elector, shall have resided within the limits of an incorporated city or town in which an election is to be held six months immediately preceding such election, and
>
> Whereas, The present Governor of the State did on the 7th day of this month, and during a session of the Legislature, held at Austin, Tex., vote at an election being held in the city of Tyler for certain officers of said city, and
>
> Whereas, The Governor is subject to prosecution for illegal voting, therefore be it
>
> Resolved, By the Legislature of the State of Texas, that his Excellency Gov. James Stephen Hogg be and is hereby authorized to reside at the city of Tyler during the term of his office and his said residence there shall begin and date from the 6th day of January, 1891, and that his residence at said place be and the same is hereby validated from the said 6th day of January, 1891, and that this resolution take immediate effect.

This afternoon just before the meeting of the Senate Gov. Hogg visited the chamber and meeting Senator Johnson asked him if he had written the resolution. Senator Johnson replied that he had, when Gov. Hogg told him (Johnson) that he held him responsible personally for his act. Some hot words were passed, when Senator Harrison stepped up and Gov. Hogg said to him:

"You introduced that resolution?"

Senator Harrison replied: "I did sir, and I alone am responsible for it."

"Then," replied Gov. Hogg, "I also hold you personally responsible for your act."

"Very well," replied Senator Harrison, "I am responsible here, now or any other time for all my acts."

The excited manner of the honorable gentleman attracted other Senators, who rushed forward and prevented a difficulty. There is very bad blood existing and the matter is by no means settled.

HALE G. PARKER'S APPOINTMENT.

It Gives Satisfaction, After a Bitter Fight on the Colored Principal.

The appointment of Hale G. Parker of St. Louis as alternate on the World's Fair Commission to succeed ex-Gov. Robt. W. Furnas of Nebraska, promoted from Alternate to Commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. R. C. Kerens of St. Louis, has caused general satisfaction among the better class of the colored citizens of St. Louis.

Parker's appointment was made to give the colored population a representation on the World's Fair Board, but it marks the close of a sensational fight against his candidacy which was begun by prominent colored men of Chicago, and which spread afterwards to a certain element of colored men in St. Louis, being waged with considerable bitterness. Full details of the fight on the St. Louis candidate were published at the time in the POST-DISPATCH.

It was charged that Parker, although a negro, was ashamed of his negro blood, and refused to associate with his colored brethren. He is the principal of the Dumas (colored) School of this city, has been connected with the public schools of St. Louis for many years, and stands exceptionally high with the School Board. When his candidacy for a World's Fair commissionership was first announced, the Chicago correspondent of an Indianapolis colored organ made a vicious attack upon him, charging that his wife, who was then in Chicago, had stated that her husband wanted the appointment because he wished to rise above the colored people, with whom he refused to associate. It was charged that Parker sent his children to a white school in this city because he would not allow them to be thrown among other negro children, and that he had been known to deny his negro blood, and falsely state that he was of Spanish origin. Parker shows but little traces of his African descent, being an unusually good-looking man of light complexion. The Chicago opposition contended that a renegade should not be appointed on the commission as a representative of the colored race. The cry was taken up by a certain element of the colored people of St. Louis, led by G. W. Bryant, Henry Bridgewater and others. A Chicago emmissary came to this city to keep the opposition stirred up, and Parker was attacked vigorously for a time. It was stated that a grand mass-meeting of the colored people of St. Louis would be held, at which Parker as a representative of the race would be repudiated, but for some reason best known to the opposition the mass-meeting never materialized.

Parker replied to the charges of his being a race renegade by showing that he had taken a prominent part in every local movement of past years for the benefit of the colored people, and that he had always been identified with their interests. He went to Washington with testimonials from hundreds of the best citizens of St. Louis, and the Chicago outcry against his candidacy finally died away for want of material with which to keep up the fight. It is generally conceded that no better appointment of a representative of the negro race could have been made. Parker is a graduate of the Oberlin (O.) College and of the St. Louis Law School and is a man of unusual culture and intellectual attainments. His father is a wealthy manufacturer of Ohio and the new Alternate Commissioner, in addition to his collegiate training, has the advantage of being a practical mechanic and machinist, having learned the trades in his father's workshops.

LOST—1,000 programmes University of Michigan Glee and Banjo Club. Finder rewarded at Balmer & Weber's, 209 North Fourth street.

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For the Sale of Country Produce of All Kinds.
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GREELEY-BURNHAM GROCER CO.,
Staple and Fancy Groceries.
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Lumber.

Reported by the Russell-Massengale Commission Co., lumber commission merchants, southwest corner Main and Olive.

We have to report a dull market on cypress, quartered oak and common grades poplar, owing in part to liberal receipts both by river and rail, and the fact that several of our yards are engaged just now in taking stock. In yellow pine the market is flat for D. & M. stock, while rough strips and boards are wanted.

Poplar Boards and Squares—Good grades are wanted, especially squares, which are quoted: $26@27 and $16 and $17 for clear and common, while poor stock $1@2 less. In boards—Demand fair for good grades, $25@26, and $10 less for common.

White Oak—Quartered, $38 and $18 for good stock, 1¼@2 in., while plain sawed, 3@4 in, worth $28 and $18 for clear and common. For 1@2 in. $1@2 less as to grade.

Red Oak—Quartered, about $1 less than white, while plain sawed shows about same difference in value.

Cypress—2@3 in., $26@27, and $16@17 for clear and common, high grade; and 1@1¼ in., $1 less for green stock. If dry prices $1@3 higher and wanted.

Walnut—Firm; $70@75, $40@42.50 and $20@22 for clear, common and culls; all boards.

Cherry—Prices about same as for walnut on clear and common.

Ash—Wanted; 2-inch, 3-inch and 4-inch, $28@29, and $18 for 1-inch and 1¼-inch, $1@2 less as to grade. Dry common 1-inch in demand at $17 and $9 for culls.

Red Gum—Wanted; dry stock, 1@2 inch, $21@22, and $11 for clear and common. Slats and rails dull.

Yellow Pine—Dull for D. and M. We quote: Clear, 4x4 strips, $18; star, $16.50, and common, $12.50. Rough 1x4-in. or 6-in. strips, $19 and $10 for clear and common. Dry finish, 1x8-in and up, $21 and $23.

Hickory—Axles, $35; boards, $32.50@35, and wanted.

Maple—Dull; $13@14.

Sycamore—$14, white quartered, worth $24@25; good stock.

NOBBIEST JERSEY SUITS—The Vanderbilt, Newport and Hoffman, $3 to $6.50. Base ball outfits free. GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin av

MERCHANTS' MELANGE.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST TO OUR COMMERCIAL READERS.

The Ups and Downs in Grain Speculation—A Big American Wheat Crop Against a Short European Yield—'Change and Street Items.

Will the promised big American wheat crop offset the shortage in Europe? That is a question. Whether 'tis better to take the chances of a 25c or more advance in selling short for a 5c or 10c decline, or roost upon the fence and watch the procession go by, is what is troubling the brains of a good many speculative traders just now. The Government April report on the winter wheat crop is all that could be asked for; in fact it was generally better than was expected. That the condition was bound to be an exceptionally high one was sure, as every State report and all the private advices from the fields have been of the finest, and the 96.9 per cent of the Government only places the official stamp of authenticity upon the State and private reports that have been received. While the winter wheat crop is in such splendid shape, the lateness of the season is holding back the spring wheat seeding and there is still the vicissitude of a backward season to go through with for both the winter and spring wheat crops; not to speak of the Hessian fly that the government says infested the plant last December and may yet develop serious injury to winter wheat. It was believed that a high-condition report of the government would have a depressing effect upon the markets, both of this country and in Europe. The depression on this side was very short-lived and none at all was seen abroad, save in Liverpool, where there was the usual Saturday dullness and easing off. The foreigners are still buying wheat from us, and having about exhausted the cheap wheat of the Pacific Coast and the off grades in markets east of the Rockies, are now lying in the new crop options of July and August. Purchases of these two months in this market for exporters' account have been heavy during the past few days. Whether they will ship the wheat when these months arrive and the wheat is delivered them, or whether they sell it all out on a good bulge in price, remains to be seen. Foreigners are no chumps when it comes to playing the American game of grain speculation, and all those purchases may be for a big scalp. On the other hand they know a great deal more about the crop deficiency and requirements abroad than we do, and may want every bushel they are now buying. The exports from this country and from Baltic and Australian ports of late show how heavily the Continent—probably France in the main—had bought up the spot wheat and, though the amount now on ocean is the largest ever known at this season of the year, it is only about two months' supplies for the United Kingdom alone and present supplies abroad are very low. So, with all the magnificent winter wheat prospects on this side, the fact that the visible supply is not running down very rapidly, that the flour trade of this country remains generally dull, and that speculation is inclined toward the bear side, it is probable that European news and the European traders' actions will be the great influence in speculation and in dictating prices for some time to come. Locally, it has been a badly mixed market. The majority of traders are bearish and had it not been for the strong European news and the heavy buying for exporters they would have hammered blue blazes out of the market. They had an inning several times, yet on yesterday's curb May was salable at $1.05 and Aug. at 96¼c and July sold at 98¼c, which rates were fully 1c above those of the preceding Saturday's curb. Sales were made as low as $1.03⅜ for May, 95½c for July and 93½c for Aug. last Monday and as high as $1.06 for May, 99¼c for July and 97½c for Aug. on Wednesday. Outside of some off grades—Pacific Coast, hard Kansas winter and spring wheat—taken by exporters, and the purchases of sample lots by local millers and shippers, there was not much done in the cash line. Receipts were 181,191 bu, against 196,560 bu the week before and 92,786 bu for corresponding week last year. Current offerings of grades were small, and local millers to obtain stock to run on were obliged to go to the carriers. The latter held No. 2 red at the May price for stock this side the river, and ½c premium for East side houses. Hence, at close of yesterday the contract grade was worth $1.05½@1.06.

* * *

You cannot disabuse the average city trader's mind of the idea that there is still plenty of corn yet to be marketed. The movement from the country every since the first stalk of corn was cut in the field has been of such proportions that supplies at accumulative points have been held down to wonderfully small proportions. At 45c the country shipments, indeed, were far beyond what they are at above 65c, and, except in some few "pockets" around through the country, all advices indicate that country holdings are extremely small. But you cannot make the talent believe this, and they keep on bucking against a dead sure game that loses their money whenever they make a play against it. An increase in receipts of late, 397,790 bu arriving last week, against 272,315 bu the week before, predictions for still larger receipts this coming week and that to-morrow would see 200,000 bu in this market, started the report that the country had loosened up at last and aroused all the old bear feeling once more. Receivers say that a somewhat larger movement to market will be seen, and one that may last a week or ten days, but after that they look for another drop off to receipts. It is a good thing there is some corn to come in, for if there wasn't corn would be worth $1 a bushel. The stock at this point is almost nil. Yesterday morning the total in store here was 139,000 bu, nearly all of which was No. 2 white. Only 15,870 bu was No. 2. The consumptive buyers and the Southern shippers have not been able to fill all their orders for several days past. As high as 69¼@70c was paid for No. 2, 72c for No. 2 white, 71c for No. 3 white and No. 3 at 68c. As for exporters they have of late been completely barred out owing to the lack of supplies, the last lot they took being 150,000 bu No. 2. Speculation has not been of late so lively in corn as it has been previously, and has gradually turned from May into July, the longs selling out their May, and taking up July at the discount the latter was selling at. May ranged from 64c to 66¾c, and July from 60¼c to 63¾c. On yesterday's curb May had buyers at 65½c and July at 63c, which were ¾@½c respectively below the preceding Saturday's curb prices.

* * *

Were it not for the surprisingly large receipts that are seen, the extremely late seeding of oats this season might attract more attention and have more effect upon the market than it does. In many sections, where at this time last year the oats plant was above the ground, it is no more than planted now, and in some sections not even planted. This fact has held sellers off, but so far seems not to have induced much buying. Some buying orders for July have been filled, that option ranging between 45½c to 46½c, closing yesterday at 46c, or only ¼c below the preceding Saturday. May sold at 54c up to 54½c and back to 54c. The cash market was depressed by the increased offerings that did not find a demand adequate to meet them. The week's receipts were 158,110 bu, against 85,435 bu the week before and 130,500 bu for corresponding week last year. Yesterday saw lowest prices for the week, No. 3 selling at 54½c, Northern mixed at 55½c and No. 2 white at 56c, and No. 2 offered at 55c.

* * *

Receipts of flour for the week were 25,297 bbls, against 28,002 last week; shipments 64,387 bbls, against 71,769 last week. The output of the local mills was 56,650 bbls, against 56,100 last week. There has been a somewhat better feeling and a slightly healthier tone to the market. The South and Southeast bought more freely than they did last week, generally accepting the advances that were asked, but the East continues to hold their orders out of our market for the reason, no doubt, they are able to supply themselves from Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and other States to much better advantage than from this market. For export there was a good, active inquiry, with some bookings of about 30,000 sacks. Profits, however, on these were very light. There was a disposition on the part of buyers to advance their limits slightly, but not enough to meet the views of sellers. The indications all point to free buying in the near future and at satisfactory prices to the seller, too, and a freer movement in this trade is confidently looked for. There is a class of buyers abroad who prefer the St. Louis flour to others and who are daily making bids for round lots, and gradually advancing their bids. This is a fair indication that they want the goods, and will eventually be willing to pay a fair price to secure them. Any sharp decline in wheat might at any time change the situation, as flour is almost instantly influenced by the fluctuations in wheat, especially by the declines.

Chat From 'Change.

Hon. Nathan Frank has been appointed to represent the Merchants' Exchange at the meeting of the Western States Commercial Congress in Kansas City on April 14.

* * *

The latest song of the pit runs about this way:

Dandy Dan, the combine man,
Buying corn as fast as he can.
So would I if I had his hand,
For he's got the strongest in the land.

* * *

Latest mail advices point out that the La Plata wheat crop is not turning out so well as had been anticipated. Some of the parcels contain dirty grain, and rains have caused sprouting in the heaps pitched at the railway stations awaiting transit.

* * *

A petition is going about the floor of the New York Produce Exchange asking the Board of Managers to place the general trade who fail to receive Chicago prices in an equal position with those who obtain them in a quiet private way. There are a number of men on the St. Louis floor who would like to be put in the same equal position.

* * *

The corn shorts are banking on 200,000 bu. receipts for to-morrow. An elevator man remarked that he would like to see a big run of corn to market, as perhaps then the men who have been and still are short corn to the elevators here, might be able to fill their contracts.

* * *

The annual election for officers of the Merchants' Exchange Mutual Benevolent Society was held yesterday and resulted as follows: John Wahl, President; George Bain, Vice-President; D. R. Whitmore, Secretary and Treasurer; J. H. Holmes, O. L. Whitelaw and C. H. Teichmann, Executive Committee; Col. D. P. Dyer, Attorney; Drs. Wm. Porter and A. F. Bock, Medical Examiners.

* * *

Secretary Geo. H. Morgan has had a newly arranged blackboard placed in a conspicuous position, showing the daily receipts and shipments of flour and all kinds of grain at the different primary points. Now, if Secretary Morgan will see to it that the Boston figures and the Philadelphia flour shipments are received and posted, and that all the returns are in before the board closes, everything will be lovely.

* * *

Mail advices from Buenos Ayres are very favorable for the wheat crop, estimating that some 16,000,000 bu would be available for export, against 12,000,000 bu in the previous year; but later reports are that arrivals of Santa Fe wheat were of less satisfactory quality, and some samples were very dirty, with sprouted grains appearing in some parcels.

* * *

The following interesting table from the Chicago "Trade Bulletin" is given below, with the St. Louis market added. This shows the advance in the prices of wheat in the leading grain markets in Europe, New York and Chicago, covering a period of six months, reduced to bushels:

Points.	Oct 1, 1890.	April 9, 1891.	Advance.	Equ'l to per bu.
London	34s 7½d	40s	5s 4½d	16⅛c
Liverpool....	7s 2½d	8s 8d	1s 5½d	21c
Paris......	25f 40c	29f 80c	4f 40c	29¾c
Berlin	190m 75pf	231m	40m 25pf	25¾c
Antwerp	20f 37½c	23f	2f 62½c	13¾c
New York....	$1 01½	$1 14⅞	13⅜c	13⅜c
Chicago......	96¼c	$1 04¾	8c	8c
St. Louis.....	97¾c	$1 05½	7¾c	7¾c

* * *

L. Rowan, "that Shawneetown man," as he is called on 'Change, is still holding the fort on his long corn. Dame Rumor has it that he stands to the good with between $75,000 and $100,000 in his deals and in good hard profits to his credit. "That Shawneetown man" isn't saying much, and he wears the same old slouch hat, loose gray coat and pants that will hitch up his boot legs, but he was long-headed enough to sell out all his long May at around top figures and take in July in its place at the discount July was then selling at. When he made the swap July was 3@3¼c below May, and now the difference is 2¼c. In discussing the situation the other day Mr. Rowan remarked: "Of course you can't expect the country deacons and jays to buck against the talent and brains in that pit. In fact, I think we're doing right well to be alive. Why, now, do you know, I expect that the tavern keepers of this city by taking out gas and putting in electric lights have saved the lives of many a countryman."

* * *

Messrs. Weir & Hallett of New York in a late circular review the situation as follows: "The situation in wheat is different from any since 1879-80. Western Europe promises a short crop and America a large one. At present the consumer is scared and a heavy buyer, while the producing country is trying to bear its own product. The first scare came several weeks ago with heavy Continental buying on the bad crop prospects, particularly in France. On the advance following, part of this wheat was sold out, but meantime heavy purchases of cash wheat were made in other countries, and in the past five weeks the amount of wheat on passage has gained 11½ millions, and last week exports from Eastern Europe and Australia were reported at 5,302,000 bu. There has been no change in fine crop prospects here, but the weather, which for a short time was more favorable in Western Europe, turned bad again, and this week foreigners came in with a rush to buy. It is claimed that 2,000,000 bu of wheat have been accepted this week of firm offers for late summer loading, besides heavy purchases of Dec. and speculative buying for Europe. As long as Europe continues scared and an enormous buyer, fine prospects here will probably be only balance wheel for the market and not depressing feature."

From the Street.

The excitement in the egg market has subsided and dealers will not be so exercised over the situation in the future as they have been during the past five or six somewhat remarkable weeks. There is no more room for the sudden and extraordinary fluctuations that marked the course of the market this spring, and the egg speculators can soon take a well-earned vacation.

* * *

The records compiled at Liverpool show that the receipts of apples from America from Sept. 4, 1890, to March 11, 1891, was 242.073 bbls, and during same time previous year 420,989 bbls were received. The light crop of last year is visible in the small receipts in England. If England does not retaliate in the matter of duty we will give her three times last year's shipments the coming winter.

* * *

The only mascot on Third street now is a large, well-fed, stout rooster that walks around the store of G. G. Farnham & Bro. unmolested, a sort of master of all he surveys. He struts around with the dignity and proud bearing of a Fourth of July soldier. Up to last fall he was a very neglected bird, hustling around the upper floors of the building for enough grub to keep body and soul together. The day after the sweeping Democratic victory last fall he came down stairs, crowed lustily three times in succession, a feat that has immortalized him, and made him what he is, the pet of the premises.

* * *

According to a writer in the New York Commercial Advertiser, who appears to be well informed regarding the Florida orange yield, New York City will get about 700,000 boxes this season, or nearly one-third of the whole crop, which he estimates at 2,400,000 boxes. Last year, he states, that city got 625,000 out of the crop of 2,100,000 boxes, the output of that year. He estimates the crop of next fall, or winter, at 4,000,000 boxes, a somewhat marked increase over the crop about disposed of now. This enormous yield, coupled with a similar increase in the California crop, must insure much lower prices and at the same time leave but little room for the imported article.

* * *

The high prices at which potatoes rule do not seem to check the demand, and the principal operators appear to be busier than usual with the spuds. The average price by this time would be possibly up to $1.40 per bu but for the liberal receipts, some 20 cars from Canada during the past 10 days—one firm getting 10 cars of them. The potatoes were badly mixed and as a result did not average much, if any, over $1 a bu, but the trade took hold of them freely on account of the low prices. The new duty had to be paid on all of them and made them that much higher to the consumers here.

* * *

Two more commission merchants and produce dealers have abandoned the business for more profitable and inviting fields, satisfied after a prolonged experience that there is nothing in the produce and commission business here. Frank R. Connolly, 705 North Third street, has given up his store, and a new name adorns the panel over his door lately occupied by his address. Chas. T. Fitzpatrick has sold his store and lease to his next door neighbors, the Jones-Pope Commission Co., and Mr. Fitzpatrick has moved away out to Easton and Taylor avenues, where he will conduct a grocery store in the future for the benefit of that growing and thriving neighborhood. Charley will continue to be a regular visitor to Third street for his supplies, and the friendly relations existing so long between himself and the boys on the street will remain unbroken.

* * *

A mass meeting of spinach speculators took place the other morning in front of Gus Killinger's place, at 3 o'clock in the morning; a rather unseemly hour, it is true, yet that is the regular time for the gathering of the clans, and when negotiations with the festive granger properly begin. Dark as it was then there was not a lantern at the meeting, for spinach does not require that close inspection that other products do, and about the only question liable to create discussion is the size or capacity of the farmer's barrel, which rarely meets the views of the buyer, and not infrequently do eight of the speculator's barrels swallow up nine or ten of the granger's measures. Mr. Wheelock's raid on the market the previous day was criticised, and it was shown that as soon as he got satisfied the boys stepped in and bought at one-third less than the ancient Wheelock paid for his supplies. The regular forenoon meetings of the boys will be duly chronicled hereafter.

* * *

The mysterious trip of Fred Bieser, which has kept the boys guessing so very hard all week, and none of whom located him right, has been known only to the street-talk man for some time. Fred was wise in declining to tell his competitors where he had been, his success or the result of his long trip. He was located at a dozen different places, yet strangely enough, none traced him to where he went. Briefly, then, Mr. Bieser has been out in Colorado, where he struck in very successfully buying a number of cars of "Murphys," some of which were sold here at good profit and some of which were turned over at sufficient margin to pay the expenses of his long journey. The street talk man declines to disclose further information for the boys, but for obvious reasons the most interesting feature of Fred's experience and the extent and character of the deals made, must, in justice to Fred's interests, remain untold. It would be a breach of confidence to proceed further.

* * *

The regular annual picnic and excursion of the commission merchants takes place next month—possibly on the afternoon of the 23d of May—Saturday afternoon, which would doubtless prove most convenient to a majority of the merchants. The event will be looked forward to with no little interest for the excursion of the commission men last year proved to be the most select and successful of the many that went out, and the same care and good judgment exercised by the management last May will no doubt be duplicated by those in charge of the coming excursion. It will be the one day in the year when the boys can abandon business and its cares, and, accompanied by their families, wives or sweethearts, have a royal good time in the brightest and pleasantest month of the year.

* * *

There has been a noted scarcity of strawberries for some time. The heavy freeze of Monday and Sunday nights (5th and 6th) throughout the South inflicted a great deal of damage to the crop. Florida, Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi suffered a good deal thereby, and for a week yet light receipts are looked for. The damage to other fruits and a great variety of vegetables has been very heavy. As far South as Jacksonville, Fla., they had frost, something unknown in April in that State for 40 years. The peach crop in Mississippi is estimated from half a crop or nothing at all. The berry crop in the territory referred to will not average half a yield. Peas, beans, cucumbers, etc. were cut down badly and replanting has been going on to some extent. Tomato plants were cut off right and left and Mississippi's great crop cut off half—most of the plants in the open ground being ruined, and a good portion of the crop was planted out and well started. Reports from Arkansas and Tennessee are somewhat conflicting and it cannot yet be determined how much they suffered.

* * *

The Hermit on the Island on Third street: "Here I have been for years and strangely enough I haven't been outside the city limits yet. If, when I located here years ago, I had signed an agreement not to go beyond such a limited space for so many years, how heavily the thought would have borne on me and how often it would occur to me what a bondage I had become resigned to, yet my privilege is becoming rusty for want of use. I read some time ago that a man died in the city of Paris at the age of 80, who never in all that long life went beyond the city limits of that, his native city, yet had he been informed in his youth that the privilege of getting beyond the French metropolis would be denied him all his life, what misery and feelings of despair it would bring to every year of his existence. I cannot see how he could fail to go out at least once to see the great world abroad, nature's greatest work, the forests, the streams, the valleys, the mountains, the vine-clad hills in the bright garb of spring, as well as the winter scenes, the 'flowers that are born to blush unseen, that waste their sweetness on the desert air.' Just think of all that man missed in all those years that he passed out of the world without any knowledge of which was free to all, yet here I am following in the footsteps of that same strange character. But I am going to reform, yes sir, I will break the record this summer or "burst a boiler." I am determined to go into the country once this summer regardless of the result."

* * *

Messrs. McKenna Bros. review the wool, fur and hide markets as follows: Receipts of wool in St. Louis for the past week were 83,113 lbs; previous week, 72,525 lbs; since Jan. 1, 994,619 lbs; same time last year, 725,945 lbs. Shipments for the past week were 164,937 lbs; previous week, 341,637 lbs; since Jan. 1, 3,493,830 lbs; same time last year, 4,196,497 lbs. The tone of the leading markets of the country is quiet, with an easier tendency on some grades. The feeling among the growers is just the opposite. From 1c to 3c per pound above last year's opening prices is demanded in the earliest shearing sections and a disposition shown to hold out for the advance. Some sales at about the views of growers are said to have been already made in California and Texas, though these reports are not well authenticated. It is natural that manufacturers and other buyers should talk wool down on the eve of the clip, and it is even a policy among them to keep out of the market as much as possible at such times in order that prices might be depressed. This is well understood, and due allowance made. But it sometimes happens that manufacturers act in exactly the opposite way. For instance last year the clip was delayed by a cold, rainy spring, and certain large manufacturers who had run short on certain grades, paid prices for early wool in Kentucky and elsewhere that were fully 1@2c higher than the same wools could have been bought for later on. The actual consumptive wants of the mills thus bring them into the markets against their inclination. During the past fall and winter the mills have bought heavily and the St. Louis market has not been so well cleaned up for years on all classes of stock. The seaboard markets are not so fortunate, as they have large stocks of Ohio and similar fleece-washed wools on hand, which manufacturers have neglected, buying Australian and far Western stock instead. Prices have been shaded on these Eastern wools from 1c to 2c per pound, in view of the new clip, but there is little demand for them. The choicest fine wools of Missouri and Illinois have all been affected indirectly. This indicates that manufacturers are, as a rule, quite well supplied with wool and in a position to hold out against high prices for a considerable period.

* * *

The consumption of wool, however, is large, as most of the machinery is in full operation. Manufacturers of worsted, dress goods and hosiery have had a prosperous trade and have been the principal props of the wool market, but other mills have not done so well. The London sales show an active demand at strong prices, though a fair quantity of Australian has been bought for America both there and at Melbourne direct. As long as manufacturers prefer this stock there will be a steady demand for cheap scouring territory in this market suitable for mixing. These large importations of foreign wool together with the anticipated increase in the clip, due to the fact that the farmers are known to be holding on to their sheep, give promise of an abundance of the staple. The increased duty on imported woolen goods has certainly caused a decrease of importations, but the home production has increased enormously. Over-production may ensue, as is the case with iron, "the business barometer," which has reached the lowest prices ever known on same grades. The general business situation of the country is less favorable and the woolen goods market is quieter in sympathy. An advance in the tariff may boom an article temporarily, but the law of demand and supply regulates values finally. Taking all these facts into consideration there does not seem to be any good reason for high prices on new wools, but such may nevertheless prevail for a while if speculators so desire. They have not yet shown it on the new lots of Texas now on the market for trial, though fair offers have been made—not up to sellers' views, however. No considerable amount of new clip is expected for a couple of weeks yet.

* * *

Furs are attracting but little attention at first hands now. The quality of offerings is mostly springy and poor, and the decreased quantity shows that the season is nearly over.

Hides are very quiet. Tanners will not buy beyond immediate wants until the situation in leather improves or until the speculators find them lightly stocked and boom the prices up again.

ON THE STREET.

[The Post-Dispatch quotations are for lots in first hands, unless otherwise stated. Orders are filled with choice goods, and are charged higher.]

Berries and Fruit.

Strawberries—Receipts were small, embracing a few cases each from Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. While the general condition was good, the bulk of the berries were dark and discolored from the recent frost. Florida sold at 25@35c per quart, and Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana at 35@40c per quart. Louisiana sold also at $4@4.50 per 3-gallon case.

Apples—Receipts, 161 bbls. Market continues quiet, but steady. Demand fair, though limited, with choice sound fruit wanted only. Quote the range from $3 for poor or slack-packed to $4 for fair; fair to choice at $4@5, and fancy (Ben Davis, winesap, etc.) firm at $5 to $6 per bbl. On orders, choice to fancy varieties, repacked, sell at $6.25@7 per bbl.

Dried Fruit—Receipts, 667 pkgs. Holding steady in price. Quote: Sun-dried apples—Quarters, 9¾@10c; peelings, cores or chopped at 2¼c. Sun-dried peaches at 8@9c. Evaporated: Apples—Quarters at 10½@11½c; rings at 12@13c; peaches at 12@15c. Old, wormy, dark, damp or wet fruit less, and fancy more.

Cranberries—New Jersey selling in a jobbing way at $9.25 per bbl and $3.25 per bu-box.

Malaga Grapes—Quotable at $11@15 per bbl, as to quality.

Persian Dates—Quotable at 4½@5½c per ℔ for choice to fancy.

Figs—Quote layers in boxes at 15@17c ⅌ ℔, top rate for fancy; in bags at 7c ⅌ ℔.

Oranges—Generally higher; firm at the advance. We quote repacked: Florida—Fancy brights in popular sizes, $3.25@4; russets, $3@3.50 per box; Messina on orders at $3.50@3.75 for 160-size, $4.00 for 200-size box. California—Washington riverside navel at $5@5.25, riverside and mountain seedling at $3@3.50 per box, as to size.

Lemons—Quote repacked: Palermo and Messina at $4 per box for choice to $4.50 for fancy on orders.

Bananas—Quotable at $1.50@2.25 per bunch for choice on orders.

Coconauts—$3.75 per 100 or $35 per 1,000.

Vegetables.

Potatoes—Receipts, 3,081 bu. Oregon burbank are forming the greater part of the arrivals. But few Northern being received—straight varieties, especially Rose and Peerless in good demand. General market firm. Quote: California or Oregon burbank in sacks at $1.15@1.20; choice straight Northern burbank or Hebron at $1.15@1.17½; and rose and peerless at $1.17½@1.20; choice Iowa at $1@1.10. Fancy stock quotable higher, and inferior, small stock, or mixed lots, less. Sales: 2 cars Oregon Burbank at $1.20, in sks and delivered.

Onions—Receipts insignificant. Market continues firm, with prices well maintained. Northern choice red and yellow quotable in bulk and delivered at $2.25@2.28 per bu, or 4c per ℔. Small, soft or sprouted nominally less. On orders, sell in bbls at $6 for yellow, and $6.50 for red.

Cabbage—Market for Louisiana and Alabama stock quiet and dull at an extreme range of from $1.75 per crate for inferior, to $2.75 for choice solid; latter sells on orders 25@50c per crate higher. Florida quotable at $1.65@1.80 per crate, as to quality, and orders at $2.25@2.50 for choice. California at 2c per ℔ and on orders at 2¼@2½c for choice.

Rutabagas—Northern salable at 30c per bu in bulk and delivered. On orders at $1.25 per bbl.

New Potatoes—Demand slow and market again lower, selling at $1.25@1.50 per ⅔ bu box, and at $2.50@2.75 per ½ bbl sack.

Sweet Potatoes—Home-grown quotable on orders at $3.75 per bbl for red and yellow Nansemond and $3 for red Bermuda. Southern consigned lots not wanted. SEED SWEET POTATOES—Quote on orders: Red and yellow Nansemond at $2.25, Southern Queen at $2.75@3, and Bermuda at $3.75 per bbl.

Celery—Southern quotable at 50@65c per bunch, and on orders at 75@90c for choice.

String Beans—Southern quotable at $3 for white wax and $3.25@3.50 for green in Florida bu boxes; on orders higher.

Green Peas—Fresh marrowfat in light offering and quotable at $1 per ⅔-bu box. A good inquiry for early May—none on market.

Tomatoes—Florida selling fairly at $3 per peck box for inferior, such as soft, specked, green, etc., to $6 for choice sound—on orders higher; in peck bxs at $1.75. Bermuda in general poor order and selling at 25@50c per peck box in lots, and on orders at $1@1.25 for choice sound repacked.

Cucumbers—No choice received. Quote fair stock at 75@90c per dozen, and culls dull at 40@50c. On orders selections sell at $1.10@1.25 per dozen.

Squash—None offering. Florida quotable at $2.50 per bu. box on basis of last sale.

Radishes—On orders, home-grown are quotable at 35@40c ⅌ doz.

Cauliflower—Home-grown on orders at $4 per dozen, according to size; inferior less.

Carrots—Northern old quotable on orders at $1.75 per bbl. Southern consigned selling fairly; quotable at 40@45c per dozen bunches; on orders higher.

Parsnips—Choice home-grown quotable on orders at $3.00 per bbl.

Turnips—Home-grown unwashed on orders at $1.25 per bbl; Southern, slow sale.

Lettuce—Home-grown in shipping order quotable at 75@90c per bu-box; Southern not wanted; home-grown supplying the demand.

Egg Plant—None on market.

Rhubarb—Home-grown sells on orders at 50@65c ⅌ dozen bunches for choice.

Asparagus—Home-grown on orders quotable higher at 75@90c ⅌ dozen bunches, as to quality.

Green Onions—Home-grown quotable at 12½@15c ⅌ dozen bunches on orders.

Beets—Southern in fair demand; quotable at 45@50@60c ⅌ dozen bunches; on orders, 50@60c.

Spinach—Home-grown in shipping order in steady request at 75@90c ⅌ bbl.

Kale—Sells on orders at 75c@$1 per bbl.

Horseradish—Home-grown quotable as to quality at $7@8 per bbl on orders.

Oyster Plant—On orders, home-grown at 25@35c per doz.

Soup Bunches—On orders sell at 40c per doz.

Sauer Kraut—Northern at $1.90 per half bbl and $3.75 per bbl. On orders, 25@50c higher.

Cider and Vinegar Market.

Reported by Thal & Howe. Works and presses, Alton, Ill. Office and warehouse, 110 and 112 Olive street, St. Louis.

All our cider vinegar quoted below is the product of "apple juice only" and the standard of the Missouri food law passed by the Legislature on March 23, 1891. We aim at purity and excellence, rather than cheapness. We quote;

	Per Gallon.
The Red Cross pure apple vinegar........	20c
New York pippin apple vinegar........	22c
Oneida County, New York cider vinegar........	18c
The Red Cross Concord wine vinegar........	25c
The Red Cross white grape vinegar........	18c
Green Brand white wine vinegar........	14c
Malted vinegarine........	23c
The Red Cross sweet refined cider........	28c

Above prices are delivered where freight does not exceed 2c per gallon or 25c per 100 pounds. No charge for barrrels; half-barrels, 50c extra.

Grass and Flaxseed, Castor Beans, Etc.

[Flaxseed and castor beans are sold subject to inspection and inspector's weights.]

Grass Seeds—The only sales reported were 2 cars German millet, which sold higher under a good demand at 90c—not prime. Other seeds steady, but quiet.

We nominally quote prime seeds: Clover at $4.50, timothy at $1.20, red top at 35c, Hungarian and white millet at 50c, German millet at 95c. All trashy or inferior seeds less, according to quality.

Flaxseed—Receipts, 500 bu; shipped, none. No change to note. Last sales at $1.21 for Western this side, pure basis, and $1.24 for Northwestern.

Hempseed—Prime salable at $1 40.

Buckwheat—Prime salable at 70c.

Castor Beans—Receipts, none; shipped, none. Salable at $1.35 for car lots prime. Small lots quotable at $1.33 for prime to $1.15 for rejected. Sales: 13 sks at $1.33, and 14 sks at $1.30.

Butter and Eggs.

Butter—Receipts, 33,760 lbs. The market remains in about the same condition. Only moderate receipts, which are being daily absorbed and no surplus of anything. There was a slight increase noticed in the receipts of dairy, as well as summer creamery. This, however, was looked for, but as the increase was not great it had little effect on the market. Steadily increasing receipts will cause still further declines. We quote:

CREAMERY.	
Choice to fancy separator and set milk........	24@25
Choice to fancy gathered cream........	23@24
DAIRY.	
Choice........	22
Medium........	18@20
Poor, streaked and off flavor........	12@15
Fresh ladles........	20@22
Northern roll........	18@20
Near-by country roll—fair to fancy........	14@16
Near-by store packed........	10@12
Poor and grease........	3@ 8

Cheese—The market was unchanged, stocks were light, the demand good and the market firm.

We quote: Wisconsin full cream twins, 12½c; singles, 12¾c; Young America, 12½c; 1-℔ skims (twins), 10½@11½c; Young America skims, 12@12½c; skims, 8½@10c; Swiss, 14@16c; Limburg, 14@14½c; brick, 15@15½c; Missouri, Kansas, low, off flavor and sharp, 5@7c ⅌ ℔; hand cheese, 10@12½c ⅌ dozen.

Eggs—Receipts, 3,767 pkgs. The arrivals were inadequate to the wants of local shippers, and under a good demand market sold higher at 11½c. Goose eggs quotable at 17½c.

Poultry and Game.

Live Poultry—Fair receipts with the usual light Saturday's demand. Local dressers and shippers were both out of the market. The former have about supplied their wants for the week. About the only demand was from the local meat shops and their wants were small and readily supplied. Chickens, turkeys and ducks found the best sale. Geese not wanted. Spring chickens scarce and sell readily at $4@5 per dozen.

	Per ℔.		Per ℔.
Turkey, hens....	12½c	Chickens—	
Turkey, toms....	12c	Hens........	8c
Ducks........	9c	Young roosters.	6½c
Geese, feathered	4c	Old roosters.....	4c
Geese, plucked..	2@3c		

Game—Ducks are arriving moderately, but are more or less out of condition, owing to the mild weather, and have to be sold immediately upon arrival. Snipe are quiet. Quote:

	Per doz.		Per doz.
Ducks—		Snipe........	$ 1 50
Canvasback........	$ 4 00	Sandpipers........	25
Mallard, undrawn	2 75	Plover—	
Redhead........	2 50	Goldenleg........	1 00
Teal........	1 75	Bullhead........	60
Mixed........	1 00	Pigeons, tame live.	1 25
Frog legs........	75c@1		

Live Veals—Fair offerings, and little demand for anything except choice and fancy stock. Sales: Choice fat, 4½c; medium, 3@4c; heretics, rough and thin, 2@2½c ⅌ ℔.

Sheep—Spring lambs in fair demand at $2.50@4.00 per head, according to size and quality; old bucks and ewes, 3@4½c per lb.

Furs.

There is steady sale for all offerings, which are becoming rapidly smaller in quantity and poorer in quality.

	No. 1 Large.	Med.	2.	3.	4.
Raccoon........	45	45	25	15	8
Mink........	55	45	35	20	10
Fox—Gray........	40	30	25	15	8
Fox—Red........	90	60	40	25	10
Otter........	$6 50	$5 00	$4 00	$2 50	75
Beaver........	7 00	5 50	4 50	2 50	75

Skunk—black........	65c	Wildcat........	10@35c
Short stripe, prime.	45c	Wolf—timber..	25c@$1 50
Narrow stripe, prime	30c	Coyote........	10@55c
Broad stripe, prime.	10c	House and civet cat........	5@15c
Ind. Ty., round,	30@40c	Badger........	5@75c
Opossum, round....	5@6c	Bear........	$1@10
Muskrat—spring........	15c	Scabs are worthless	
Fall and winter..	10@13c		

☞ 10 to 15 per cent is deducted on "open" mink, fox, otter, skunk, oppossum, muskrat, civet and housecat. Other articles are preferred "open."

Hides, Feathers, Etc.

Hides—Receipts 180,276 lbs; dull. The unsatisfactory condition of the leather market and the poor quality of receipts, which are mostly grubby or fallen, cause tanners to buy only for immediate wants.

Quotations—Green salted—No. 1, 5¾c; No. 2, 4¾c; bull and stag, 4¼c; Southern ½c, and uncured 1c less. Dry flint—No. 1, 10½c; No. 2 and skins weighing less than 10 lbs at 8c; bulls and stags, 7c; dry salted at 8c for No. 1 and 6½c for No. 2; glue at 2c for green, 4c for dry. Dry flint selling round 8@8½c for average run, including fallen, to 9c for heavy butcher, and dry salt at 7@7½c; green salted at 4¾@5¼c, latter for Missouri, etc.

Deerskins—Quiet. Prime flint, native, 25c; Texas and mountain, 21@22c; salted, damaged, meaty, etc., half price; antelope, 13@15c.

Tallow—Firm. Prime in oil bbls, 4⅜c; cake, 4⅜c; No. 2 at 4c.

Goatskins—Steady at 10@30c. Hogskins, 15@30c.

Sheepskins—Active. Green—Large, full wooled, $1@1.25; medium sized or fairly wooled, 60@80c; lamb and short-wooled, 35@55c; dry, 10@15c less. Shearlings—Green, 20@40c; dry, 5@30c; Texas pelts, 9@9½c per lb.

Beeswax—Firm. Prime at 27½c; burnt, half price.

Wool.

Recepts, 23,052 lbs. Market is quiet, as manufacturers are holding off, having good stock of most grades and being disposed to await the new clip.

UNWASHED—STATES AND TERRITORIES.		Bright Medium	Braid to coarse	Low sandy
Mo., Ill., S. E. Iowa, etc.		24 @24½	19@22	16@ 17
Kansas and Nebraska....		20 @21	14@18	11@ 12
Texas, Ark. and Ind Ty.	8 to 12 mo	23 @24	18@21	15@ 16
	4 to 6 mo..	19 @21	14@17	11@ 12
Col., Utah, New Mex., etc		20 @21	16@19	13@ 15
Montana, Wyoming, etc..		21 @22	18@20	15@ 16

UNWASHED—STATES AND TERRITORIES.		Fine. Light.	Fine. Heavy.
Mo., Ill., S. E. Iowa, etc........		21 @22	16 @19
Kansas and Nebraska........		18 @19	13 @16
Texas, Ark. and Ind. Territory........	8 to 12 mo	21 @23	15 @18
	4 to 6 mo	18 @20	12 @14
Col., Utah, New Mexico, etc....		19 @21	13 @16
Montana, Wyoming, etc........		20 @22	15 @16

Tub—Choice, 35c; inferior, 29@33c. Black, 3@5c off. Sacks—Texas, 3-℔ tare, 10c; regular long sks, 3½-℔ tare, 15c. Burry, cotted, etc.—Slightly, 3@5c off; moderately, 5@6c off. Hard burry, etc.—13½c ⅌ ℔ for Southern to 16c for Missouri and similar.

Miscellaneous Markets.

Roots—Ginseng, $2.50@2.75; seneca, 27@29c; snake, 25c; blood, 2c; May apple, 2½c; golden seal, 20c; angelica, 5c; pink, 13c; black, 5c; wahoo root bark, 10c, and bark of trees, 6c; blue flag, 5c; bitter sweet bark, 6c.

Moss—We quote: Machine picked—XXXX, 7@7½c; XXX, 6¼@6¾c; XX, 5¼@5¾c; X, 4¼@4½c; Rough—Black, 4½@5c; brown, 4@4½c; gray and brown mixed, 3¼@3¾c; gray, 3c.

Scrap Iron, Etc.—Wrought, 70c; heavy cast, 40c; plow, 50c; stove plate, 30c; malleable and burnt, 25c. Brass—Heavy, 9c; light, 6c; copper, 8c; lead, 4½c; zinc, 2½@2¾c; pewter, 10c.

Rags, Etc.—Country mixed rags, 70@80c; paper, 25c; old rubber, $7.75; old rope, $1.25@2.25.

Bones—We quote ⅌ ton: Strictly bleached, clean and dry, $17; half bleached, clean and dry, $15@16; mixed bones, clean and dry, $13@14; junk bones, clean and dry, $11@12; half green slaughter-house, $8@9

Honey—We quote: Comb at 12@14c; fancy white clover, 15@17c; inferior, less; strained and extracted at 7@9c in cans and 5½@6c in bbls.

Sorghum—Quotable at 27@30c per gallon, as to quality.

Broomcorn—We quote: Common at 2½@3c; medium at 3½@4c; prime, 4@4½c; choice at 4½@5c; damaged and crooked half price.

Hops—Firm and advancing. Quote: California, 34@36c; choice Washington, 34@35c; choice New York, 36@38c; imported, 65c.

Cooperstuffs—Shaved-hoop, slack work flour barrels, country shaved, $3.50@4; cooper-shaved, $5.50; half barrels, $3@3.50; patent, $6.75@7.25; For tight work—Pork barrels, oak, $6.50@7; hickory, $7.50. Lard tierces, oak, $8.50@9.50; hickory, $12. Staves—Flour barrels, No. 1, $7; culls, $4; beer kegs, $18; sawed and listed pork barrels, $18@19; lard tierces, $23@24. Flour barrel headings, 4½c per set.

Cooperage—Flour bbls, hickory hoops, 32½@33½c; patent hoops, 29c; half-bbls, 23c; produce bbls, 23c; meal bbls, 26½c; pork bbls, 95c; half-bbls, 80c; lard tcs at $1.05 E. track; half tcs, 95c; kegs, 37½@40c.

Sacks—We quote: Burlaps—2-bu, 5⅜c; 2½-bu, 6c; 2¾-bu, 6¼c; 3-bu, 6¾c; 4-bu, 7½c; 5-bu, 8c; 6-bu, 8¼c; 7-bu, 8½c. Cotton—Seamless, 15@22c. Flour—98-lb, 7½@9c; 200-lb, 14@23c. Wool—26@43c per sack.

Empty Barrels—Black, 45c; lard oil, 69c; linseed oil, 60c; whisky, iron hoop, 65@75c; wood do at 49c; coal oil, 95c; lard tcs, 25c; molasses, 30c.

Salt—We quote domestic at 95c East side and $ this side ⅌ bbl.

Hemp—Nominal. Missouri undressed, $90@100.

Baling Stuffs—Quote: Iron cotton ties, $1.35@1.40; hemp twine in job lots, 10c. Bagging—1½-℔, 5½c; 1¾-℔, 6c; 2-℔, 6½c; 2¼-℔, 7c.

White Beans—Sales of country range from $1 per bu for weevily to $1.85 for choice small heavy. From store, Eastern hand-picked medium sells at $2.20@2.25, and peas and navy at $2.30@2.35 per bu.

Green Peas—Quote from store: Green at $1.02½@1.05; Scotch at $1.07½@1.10 per bu.

Pop Corn—We quote: White rice at 2@2½c; old white at 1¾@2c; old mixed and new at ¾@1½c ⅌ ℔.

Nuts—Hickory: Shelbark—Small at 35@40c and large at 15@20c per bu. Pecans quiet; quotable at 10½c per bu for Western and Territory, to 11½c for Texas. Walnuts—20@25c per bu. Peanuts steady; quote farmers' stock, free from dirt, at 2c for red and 2½c ⅌ ℔ for white; there is a percentage off as to quality of dirt among receipts.—Hazelnuts—2@2½c ⅌ ℔.

ST. LOUIS GROCERY MARKET.

Reported by the Greeley-Burnham Grocer Co.

Established 1838.

[Owing to lack of space, this price list will be divided into two parts, which will appear on alternate days, the entire price list appearing in each Sunday's issue.]

We solicit the orders of merchants only, and can entertain no orders from consumers. Correspondence with coutry dealers invited.

The past week has been notable for a every heavy demand for sugar, while general trade has been ordinarily good. It has been impossible to supply the demand for yellow sugars, which have advanced ⅛c, and much of the time are unobtainable at the advance. The refineries are from two to three weeks behind on their orders, and in some cases, will not sell for delivery before May 1.

The coffee market is slightly easier on low grades only, and roasted coffees have declined ½c per lb.

Both corn and sugar syrups have advanced 2c per gallon, and N. O. molasses is 1c per gallon higher than a week ago.

In canned goods the demand has been large and St. Louis is now the cheapest market in the country. No. 3 apples are weaker, while gallons are firm. For tomatoes the demand is specially active and stocks in hands of packers and jobbers are so light that higher prices must soon prevail. Corn is unchanged. Dates are lower. We offer this week new Persian dates at 3¾c per lb.

We call the attention of the trade to the fact that many retail grocers are now handling Liebig's beef, wine and iron, the great restorative tonic, and are selling even more of it than is sold by the drug trade. We are selling about 125 cases of these goods per week. Our price is $4.50 per doz.

Sugar—Granulated, 4⅞c; powdered, 5½c; fine powdered, 6c; cut loaf, 5½c; yellow, 4@4⅜c.

Coffee—Green—O. G. Java, 27@30c; Mocha, 29c; Peabody, 23½c; golden Rio, 23½c; fancy dark Rio, 22¼c; choice, 21¾c; prime, 21¼c; good, 20½c; fair, 20c; common, 19½c.

Coffee—Roasted—Arbuckle, Lion and "1838," 1-℔ pkgs, 25 40-100c; Buffalo, 130-℔ bags, 26½c; Sultan, 130-℔ bags, 25½c; Phœnix, 130-℔ bags, 25c; Challenge, 130-℔ bags, 24½c; No. 99, 130-℔ bags, 23½c; No. 18, 130-℔ bags, 22½c; D. H. & Co., Java and Mocha, 50-℔ and 3-℔ tins, 33½c.

Molasses—H. B., fancy, 40c; St. George, choice, 38c; Eliza, prime, 36c; A. H. G., good, 33c; E. A. W., fair, 28c.

Syrups—Sugar, Buffalo, fancy, 46c; brilliant, choice, 40c; diamond drips, prime, 35c; crown, good, 32c; corn, 30c; sorghum, 33@37c.

Rice—Fancy, 7¼c; choice, 6¾c; prime, 6¼; good, 6c.

Coal Oil—150 deg., 9¾c; Eupion, 11¾c; Elaine, 17½c; Gasoline, 9½c.

Canned Fruits—Apples, 3s, $1.10; gallons, $3.75; blackberries, 2s, 87½c; cherries, 2s, $1.35; gooseberries, 2s, $1.10; peaches, 2s, scds, $1.95; 3s, scds, $2.25; 3s, std white, $2.40; yellow, $2.50; 3s pie, $1.65; pineapple, std, 2s, $1.65; buffalo, 2s, $2.40; grated, 2s, $2.60; raspberries, 2s, $1.40; strawberries, 2s, $1.25@1.35.

California Fruits—Apricots, $2.25@2.40; blackberries, $2.50; cherries, white, $2.75; black, $2.50; egg plums, $2; greengages, $2; Crawford peaches, $2.75; pears, $2.75; raspberries, $3.

Canned Vegetables—Asparagus, $2.50; baked beans, $1.30@1.50; lima beans, 95c; string beans, 75c; corn, Western, $1.05@1.10; Maine corn, $1.20@1.50; peas, mft., $1.05; early June, $1.30; ex. sft., $1.65; pumpkin, 3s, 80c; succotash, $1; tomatoes, 2s, 77½c; 3s, $1; Buffalo, 3s, $1.05.

Canned Fish—Clams, $1.05; codfish balls, 2s, $1.95; crabs, 1s, $2.25; 2s, $3.25; lobsters, 1s, $2.10; mackerel, 1s, 90c; genuine, $1.25; oysters, 1s, $1.05; 2s, $2; shrimps, 1½s, $2.40; salmon, Alaska, $1.05@$1.25; Columbia River, $1.65; white fish, 1s, $1.25; 2s, $2.40; sardines, American, ¼s, $4.35; mustard, ¾s, $4.35; imported, ¼s, $10.25@15.

Canned Meats—Chipped beef, 1s, $1.85@2.20; corned beef, 1s, $1.10; 2s, $1.75; chicken, 2s, $2.50; 10-oz. potted, $3.85; Chili Concarne, 2s, $2.25; duck, 10-oz., $3; ham, 5-oz., 65c; 10-oz., $1.20; pig feet, 1½s, $1.25; sausage, 1s, ham, $1.70; 1s, Vienna, $1.95; tongue, 5-oz., 65c; 10-oz., $1.15; turkey, 10-oz., $2.90.

Preserves—20-℔ pails, 8c; 5-℔ pails, ⅌ doz., $7.

Condensed Milk—Eagle, $7.85; crown, $6.10; dime, $3.35; watch, $4.20.

Ammunition—Powder, 25-℔ kegs, $5.50; shot, patent, 25-℔ bags, $1.40; Eley caps, per M, 60c; U. M. C., per M, 50c; G. D., per M, 35c.

Baking Powder—Price's—Lbs, $4.75c; ½-℔s, $2.50; ¼-℔s, $1.35. Royal—Lbs, $4.90; ½-℔s, $2.65; ¼-℔s, $1.75. Buffalo—Lbs, $2.60; ½-℔s, $1.50; ¼-℔s, 80c. Town Talk—1-℔, $1.28. U. S. A.—Lbs, $3.50; 12-oz, $2.75; ½-℔s, $1.90; 6-oz., $1.45; ¼-℔s, $1; 3-oz, 80c.

Beans—Navy, $2.45; medium, $2.40; lima, ⅌ ℔, 5¼c.

Flour—G. B. G. Co.'s "Best" roller patent, $5.60; ex fcy, $5.10; fcy, $4.55; choice family, $4.00. Rye, $5.05. K. D. meal, $3.35. Hominy, $3.85; grits, $3.85. Buckwheat, pure, $5; patent, $4.50.

Candles—Star, 9c; hotel, 10¼c; paraffin, 11@13c.

Chocolate—Baker's premium, 34c; sweet, 22c.

Cocoa—Van Houten's 1-℔, 72c; ½-℔s, 80c; ¼-℔s, 80c; ⅛-℔s, 96c; Epp's, ½-℔s, 37c.

Candies—Stick, 7½c; royal, 8½c; mixed, 8@12½c.

Cider—$6@7.50 ⅌ bbl.

Cheese—Young America, 12½c; Wisconsin full cream, 12½c; N. Y. factory, 9c; imported Swiss, 28@29c; Edam, $10 per doz.

Coconnut—Perfection, 15-℔ box, ½-℔ and 1-℔, assorted, 25c; 20-℔ pails, 15c.

Crackers—Soda, 5c; ginger snaps, 8½c; cream, 8½c; sugar, 8½c; cakes and jumbles, 12c, less 15 per cent.

Extracts—Buffalo, 2-oz. lemon, $1.15; 2-oz. vanilla, $1.75; Oriental, 2-oz. lemon, 65c; 2-oz. vanilla, 90c.

Farinaceous Goods—Barley, 4½c; cracked wheat, bbls, $7.50; cases, $3.75; oat meal, Buffalo, bbls, $6.75; cases, $3.50; peas, green, ⅌ bu, $1.15; rolled oats, Buffalo, bbls, $6.75; cases, $3.50; tapioca, 6¼c.

Dried Fruit, Domestic—Apples, 11@11¼c; evaporated, 15c; peaches, ½s, 9½c; blackberries, 8½c; raspberries, 31c; pitted cherries, 33c; California evaporated peaches, 19c; apricots, 18½c; prunes, 11½@13½c.

Dried Fruit, Foreign—Currants, casks, 5¼c; cases, 7c; citron, 17c; dates, Fard, 12-℔ bxs, 9c; 65-℔ bxs, 7¾c; Persian, 3¾c; figs, 14@16c; grapes, 6¼c; lemon peel, 11½c; prunes, Turkish, bbls, 9¼c; French, 55-℔ bxs, 11½@13c; raisins, Valencia, 7¾c; sultana, 18@22½c; California raisins, muscatel, $2.15@2.60; L. L., $2.40@3.

Jelly—30-℔ pails, 4c; 5-℔ pails, per doz., $4.50; tumblers, 65c; B wine glass, 60c; schooner, $2.15; 2-℔ tins, $1.60.

Kraut—Bbls, $4.25; ½ bbls, $2.25.

Lye—Greenwich, $3.25; Saponifier, $3.25; Buffalo, $2.90; Imperial, $2.25; Star, $1.65.

Potash—Babbitt's, $2; Buffalo, $1.50; Crescent, $1.20.

Macaroni—Domestic, 20 ℔s, $1.15; 10 lbs, 60c; imported Marcellini, French, 12c.

Vermicelli—Domestic, 20 ℔s, $1.15; 10 ℔s, 60c; imported Marcellini, 13½c.

Matches—No. 1, 95c; No. 2, $1.30; parlor No 2, $1.60.

Nails—Steel, $2-rate; wire, $2.50-rate.

Nuts—Tarragona almonds, 16c; Brazils, 8c; filberts, 10½c; walnuts, 8½@15½c; pecans, extra large, 15½c; large, 13½c; medium, 12½c; peanuts, fancy Virginia, 6¼c.

Olives—10-oz, per doz, $2.50; 16-oz, $3.25; 27-oz, $4.25.

Olive Oil—Mottett, pts, per case, $9; qts, per case, $8.

Pickles—Pts, 80c; qts, $1.35; ½-gal, $2.20; gal, $3.35; bbls, medium, $8; small, $9; Gherkins, $12.

Sauces and Condiments—Wooster, 85c; Lea & Perrin, ½-pts., $2.65; pts., $4.75; qts., $8.50; ½-pts, Red King, 60c; pts., $1.25. Durkee's salad dressing, small, $5.30; large, $4.55. Tomato catsup—High grade, ½-pts., $1.25; pts., $2.10; qts., $3.25. Mustard—6-oz., 50c; ½-pts., 90c; qts., fruit jars, $2.

Teas—Gunpowder, 23 at 65c; Young Hyson, 20@55c; English Breakfast, 18@45c; Oolong, 17@65c; Imperial, 25@45c; Japan, 10@40c; Royal mixtures, 35c; Hoonan, 35c; He-no, 50c. Write for samples, stating about the price of goods desired.

Vinegar—Extra family, 14c; white wine, 11c; Genitan cider, 11c.

Washblue—Dry, No. 1, $1.75; No. 2, $2.50. Liquid, 2-oz. Buffalo, $3; 4 oz., $4.50; 8 oz., $7; 16 oz., $11.50.

Washing Powder—Babbitt's 1776, $3.75; pearline, $3.75.

Yeast Cakes—Magic, $1.75; yeast foam, $1.08.

Axle Grease—Frazier's, $3; diamond, $1.50.

Barrel Covers—21-in., $1.75; 19-in., $1.50.

Baskets—Elm market, 35c; open willow market, nested, $3. Clothes—14-in., $5.25; 16-in., $6.25; 18-in., $7.25. Bamboo delivery—No. 1, $4.50; No. 2, $5. Lunch—1 qt., 55c; 2 qts., 60c; 3 qts., 70c; fancy, $2.50@4.50.

Blacking—Bixby's No. 1, 23c; No. 3, 38c; No. 4, 45c. Genuine T. M., small, 50c; med., 95c; large, $1.15. Shoe polish, 90c.

Brooms—Parlor, $2.90; No. 1, $2.45; No. 2, $2.15; No. 3, $1.70; No. 4, $1.45.

Cordage—Sisal rope, 7¾c. Cotton twine, 17@22c. No. 1 lamp wick, 35c; No. 2, 50c; candle wick, 22c.

Woodenware—Butter trays—No. 1, $1.50; No. 2, $1.75. Butter prints, 75c. Can openers—Sensible, per doz, $1; Wheeler's patent, each 35c. Playing cards—No. 999, 60c. Cheese safes—Round, $2; square, two-story, $3.50. Chopping trays—18-inch: $2.70. Clothes pins—5 gross, 50c. Coffee mills—Wilson's, $3; box, $3.25@7. Feather dusters—10-inch to 16-inch, 25@60c. Cedar faucets, 55c. Molasses gates—1¼-inch bore, $2.50; self-measuring, $2.25. Candy jars—½-gal, $1.60; gals, $3. Step ladders, $1.25@2.25. Sugar buckets—small, $3; medium, $3.50; large, $4; paper pails, $2.25; Star fibre, $4.05; 2-hoop, $1.35; 3-hoop, $1.60; cedar, $4.25@5.75; measures, ½-bu, $2.25; peck, $2. Oil cans—1 gal each, 25c; 5-gal each, 55c; 10-gal each, 85c. Oil tanks, Crescent, 60-gal, $6; No. 1 Freeman's scoops, $1.80; No. 2, $2.20; No. 3, $3; Gourley's patent sugar scoops, No. 4, each 30c. Shot cases, 8 compartments, each $3.50. Stove polish—Buffalo, large, $4.50 per gross; small, $3.60. Sieves—14 and 16 inches, 90c; Hunter's, $2. Twine holders—Hanging, 35c. Bee Hives, 52c. Well buckets—Wrought ear, $2.75. Washboards—Pioneer, single, $1.30; Buffalo, single, $1.85; double, $2.50; North Star, double, $3.25. Cash drawers, $2. Bung hole borers, $1.75. Cotton mops, $2.50; funnel, tin, sets of 5, 50c; fruit augers, $1.25; liquid measures, per set, 80c; mop handles, $1.10; mouse traps, 15c per doz holes; rolling pins, 90c; tobacco cutter, 75c@$1.25; tooth picks, per box, 3½c.

Cigars—Imported, $90@150; domestic—Straiton & Storm's Bouquets, $65; Smokettes, $35; Grand Republic Cigarros, $35; Mystic Twist, $30c; Bonita, $25; Ocean Palace, $20; American Beauties, $16; Best of All, $12; Bengal Cheroots, $15.

Tobaccos—Golden Thread; fine cut, 64c; "1838," 83c; Piper Heidsieck, 58c; Forest Rose Natural Leaf, 42c; Climax, 40c; Star, 40c; Horse Shoe, 40c; Something Good, 37c; Peach Pie, 34c; Quality and Quantity, 23c; Little Park Smoking Twist, 25c; Lone Jack, $1.20; Old Judge, 90c; Greenback, 30c. G-Whiz Durham, ⅛ ℔s, 26c; ¼ ℔s, 24c; Duke's Mixture, ⅛ and ¼ ℔s, 30c; Orphan Boy, 28½c; Merechaum, 29c; Old Style, 20c.

THE ST. LOUIS DRUG MARKET.

Reported by the J. S. Merrell Drug Co.

We solicit the orders of merchants only, and can entertain no orders from consumers. Correspondence with country dealers invited.

Acid, acetic, No. 8, ⅌ ℔, 8c; benzoic, Eng. ⅌ oz, 20c; carbolic crystals, 1-℔ cans, ⅌ ℔, 35c; citric, ⅌ ℔, 58c; muriatic, ⅌ ℔, 5c; nitric, ⅌ ℔, 10c; oxalic, ⅌ ℔, 14c; sulphuric, ⅌ ℔, 4c; tartaric, ⅌ ℔, 38c

Alcohol, grain, ⅌ gal., $2.30; wood, ⅌ gal., $1.30.

Ammonia—Water 16 per cent, ⅌ ℔, 4c; 20 per cent, ⅌ ℔, 8c; 26 per cent, ⅌ ℔, 11c; carb., ⅌ ℔, 15c; muriate, ⅌ ℔, 15c.

Annatto—Spanish, ⅌ ℔, 45c.

Annatoine—⅌ ℔, $1.

Antifebrin—⅌ oz., 25c.

Antikamnia—⅌ oz., $1.

Antimony—Black powdered, ⅌ ℔, 5c.

Antipyrine—⅌ oz., $1.40.

Arrowroot—American, ⅌ ℔, 10c; Bermuda, ⅌ ℔, 35c.

Arsenic—White powd., ⅌ ℔, 10c.

Balsam—Copaiba, ⅌ ℔, 60c; fir, ⅌ ℔, 40c; Peru, ⅌ ℔, $1.90; tolu, ⅌ ℔, 50c.

Bark—Bayberry, powd., ⅌ ℔, 15c, cassia, ⅌ ℔, 8c; cassia, powd., ⅌ ℔, 25c; Cinchona, red, ⅌ ℔, 25c; Cinchona, red, powd., ⅌ ℔, 35c; Cinchona yellow, ⅌ ℔, 25c; Cinchona, yellow, powd. ⅌ ℔, 35c; Elm, select, ⅌ ℔, 15c; Elm, powd., ⅌ ℔, 1c; Sassafras, ⅌ ℔, 13c.

Bay Rum—Domestic, ⅌ gal., $2.25; imported, ⅌ gal., $3.

Beans—Tonka, Angustura, ⅌ ℔, $2 25; Vanilla, Mexican, ⅌ ℔, $9.

Berries—Cubeb, stemless, ⅌ ℔, $1.50; cubeb, stemless, powdered, ⅌ ℔, $1.65; juniper, ⅌ ℔, 8c; juniper, powdered, ⅌ ℔, 10c.

Bismuth—Sub. carb., ⅌ ℔, $2.70; sub. nitrat, ⅌ ℔, $2.10.

Blue Mass—Per lb., 50c.

Blue Vitrol—Per lb, 8c.

Borax—Refined, ⅌ ℔, 11c; powdered, ⅌ ℔, 12c.

Brimstone—Roll, ⅌ ℔, 3c.

Calomel—American, ⅌ ℔, 95c; English, ⅌ ℔, $1.35.

Cantharides—Russian, ⅌ ℔, $1.25; Russian powdered, ⅌ ℔, $1.40.

Chalk—White lump, 2c; French cut, 15c; prepared drops, 5c ⅌ ℔.

Chloral—Hydrate, crystals, $1.45 ⅌ ℔.

Cinconidia—Sulph. P. W., oz. vials, 14c ⅌ oz.

Cloves—Zanzibar, 15c; do powdered, 20c ⅌ ℔.

Corrosive Sublimate—85c ⅌ ℔.

Cochineal—Honduras, 40c ⅌ ℔.

Cream Tartar—Pure, 30c ⅌ ℔.

Cuttlefish Bone—30c ⅌ ℔.

Ether—Sulphuric, N. S. P., 65c ⅌ ℔.

Extracts—Logwood, assd., 16c; licorice, 24c ⅌ ℔.

Flowers—Arnica, 25c; chamomile, English, 25c; do German, 30c ⅌ ℔.

Gelatine—Cooper's, 80c ⅌ ℔.

Glycerine—Concentrated, ⅌ ℔, 22c.

Gum Aloes—Cape, ⅌ ℔, 10c; socotrine, ⅌ ℔, 50c.

Gum Arabic—First Picked, ⅌ ℔, 95c, 2d, picked, 75c; powdered, ⅌ ℔, $1.

Gum—Assafœtida, ⅌ ℔, 15c; camphor, ⅌ ℔, 50c; catechu, true, ⅌ ℔, 10c; guaiac, strained, ⅌ ℔, 40c; kino, ⅌ ℔, 20c; myrrh, Turkey, ⅌ ℔, 35c; opium, Turkey, ⅌ ℔, $2.50; Turkey, powdered, ⅌ ℔, $3.75; shellac, orange, ⅌ ℔, 30c; bleached, ⅌ ℔, 40c; tragacanth, first picked, ⅌ ℔, 65c.

Indigo—Madras, ⅌ ℔, 70c.

Insect Powder—⅌ ℔, 35c.

Iodine—Resumblimed, ⅌ oz, 40c.

Iron—Carbonate, precipitated, ⅌ ℔, 18c.

Lead—Acetate, white, ⅌ ℔, 18c.

Mace—⅌ ℔, 85c.

Madder—Dutch, ⅌ ℔, 12c.

Magnesia—Carbonate, K. & M., ¼, ⅌ ℔, 22c; calcined, ⅌ ℔, 45c.

Manna—S. F., ⅌ ℔, 60c.

Mercury—⅌ ℔, 75c; with chalk, ⅌ ℔, 50c.

Morphia—Sulph., ⅛, P. & W., ⅌ oz, $2.45.

Mustard—Colman's, 6-℔ cans, ⅌ ℔, 30c; Colman's ¼-℔ cans, ⅌ doz, $1.25.

Nutgalls—Ground, ⅌ ℔, 25c; powdered, ⅌ ℔, 30c.

Nutmegs—No. 1, Penang, ⅌ ℔, 75c.

Oil—Anise, ⅌ ℔, $2; almonds, sweet, ⅌ ℔, 40c; bergamot, pure, ⅌ ℔, $4.50; castor No. 1, ⅌ gal, $1.15; castor No. 2, ⅌ gal, $1; castor, machine, ⅌ gal, 85c; cassia, ⅌ ℔, $1.50; cloves, ⅌ ℔, $1.25;

F. W. MEISTER, President. JOHN
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Capital, $250,00
F. W. MEISTER,
LOUIS FUSZ,
A. BOECKELER,
☞ Accounts of C

FINANCIAL.

FOR SA
BONDS
$5,000 Citizens of Mem cent.
$5,000 Houston (Tex.)
$5,000 Houston (Tex.)
$10,000 Illinois & St. R,8 per cent.
$5,000 Vicksburg, Mi cent,
50 Shares Union Trust.
100 Shares New York B
20 Shares Linseed Oil.
50 Shares Lindell Stree
A. J. WEIL &
219 North

hemlock, ⅌ ℔, 35c; juniper wood, ⅌ berries, ⅌ ℔, $2.25; lard, w. s., ⅌ g pure, ⅌ ℔, $2.50; linseed, raw, ⅌ ga boiled, ⅌ gal, 58c; neatsfoot, ⅌ gal ⅌ ℔, 40c; olive, Malaga, ⅌ gallon, pure, ⅌ ℔, $3.25; pennyroyal, ⅌ ℔, ⅌ ℔, 50c.

Orange peel, ⅌ ℔, 12c; ground, dered, ⅌ ℔, 20c.

Pepper—Black, Singapor, ⅌ ℔, dered, ⅌ ℔, 18c.

Potass—Chlorat, ⅌ ℔, 16c; iodid,

Quinine—P. & W., oz vials, ⅌ oz,

Red Precipitate—⅌ ℔, $1.05.

Root—Ginger, Africa, ⅌ ℔, 9c; powdered, ⅌ ℔, 12c; ginger, Jamai ℔, 20c; ginger, powdered, ⅌ ℔, 24c dered, ⅌ ℔, $2.50; jalap, powde orris, powdered, ⅌ ℔, 25c; rhubarb ⅌ ℔, $1; rhubarb, powdered, ⅌ ℔, hon, ground, ⅌ ℔, 40c; squills, slic seneca, ⅌ ℔, 50c; valerian, ⅌ ℔, 30c

Saffron—American, ⅌ ℔, 35c.

F. W. MEISTER, President. JOHN WAHL, Vice Pres't. RICHARD HOSPES, Cashier. H. HUNICKE, Ass't Cashier.

German Savings Institution,

Merchants' Exchange Building, Cor. Third and Pine Sts.

ORGANIZED 1853.

Capital, $250,000. Surplus, $450,000.

DIRECTORS:

F. W. MEISTER, JOHN WAHL, A. NEDDERHUT,
LOUIS FUSZ, CHAS. F. ORTHWEIN, J. G. GREER,
A. BOECKELER, WM. KOENIG, RICHARD HOSPES.

Accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals Solicited.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
BONDS.
$5,000 Citizens of Memphis, 6 per cent.
$5,000 Houston (Tex.) 6 per cent,
$5,000 Houston (Tex.) 5 per cent,
$10,000 Illinois & St. Louis R. R, 8 per cent.
$5,000 Vicksburg, Miss., 5 per cent,
50 Shares Union Trust.
100 Shares New York Biscuit.
20 Shares Linseed Oil.
50 Shares Lindell Street Railway.
A. J. WEIL & CO.,
219 North Third St.

hemlock, ⅌ ℔, 35c; juniper wood, ⅌ ℔, 40c; juniper berries, ⅌ ℔, $2.25; lard, w. s., ⅌ gal., 60c; lemon, pure, ⅌ ℔, $2.50; linseed, raw, ⅌ gal., 55c; linseed, boiled, ⅌ gal., 58c; neatsfoot, ⅌ gal., 50c; organum, ⅌ ℔, 40c; olive, Malaga, ⅌ gallon, $1; peppermint, pure, ⅌ ℔, $3.25; pennyroyal, ⅌ ℔, $1.75; sassafras, ⅌ ℔, 50c.

Orange peel, ⅌ ℔, 12c; ground, ⅌ ℔, 15c; powdered, ⅌ ℔, 20c.

Pepper—Black, Singapor, ⅌ ℔, 12c; black powdered, ⅌ ℔, 18c.

Potass—Chlorat, ⅌ ℔, 16c; iodid, ⅌ ℔, $2.90.

Quinine—P. & W., oz vials, ⅌ oz, 38c.

Red Precipitate—⅌ ℔, $1.05.

Root—Ginger, Africa, ⅌ ℔, 9c; ginger, Africa, powdered, ⅌ ℔, 12c; ginger, Jamaica, bleached, ⅌ ℔, 20c; ginger, powdered, ⅌ ℔, 24c; ipecac, powdered, ⅌ ℔, $2.50; jalap, powdered, ⅌ ℔, 50c; orris, powdered, ⅌ ℔, 25c; rhubarb, E. I., select, ⅌ ℔, $1; rhubarb, powdered, ⅌ ℔, 75c; sarsaparilla, hon. ground, ⅌ ℔, 40c; squills, sliced, ⅌ ℔, 15c; seneca, ⅌ ℔, 50c; valerian, ⅌ ℔, 30c.

Saffron—American, ⅌ ℔, 35c.

Sage, pressed quarters and halves, ⅌ ℔, 10c.

Silver, nitat, ⅌ oz, 80c.

Soda, bi. carb, Eng., ⅌ ℔, 3¼c.

Seed, anise, ⅌ ℔, 15c; canary, ⅌ ℔, 4c; cardamon, ⅌ ℔, $1; flax, cleaned, ⅌ ℔, 3c; flax, ground, ⅌ ℔, 4c; hemp, Russian, ⅌ ℔, 5c; mustard, white, ⅌ ℔, 7c; mustard, black, ⅌ ℔, 10c; rape, ⅌ ℔, 5c.

Soap, castile, mottled, ⅌ ℔, 7c, castile, white, H. B ⅌ ℔ 14c.

Strychnia, crystal, in ⅛s, ⅌ oz, $1.20; powdered, in ⅛s, ⅌ oz, $1.20.

Sulphur, flor, ⅌ ℔, 4c.

Wax, bees, yellow, ⅌ ℔, 33c; bees, white, ⅌ ℔, 50c.

White Precipitate, ⅌ ℔, $1.10.

Zinc, sulphate, ⅌ ℔, 10c.

The Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 11.—Well, the government crop report is in and the wheat market, instead of breaking all to smash, closes higher, having made a gain of a full cent from the opening quotations. The mass of bulls were frightened into selling out and the bears have enormously extended their risks, continuing their selling up to the tap of the bell. The market is now very badly over sold and a little aggressive work on the part of the bull leaders would precipitate a short sellers' panic. The situation is loaded for just that thing and it would not take much of a jolt to set off the mine.

* * *

The wheat market is full of explosiveness. If there was no merit whatever in the property, the market, fixed as it is now, would be liable to get a runaway fit any moment and scoot. The Government report told nothing about crop conditions that was not already known to everybody, and the failure of the Government to confirm extravagant estimates of increased acreage has been a severe disappointment to the chronics who have been trying to make themselves believe that 30,000,000 acres have been seeded to winter wheat and that 40,000,000 bu of that variety of wheat would be harvested next summer. A majority of the trained professionals have been against the pull all along, and they still occupy that attitude, although their open interest in the market shows a heavy loss at the present moment. They are on the watch for pretexts and reasons for selling the market down. They experience small difficulty in causing depressions. They have only to offer enough wheat for future delivery and the price is sure to give away. When they come to buy back their wheat, however, it is usually at a loss. This has been the experience of the great mass of bears since the beginning of the new calendar year.

* * *

The market has seemed ever on the eve of going to pieces, yet the price of cash wheat has advanced 15c to 18c a bu in this and other markets, and the futures from 10c to 14c, and there is proof in sight of all men that the property is in demand at the enhanced valuation. The foreign markets present a strong front, and on every reaction of importance foreigners turn up as large buyers of cash wheat and futures. They "swept the deck" on the Pacific coast and have more recently turned their attention to the surplus stocks in the central West, making heavy purchases here at St. Louis, and in the Northwest. Not less than 3,000,000 bu of cash wheat has been worked for export at Western points this week, most of it having been bought on Monday's break, though 250,000 bu was worked by one Chicago merchant to-day.

* * *

The sensational features of the week were: First, the break; second, the heavy operations in the cash market, in consequence of the same; third, the alarming statements published by English and French newspapers regarding the damage to European crops and the corroboration of such statements by local merchants through a variety of private sources; and fourth, the continual upward tendency of the foreign markets, with the exception of one day in Liverpool, which is suspected of being "worked" to help along the Chicago raid, and then, last came the failure of the market to break on the Government report.

* * *

High prices are at length having an effect on the movement of corn, and the daily record shows no little stimulation in shipments from interior points, indicating an increasing willingness on the part of farmers to part with their precious stores. The movement is vastly below normal at this season of the year, however, but it promises to become adequate to meet demands. There was a small decrease in the visible supply last week, but not sufficient to occasion alarm.

Prices still rule fairly steady at 2@4c reaction from the extreme top attained on the recent bulge. Speculation has narrowed perceptibly, and a majority of operators favor lower prices, but the disposition to short the market is tempered by caution on account of the evident strength of cash corn, current arrivals being taken at full prices day after day. It is possible that the market may drag along without special change until the corn-planting season is over, and the acreage devoted to that crop can be determined.

* * *

The oats deals run along in an even groove. The receipts do not more than supply current requirements. As country reserves are believed to be small, the bull party has lost nothing of its confidence in the permanency of values. Seeding is in progress in the Southern districts, but the backwardness of the season will doubtless result in a curtailment of area below the somewhat liberal early estimates.

* * *

The outlook for hog products is not favorable to higher prices. Theoretically the movement of hogs for the last seven months represents twelve months. The theory in this instance seems to be out of joint with the facts, and it is not altogether unlikely that the great movement is out of an uncommonly large surplus, for the receipts do not fall off as they would if interior supplies were approaching exhaustion. Stocks of product are excessive and the reduction of the load promises to be very gradual.

The packing at Western points last week aggregated 150,000 hogs, against 190,000 the corresponding period last year. This is the first time since last summer that any week's run has been in excess of the run for the corresponding week the year before. The packing since March 1 is still 280,000 ahead of last year, being 1,340,000, against 1,060,000. A review of the two seasons (winter and summer) comprising the year ending February 28, shows a total of 6,119,000 hogs killed, or 146,000 more than the previous twelve months. This is the showing of the banner year in Chicago history as a pork packing-center. The total production approximates 1,110,000,000 ℔s, of which about one-third is piled up in local warehouses.

* * *

THE DAY'S TRANSACTIONS.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 11.—The wheat market did not surprise any one to-day except those who are sold heavily short and expected to see a break of 2c or 3c. Everyone expected a favorable showing from Washington figures and they got it. The market started as if there had been no report, giving winter wheat conditions nearly 18 points better than a year ago. But the present wheat supply and hungry Europeans are the vital points in the present situation. This was what gave prices a lift of nearly 1c at one time to-day on the Government report, not on the home crop but on foreign crop. France was represented as 25 to 30 per cent short.

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The cable news to-day was less bullish. Liverpool early cables were ½d lower for cash and futures. Paris was strong with wheat 10 to 30 centimes and flour 20 to 40 higher. Berlin was ¼ mark up on near options and ½ mark on distant options.

* * *

Perhaps the best bull news of the day was in export clearances and sales of cash wheat for later shipments. The four Atlantic ports cleared for the week 284,000 packages of flour. The increase in wheat and flour over last week was equal to about 350,000 bu wheat. St. Louis to-day reported 200,000 bu, loading in barges. William Dunn & Co. to-day report 24 boat loads worked for export shipment May to September.

* * *

Wheat closed with excellent support and with an advance of ¾c from last night for May and but ¼c up for July at $1.03.

* * *

The corn market was a moderate one. It showed good support, however, and, like wheat, closed with a fair advance for May, with July less buoyment. The bear element is doing all in its power to create a stampede on the impression that receipts will increase largely. St. Louis sent despatches saying that traveling agents find that the corn will now begin to move quite freely. The bulls still hold the market at its high point, as receipts are not more than requirements.

* * *

The oats market was quiet to-day, with options selling within a range of half a cent, and closed at top prices of the day.

* * *

All the predictions about a stampede among the holders of May product are vanishing in the air. In fact, the sentiment in the provision market appears to be working the other way. In this pit, as in the grain markets, there was to-day buying for May and selling for July. This was so in the closing prices. May pork was up 12½c, May lard 5c, July 2½c. Ribs sold 5c higher at one time and closed about steady.

The opening, range and closing prices were:

	Opening.	Range.	Closing.
WHEAT.			
April..	1.03	1.03 @1.04⅛	1.03⅞
May ...	1.03¾	1.03¾@1.04⅞	1.04⅝
July...	1.02½	1.02½@1.03⅝	1.03
CORN.			
April..	67	67 @67⅞	67⅝
May ...	67	67 @67⅞	67⅞
July...	64¼	64¼@64⅝	64½
OATS.			
May ...	54¼	54⅜@54⅝	54⅝
June ..	53¾	53⅝@54⅛	54⅛
July...	51½	51⅛@51¾	51¾
PORK.			
May ...	12.50	11.47½@12.62¼	12.60
July ...	12.90	12.90 @13.07½	13.00
Sept...	13.35	13.35 @13.45	13.42½
LARD.			
May ...	6.70	6.70 @ 6.77½	6.75
July ...	7.00	7.00 @ 7.07½	7.02½
Sept ..	7.30	7.40 @ 7.32½	7.30
RIBS.			
May ...	6.15	6.15 @ 6.17½	6.15
July ...	6.47½	6.47½@ 6.55	6.50
Sept ..	6.80	6.80 @ 6.82½	6.80

FINE GOLD JEWELRY.

When you wish to buy a piece of GOLD JEWELRY on which you can RELY and is warranted, send for the great 100-PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of the Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., Broadway and Locust street, St. Louis, Mo., which will tell you all about the prices and styles of their solid gold

Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Bracelets,
Studs, Scarf Pins, Rings,
Pens, Chains, Necklaces,
Pendants, Hairpins, Lockets,
Sleeve Buttons, Thimbles, Toothpicks.

You will save money and get the best goods by sending to this great house who invite you when in St. Louis to see their wonderful establishment—"*The grandest in the world.*"

In writing, kindly mention this paper.

Cruel Dehorning.

READING, Pa., April 11.—There is great excitement in the southern townships of Berks County and upper end of Chester, owing to the action of the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in regard to the dehorning of cattle. A man traveled through the district and removed the horns from 400 cows, with a saw, and it is charged that the dehorning was the work of an amateur and that the animals suffered greatly. A number of farmers are threatened with arrest for permitting the operations to be performed.

Of springtime now the poet pipes—
We sing of Strauss Aristotypes!

With Suicidal Intent.

OMAHA, Neb., April 11.—Mrs. Minnie Marks, aged 49, a boarding-house keeper on Leavenworth street, took laudanum with suicidal intent this morning. Her husband left her to take up a claim about a year ago, she refusing to accompany him. She shortly after became intimate with a boarder named Peter Fulzen. Last January Fulzen died of grip and his loss was the occasion of her act. Prompt medical attention saved her life.

$10 to Cincinnati and Return.

The Ohio & Mississippi Railway, the only line running a passenger train or even a day coach to Cincinnati, will sell round-trip tickets to that point, going April 20 and returning until April 24 inclusive, at $10. Four solid daily trains. Time less than ten hours.

Marriage Licenses.

Ferd J. Boyer..........834 Chouteau av
Annie E. Connolly..........913 Gratiot st

Grant N. Bailey..........2520 Spring av
Cora V. E. Le Beau..........1519 S. 19th st

Benj. Schienberg..........702 N. 9th st
Lena Aensohn..........304 S. Levee

Henry Schneider..........Belleville, Ill
Lizzie M. Schneider..........Belleville, Ill

John E. F. Boisselier..........2619 Ann av
Katie Abbott..........3813 Jefferson av

James A. Marks..........4311 Bell av
Katie Geary..........2325 Morgan st

PURE 18-KT. GOLD, WEDDING RINGS.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
COR. BROADWAY AND LOCUST ST.

The Salvationists' Notable Recruit.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 11.—Mrs. John L. Sullivan, whose maiden name was Anna Eliza Bates, and whose home was at Centerville, this State, will be baptized publicly in Long Pond under the auspices of the Salvation Army to-morrow. For a long time she has been one of the army leaders and she claims to have made many converts.

Boys' Knee-Pant Suits at Famous.

Special prices on goods we closed out at a bargain last week:
Knee-pant suits, worth $2.50, for $1.50.
Knee-pant suits, worth $3.50, for $2.
Knee-pant suits, worth $5, for $3.50.
Knee-pant suits, worth $6.50, for $4.
Knee-pant suits, worth $7, for $4.50,
Knee-pant suits, worth $8, for $5.
These are special closing-out prices.
"FAMOUS."

NEWS FROM THE MINES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM THE GREAT CARBONATE CAMP.

The Pocahontas Shaft Cleaned of Water—Output of the Smelters for March—The Dunkin and the Hibernia—Operations in the Sellers—Local Mining Notes.

LEADVILLE, Colo., April 11.—The importance of the recent emptying of the Pocahontas shaft will be recognized when it is said that for more than three years these people have been unable to get below the pump station, at the 275 foot level. It is true that some little ore has been mined from that level, but the ore dips out of it to the West, and must be worked lower down. The shaft had been sunk about 415 feet, but it is only since the Sixth street people have done such energetic pumping that the Pocahontas folk have been able to get their big pumps to work. Between these united pumpings the water has at last been removed, and the sump at the bottom is being cleared out preparatory to drifting out to the West to intercept the ore chute on its dip. A further advantage has been gained by this unwatering, and that is the new Gray Eagle shaft can be carried down. As the readers of the POST-DISPATCH have been informed, this shaft struck the porphyry and water at the same time, at a depth of 800 feet from the surface. This stopped all work there, but now an additional amount of boiler power will be placed over that shaft and the sinking resumed. This also reacts on the two Sixth Street shafts, as it shows that the basin in which they are located is being drained.

The Sixth Street folk have the water below the Worthington pump station, or to a point nearly three hundred feet from the surface, and would have had it still lower but for the fact that they have been delayed by the breaking of one of the big Cameron sinkers.

The showing made by the smelters for the month of March is excellent, and proves that the shipment of lead carbonate ores from the Henriett and Maid of Erin Consolidation to them instead of to the valley smelters, as heretofore, is an important factor in their successful treatment of the dry and silicious ores.

The St. Louis Smelting & Refining Co. had all four stacks in blast during the month, also the roasters, and treated 8,000 tons of crude ore with a bullion product of 275 tons. More ore was purchased by them in March than in any other month since November last.

SMELTERS IN FULL BLAST.

The American Smelting Co. treated about 5,600 tons of ore with five stacks in blast, producing about 510 tons of bullion, while the Arkansas Valley Smelter put through seven stacks, including the slag furnace, about 7,000 tons with a bullion product of 680 tons. The Elgin Smelter only ran one furnace, treating about 1,500 tons of crude ore and producing about 110 tons of bullion. The shipments are steadily increasing, and the stocks of ore on hand at the different smelters is about what they were on Jan. 1, 1891.

Ballon, ore factor and broker, shipped to the Valley Smelters 10,366 tons, 2,944 tons of which were from Aspen.

The old leases on the Mikado having lapsed new ones have been granted, and the sulphide bodies on the lower level are again being worked. On the upper levels the two or three sets of leases are doing very well. Probably about twenty-five tons a day are being shipped from this property.

The Dunkin Mining Co. have leased the portion of their mine heretofore reserved for their own work, and will do the hoisting for the new lessees. They will probably sink No. 4 shaft soon, as in opening up the ore body from which they have been shipping, it was found that it had split the dolomite limestone, and the chances are much in favor of their encountering the other portion of the chute under this formation. So much development is going on in the company's property at Breckinridge that nearly all of the manager's time is taken up there, hence the leasing.

South of the Dunkin the Hibernia folk have been sinking a shaft, as already reported, and have it down now about 400 feet. They are still in white porphyry, though considerable change is noticeable in the character of the rock.

There is some talk of a sale on the A. Y. and Minnie, an option having been asked for and a price of $5,000,000 set upon the property. There is probably more than this in sight in the mine.

WORK ON THE SELLERS.

Adjoining the A. Y. and Minnie, the Col. Sellers is doing a deal of work, though attention is more particularly turned to the mining of sulphide concentrating ore, the mill running night and day on this, and treating about ninety tons of crude ore during the twenty-four hours.

Small Hopes is putting out about 2,000 tons a month, doing a lot of prospecting on virgin ground and is looking well everywhere.

The Almeda, on Iowa gulch, has been leased to the Seek No Further people, they having come to the conclusion that it is from that property that ore came that was found and reported to the POST-DISPATCH at the time—in the channel in the level near the surface. In order to prospect this ground thoroughly the bed of Iowa gulch is to be turned, and a tunnel started low down in the bluffs.

A strike occurred in the new shaft on the Nisi Prius at a depth of 55 feet. This is a fine high grade ocherish ore, and is 5 feet in thickness at present writing and still going down in the bottom. It is without doubt a portion of the chute met with in the tunnel workings on the south side of Printer Boy hill.

The Reed National is now down 36 feet in its vein without reaching the first wall. Sinking is much delayed on account of the fact that sand chokes the pumps to such an extent as to necessitate frequent stoppages. The Maid of Erin Consolidated is doing a lot of work looking to the vigorous shipment of ores during the coming season. They are already putting out about 60 tons per day of lead carbonate ore and will average 75 tons a day of sulphide. The connection has been made from the Maid shaft to the old discovery shaft of the Adams, and a body of ore is being mined close to the line. This big chute is likely to prove a fissure, as at the 750-foot or lower level they have run off to the northeast in quartzite, which is without doubt the lower, or Cambrian, in which they find stringers of high grade ore running in all directions. In addition to this, ore is found disseminated through the quartzite, which is very hard and white. Connection has also been made with the Big Chief workings, and all ore from that mine is now hoisted through the Maid of Erin shaft.

THE MORNING AND EVENING STAR.

Both the Morning and Evening Star mines are doing well and a lot of new work is going on, some of which has actually resulted in the encountering of pay ore. They have a great number of shafts at work, a few of the principal ones, with which the readers of the POST-DISPATCH are familiar, may be mentioned: The main shaft is putting out silver iron principally. This now carries such an excess of iron and manganese over the silica as to render it a most desirable ore. The Jones shaft has gotten into some fine lead carbonate ore, while in the McHarg shaft, in the new lower workings, the shaft having been lately sunk, a fine streak of high-grade galena ore has been met with. The Ladder shaft is now down 280 feet and is in iron. This shaft will be carried down to connect with the one found in the McHarg, which will be effected when the quartzite is reached. All through these new workings ore is being met with, and without doubt the Morning Star will do itself proud this season. The Evening Star is simply mining argentiferous iron ore, though a considerable amount of prospecting is going on in it also.

The Yankee Doodle south shaft is still putting out some fine ore, while a strike of eight feet of iron and manganese has just been made from the west shaft. This is the second contact and in entirely unprospected ground, so that the outlook there is extremely favorable.

The Lucky Joe folk are getting on with their drift, and will catch the contact soon. Fryer Hill is not doing much just now, owing to lack of contracts, though the Montana is putting out good ore, as is the Rupp fraction, a portion of the Harvard that was cut out by the Dunkin and Matchless surveys. The Chrysolite, it is understood, is making a new contract for argentiferous iron, and doubtless will soon resume.

THE ADAMS UPPER LEVELS.

The upper carbonate levels of the Adams are coming to the front again, as the Crokum lessees, in what is known as the Lane Slope, have come upon about 12 feet of good lead carbonate. The discovery shaft has been put in perfect order, and the main drift has also been connected with the body of ore, of which mention was made when referring to the work at the Maid of Erin.

As the snow goes off the Robinson district begins to take on new life, a lease having been given on the old No. 1 chute, from which so much rich ore was taken. The Champion is also shipping, as is the New York. The big tunnel on the White Quail has gotten into the chute again, it having been lost for more than four months. They have an immense body disclosed and have contracted for an output of 100 tons a day as a starter. Several other mines are opening out, but the snow is still about three feet on a level, which impedes the hauling very much.

The new shaft on the Bangkok Cora-Belle is now down more than seventy feet, and machinery is going over it at once.

Just below the Dinero, the Consolidated Virginia is being vigorously worked by two sets of lessees, and some good ore is coming out.

As reported, the Brian Boru got into some fine ore, but the lessees have been enjoined from shipping, as an interest was sold in the property to a man who objects to leasing. What the outcome of this litigation will be no one appears to know.

JASPER COUNTY MINES.

New Strikes and Large Outputs Reported From All the Camps.

CARTHAGE, Mo., April 11.—Our mines are still making headway and are regarded as being the backbone of the business of this section of the country. They furnish employment all the year round, and no conditions prevail strong enough to detract from their worth to the people for any great length of time. The spring elections demanded some consideration, but the persistent industry of the people kept them from wasting much time. Municipal government, school management and other branches of political strife only commanded so much attention as was necessary to make sure of the election of good men to office. The "main chance"—i.e., the developement of the mineral resources of the county—commands constantly the best energies of the people. The week has been fruitful and well deserved success has come to many operators. New strikes are reported from many sections and a large output was recorded in all the camps.

The operators are now quietly watching the markets in anticipation of a rise in price, as it is believed the demand for mineral is likely to increase. During the past week a goodly number of investors have visited the mines and capitalists from Indiana, Pennsylvania and New York have secured interests in different camps. The certainty they observe for safe investments leads them to secure whenever opportunity presents.

It is more difficult at this time to obtain possession of mining property than in earlier days, as many of the early comers are trying to take up all the land they can, knowing, as they do from past experience, the outcome of prospecting on new land will be sure to give them large returns. Although the general tendency is to hold on to land, still some rich mineral land is yet to be had, owing to the fact that the owners do not realize the full worth of it, beyond farming purposes. Much of this land will soon be bought and the already extensive mining territory enlarged.

It is certain now that men of large experience will be able to improve upon the old methods of mining, and the next plants contracted for are an evidence of an enlarged determination to realize to the fullest extent all the profits to be made in the camps.

Much of the capital now being added to the operating stock is from the profits already secured. If the favorable conditions of to-day continue and the price becomes firmer, the future of mining will be brighter than any one now believes. From each district reports are made of general activity. The Galena territory is attracting much attention, and the output continues good. They have new ground under prospect which promises fair. Joplin district is equal in output to the past, and will have much mineral of good quality for sale. The business outlook for the spring and summer is good.

Webb City mines are being worked advantageously and the many new strikes reported encourage all the operators. A large increase is noted in the ranks of the workingmen and great complaint is heard of the scarcity of houses. This is forcing many of the miners to build homes of their own, as rents being so high makes it far preferable to do so.

Carterville district still continues to forge to the front and many of the old mines are furnishing new prospects, and as a consequence much inquiry is made from outsiders for opportunities to invest. Her business men are full of vim and share in the general prosperity of the camp. At Oronogo the week has been eventful. The large operators are actively pushing developments, and it is now demonstrated that they have as rich land for mineral yield as any in the county. Several new shafts are in progress, and all indications go to testify the area of profit is large.

The mines at Belleville and Lehigh are in good shape, and report a good output. Alba mines, in the northwest part of the county, are now being prepared for a large output. The heavy pumps needed to beat the water are now being placed in position, and so soon as the water is out hoisting will be commenced.

The mines of Carthage for the past week have been under water, but to arrange for future developments new shafts are being sunk to give better facilities for clearing the territory already opened. In various parts of the county new mines are being opened up, and all are in a promising condition. The famous Troup diggings are turning out heavily, and yield large profits to the owners, who are satisfied to know they have the best producing mines in the county.

During the past week a surprise has come upon the owners of the Pleasant Valley mines. For the past twelve months they have been under the care of John McKelvey, who was for years engaged in mining in Colorado. Owing to the sinking in of the Allen shaft, a new one had to be sunk, and under his direction a double shaft has been sunk to a depth of 175 feet. It has two apartments, one being used for hoisting and the other for pumping. The owners gave no restrictions as to outlay, and have therefore one of the best fitted shafts in the county. Not only is the shaft-hole perfect, but this week it has leaked out that the mineral in sight, and which they will soon begin to hoist, will realize them from $800 to $1,000 per week. They have a drift 80 feet northeast 20 feet wide, chuck full of mineral; also a drift 90 feet wide southwest. This shaft is 200 feet from the Allen shaft and the Mitchell digging, from which nearly $150,000 worth of mineral was taken. The zinc taken from these mines always commanded $2 per ton more than any in the county, being freer from dirt than is customary. The owners intend to push forward the work of developing. They have 120 acres of ground, but so far only ten acres have been touched. It is probable they will lease portions to other companies. Supt. Shackelford is at present at his home in Jerseyville and during his absence the richest discoveries have been made.

Adjoining this mine is the Enterprise Co.'s lease of forty acres, who are now working in a heavy body of mineral nearly as rich as is that on the Pleasant Valley tract. This land is all underlaid with rich mineral and will be more fully prospected the coming season than heretofore.

Many new comers are making investments near this city, and in all of the camps active inquiry is noted for good property, which may be in the market some of the largest capitalists of St. Louis and Chicago, as well as from Pennsylvania have agents here making arrangements to take in what they can get.

The Local Market.

There was more than the ordinary amount of trading on the Mining Exchange, and prices had an upward tendency.

* * *

Considering the fact that the Central Silver is shut down and that there is no present prospect of raising the money requisite to meet the liabilities and operate the mine this stock is remarkably strong. On call 5 was freely bid, and 2,000 shares changed hands at that figure.

* * *

Elizabeth was stronger than it has been for some time. On call $1.50 was bid, but no stock could be obtained at that figure, and the price advanced to $1.60, at which 200 shares were sold. Later $1.60 was bid, with no sellers.

* * *

There was a sharp advance in American & Nettie, the price rising from 16¼ to 21¼ without selling out any stock, as holders asked 25.

* * *

Montrose was weak, 100 shares being sold at 70, and more could have been purchased at this figure.

* * *

There was a considerable amount of Little Albert for sale and the price declined slightly. The market opened at 10½ bid, but after 500 shares had been disposed of at that figure, the price dropped to 10, 2,500 shares being sold at that quotation.

* * *

Mickey Breen was strong and in good demand. Bidding rose to $1.12½ before a transfer was made and 1,000 shares changed hands at that price.

* * *

President Schultz of the Nettie has issued a circular to the stockholders stating the financial condition of the mine. He states that the mine is now free from debt, that the superintendent is opening up new ground, and that enough ore is blasted out to run the mill for a year. Bids for 1,000 shares of Treasury stock are invited.

* * *

News from the high mountain camps is to the effect that the snow is rapidly disappearing, and that the roads will shortly be in excellent condition for freighting. When they are open a large amount of ore that has been taken out will be shipped to the smelters.

* * *

The following quotations were made on the Mining Exchange:

	BID.	ASK.		BID.	ASK.
Adams....	1 75	......	Mex. Imp	......	......
American	16¼	20	Montrose.	......	77½
Aztec	12½	20	Mt. Key..	......	50
Bi-Metal .	......	......	Mt. Lion.	......	......
Buckskin.	......	......	M. Breen.	1 12½	1 17½
Cent. Sil.	4½	5⅛	Nellie....	......	......
Cleveland	......	......	Old Colny	......	......
Clv.& Anh	......	......	Old Jesuit	......	......
Cœur d'A	......	......	P. Murphy	......	......
Gldn West	......	......	Richmond	......	......
Gold King	......	......	R. Hill..	......	......
Granite M	25 00	26 50	S. Hopes..	......	85
Hope....	......	......	Silver Age	2 02½	2 20
I. X. L ...	......	......	So. Queen	......	......
Ingram ...	......	......	Tourtel'e.	......	......
Ivanhoe ..	......	......	Elizabeth.	1 50	1 60
La Union.	......	......	W. Patch.	......	......
Little Alb	10½	......	Yuma....	78¾	90
Maj. Budd	......	......			

The market was brisk and prices had an upward tendency.

FAMOUS' LATEST DEAL.

A Big Affair in Men's and Youths' Suits.

We closed out from manufacturers recently 5,000 men's and youths' suits. There are forty-five different styles and patterns to select from, including home-spuns, French stripes, Bedford Cassimeres, Black Cheviots, Meltons, Blue and Black Corkscrews, Silk Mixtures, etc. This grade of goods is sold and worth all over the land at from $16.50 to $18.50 a suit. We are making a run on them at $11.45; see them in our show windows. "Famous." Don't miss them.

A SINGULAR VAGABOND.

He Causes Much Comment and Alarm About Holt's Prairie, Ill.

HOLT'S PRAIRIE, Ill., April 11.—For more than a year, at intervals, the peace and quiet of this community have been disturbed by the visits of a man who seems to have no legitimate business. During the month of May, 1890, he is said to have slept at night in a stable loft among some sheaf-oats, at a place three-quarters of a mile southwest of Denny Station, on the Cairo Short Line. During the day he roams the woods with a gun and drawing knife. With the gun he shoots quail and squirrels (a violation of law) and with the drawing knife peels bark from trees (another violation of law). He came here this last time about two weeks ago, and in a few days after he came a United States officer was in the prairie looking for him for some offense committed against the Government and people. Since the officer's visit this man has very rarely slept in a house, but has lain in strawstacks and brush-heaps, wherever he could find a comfortable place.

A few nights ago it was rather cold and he stopped in a house in the edge of the woods, and had retired when the dogs commenced barking on the south side of the house and he rushed out the back way with clothes in hand, turned the table over and broke the lamp, since which time he has sought other quarters. Through the day he roams the woods from the Haggard grave yard on the Pinckneyville and Duquoin road on the north to Harris' Lake on the south and around to Shakeray on the east.

He shot a squirrel a few days ago and one of the neighbors, who happened to be but a few steps away, went up to him. He said to the neighbor, "If I had not known you I should have shot you, for I will not allow a strange man to approach me." He claims to have known Sam Hildebrand and to have been with the noted outlaw in several of his engagements. He says he will never be taken alive. He has been known to run on the approach of school children. He walks off a few steps and then stops and looks all around. In going through the prairie he goes up or down hollows. No one wants him here and yet he stays around as if he had been raised here.

CRUSHED ROSES for the teeth, a delicious and luxurious preparation. 25 cents per bottle. For sale at all druggists.

A STRANGE DEATH.

Either a Case of Suicide or a Murder by Alarmed Train Wreckers.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 11.—Edwin L. Shumway, aged 35, was found dead at the foot of Clay Hill, near Westfield, about 8:30 this morning. There were no signs of violence about the man's body and he apparently had been dead 24 hours. There are many strange circumstances connected with Shumway's death. On Monday evening, the evening of the Boston & Albany Railway disaster, Shumway borrowed a buggy to take two friends somewhere. He was one of the first on the scene of the wreck and was recognized by many of the passengers. He stated at the time that he was at Riverside House, near by, when he heard the crash. It is believed that the two friends that were with Shumway that night were train-wreckers, and as Shumway had been talking a good deal about the matter to his friends, it is thought the two men murdered Shumway through the fear of being exposed. Poison was probably given to him. Harry Lamb, at the Riverside House, states that Shumway told him that he knew who the train-robbers were, and it is through this statement the police were to have arrested him this morning. Some believe that Shumway was aware of this, and to escape conviction committed suicide.

GO TO your druggist and try a bottle of Crushed Roses for your teeth. 25 cents.

NEWS ACROSS THE RIVER.

CHIEF WALSH WANTS THE POLICE FORCE INCREASED.

The Present Force Not Able to Cover the Territory Required—Levi Baugh's Residence Robbed—Gray Elected School Trustee—Belleville News.

Chief Walsh of the East St. Louis Police Department has requested Mayor Stephens to put before the City Council an application for an increase of the force of patrolmen. Though the city at the present time is quieter than ever, and the patrolmen find it very easy to preserve order on their beats, still the Chief claims that the force is not large enough to properly cover the territory. The annexation of New Brighton doubles the territory of the city, and as the suburbs are being built up rapidly the necessity for an increase of the police force is apparent. Chief Walsh now has twenty-one patrolmen and one detective. He thinks he should have at least twenty-six patrolmen and one more detective. Another matter that will shortly be brought before the Council is the necessity of the establishment of a regularly organized fire department. At present the department is fairly well equipped with reels and horses, but there are no firemen, and the policemen are forced to do duty at the nozzle whenever an alarm is sounded.

LEVI BAUGH ROBBED.

The residence of Levi Baugh, Jr., on Baugh avenue, was entered by sneak thieves yesterday afternoon during the absence of the family. A silver watch was stolen. Mr. Baugh reported the matter to the police, giving a description of the thieves, two in number, who had been seen by neighbors. The men were arrested within a short time and gave the names of John Leehan and William Dugan. They were identified as the parties wanted, but the watch was not found in their possession, they evidently having disposed of it. Both claim to hail from Oil City, Pa. They will be held for preliminary examination.

GRAY ELECTED.

The school election held in the East St. Louis District for one Trustee resulted in a victory for Robert Gray over Louis Gross. Gray's majority in the city of East St. Louis was 310. The returns from the outlying territory of the district are not in, but the total vote of the outside polls is not enough to destroy Gray's majority.

NOTES.

Joseph Davis, a switchman, who lives on the Island, entered complaint at police headquarters yesterday against his wife, and exhibited an ugly gash in his forehead which he said she had inflicted with a shovel. The woman was arrested by Sergt. Bowler, Officer O'Leary and Officer Protzman, who landed her at the police station after she had scratched and bitten their hands and arms, torn their clothing and played havoc with their helmets. Davis had his wound dressed by Dr. Wiggins.

A special meeting of the Knights of Honor Lodge was held last night at Geary's Hall. Five new members were initiated. A number of Missouri officers of the order were present, among them John I. Martin, G. D.; W. F. Pfister, R. R.; W. S. Nelson, S. R., and J. W. Branch, S. T.

A business meeting of the Young Men's Society of St. Mary's parish will be held this afternoon at St. Mary's Catholic Church. This society was lately organized, with William Boyne, President; Thomas Doyle, First Vice-President; James Bartley, Second Vice-President; John Ward, Secretary, and Thomas Leonard, Treasurer.

The City Water Co. has put in a new Gaskel pump, which will greatly increase the supplying capacity of the works. It will also increase the hydraulic pressure for motive power and for fire purposes. The pump will be connected with the mains at 9 a. m. to-day, and in consequence the supply of all consumers will be cut off for several hours.

The Berry-Horn Coal Co. of East St. Louis, capitalized at $10,000, has received articles of incorporation. Albert L. Berry, Henry Horn, Maurice A Murphy and John Paul are the incorporators.

The remains of George G. Bucknell, son of Postmaster Samuel Bucknell of the National Stock Yards, were shipped to New Douglas yesterday for interment. Funeral services were performed previously at the family residence on Pennsylvania avenue, by Rev. W. H. Tomlins.

The Home Talent Glee Club gave an entertainment last night at Flannigen's Hall. The members of the club are popular young men, and their performances are always well attended. That of last night was no exception to the rule, a large audience being in attendance.

A business meeting of the congregation of the new Baptist Church was held yesterday evening at the residence of Dr. Alexander Woods, on Collinsville avenue.

The funeral of Miss Leah Illinski, the 16-year-old daughter of Dr. A. X. Illinski, took place yesterday. Funeral services were performed at the family residence on Sixth street and the remains were interred at St. Peter's Cemetery.

St. Patrick's Mutual Building & Loan Association has opened the fifth series of stock. Subscriptions in this series will be received up to July 1, when the books will be closed.

Mrs. C. B. Geary, Mrs. E. Chapman, Mrs. Eugenia Bailey and Mrs. Van Volkenberg have returned from Decatur, where they attended the encampment of the G. A. R.

Rev. D. L. Temple, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, will hold a congregational conference at the close of the morning services to-day.

The Catholic Knights of Illinois will hold a business meeting this afternoon.

City Clerk Schultz paid the city officers and employes their March salaries yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Hickman have gone to Lebanon, Mo., to visit friends.

Dr. Rainey of Centralia is visiting Dr. R. H. Canine.

Belleville.

Rev. John J. Janssen, Bishop of the Belleville Catholic Diocese, left yesterday on a confirmation mission, and will be absent until the middle of May. He will visit Cobden, April 12; Anna, April 13; Mound City, April 14; Oak, April 16; Cairo, April 19; Centralia, April 21; Bartelso, April 22; Piopolis, April 28; Equality, April 29; Ridgway, April 30; Shawneetown, May 1; Enfield, May 3; Flora, May 5; Stringtown, May 7; Olney, May 8; St. Rose, May 9; Breese, May 10; Aviston, May 11, and Damiansville, May 12.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Elmer W. Smith of Smithton and Dora C. Metzler of Millstadt, John L. Nurdin of French Village and Mary L. L. Vondrie of Centerville station, Adolph Goldenberger of New Baden and Mary Lantenschlaeger of Engelman, George Brockmeyer and Delia Quinn of St. Louis, Herman Kleger of Millstadt and Elizabeth Schmidt of Columbia.

Rev. D. A. Blose of Beardstown, a Congregationalist minister, will occupy the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church to-day.

The gold medals to be awarded at the Pastime Club's wrestling tournament April 18 and 20 are on exhibition at Hilgard & Detharding's store.

Adam Schlaerer, an old German citizen, was stricken with paralysis yesterday, and is not expected to recover.

George Brockmeyer and Miss Delia Quinn of St. Louis were married in Belleville yesterday by Justice Medart.

Anton Kraft, aged 15 years, died at St. Elizabeth's Hospital yesterday.

The ladies' section of the Germania Turnverein gave a calico hop last night at the Park Hall.

The Good Samaritan Society of the K. of L. gave a ball at Huff's Hall in the West End last night.

Devoted Mothers

Who like to see their darlings dressed in the latest and most becoming novelties should see the lovely designs in kilts and Jersey suits at FAMOUS.

For Bilious Attacks
heartburn,
sick headache,
and all disorders of
the stomach, liver,
and bowels,
Ayer's Cathartic Pills
are the
safest, surest,
and most popular
medicine for
family use.
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Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.
Mf'd only by THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.
Big G is the acknowledged leading remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men. A certain cure for the debilitating weakness peculiar to women.
I prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers.
A. J. STONER, M. D., DECATUR, ILL.
Sold by Druggists.
PRICE $1.00.

STRICTURES
With all their bad consequences, such as strangury, nervous excitement, nervous debility, unnatural discharges, weakness and final loss of manhood, quickly cured by simple, safe and easy methods.
For a full description of our treatment address
DR. GEO. C. PITZER, 1110 Chambers st., St. Louis, Mo.

DOCUTA SANDALWOOD CAPSULES are the best and only capsules prescribed by regular physicians as a safe and sure cure in seven days, whether inherited or acquired. $1.50 per box. All druggists

PARKER'S HEADACHE POWDERS
Positively Cures and Prevents
SICK HEADACHE,
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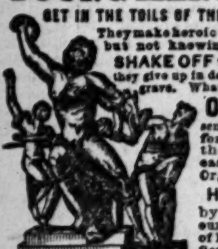
Price, 10 Cents. By All Druggists.

Manhood Restored.
A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, Box 3290, New York.

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P.O. address.
T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

THE QUICK AND THE DEAD
WOOD'S PENETRATING PLASTER is QUICK. Others in comparison are slow or DEAD. If suffering try WOOD'S PLASTER. It Penetrates, Relieves, Cures. All Druggists.

For MEN ONLY
YOUNG MEN and OLD MEN
GET IN THE TOILS OF THE SERPENTS OF DISEASE.
They make heroic efforts to free themselves but not knowing how to successfully SHAKE OFF the HORRID SNAKES they give up in despair and sink into an early grave. What an Error! There is Help!!



OUR NEW BOOK sent free, post-paid, (sealed) for a limited time, explains the philosophy of Diseases and Afflictions of the Organs of Man, and how by HOME TREATMENT, by methods exclusively our own, the worst cases of Lost or Failing Manhood General and Nervous Debility, Weakness of Body & Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses can be Cured.
How to Enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS and PARTS OF BODY. Benefits in a day.
Men testify from 50 States, Territories and Foreign Countries. You can write them. For Book, full explanation and proofs, ad.
ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Car Co. for the election of a Board of Directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, 3023 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., Tuesday, April 14, 1891, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock a. m. GEO. J. KOBUSCH, Secy.
St. Louis, March 21, 1891.

SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Co. is hereby called to be held at the general office of the company, Ros building, corner of Broadway and Pine street, in the city of St. Louis, Mo., at 9 o'clock a. m., on Thursday, May 7, 1891, for the purpose of considering and acting upon a proposed increase of the bonded indebtedness of the company by the issue of not exceeding fifty million dollars ($50,000,000) of consolidated mortgage 4 per cent bonds, to retire the present outstanding bonded indebtedness of the company, for the funding of its floating debt, and to provide money for the further completion, equipment and repair of its railroad, and for such other purposes as may be lawful.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. MANVEL, President.
H. W. GARDINER, Secretary.
St. Louis, March 5, 1891.

STEAMSHIPS.

INMAN LINE.
New York, Queenstown and Liverpool.
FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY

	Tons.		Tons.
City of Paris	10,500	City of New York	10,500
City of Berlin	5,491	City of Chicago	5,600
City of Chester	4,770	City of Richmond	4,780

For rates of passage and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, GEN. AGENTS,
6 Bowling Green, New York.
Or to J. F. Brady & Co., 605 Pine st.; R. E. M. Bain, 515 Pine st., St. Louis.

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St. Louis and Cape Girardeau Tri-Weekly Packet.
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J. H. GRIFFETH, Master. ROBT. TAYLOR, Clk.
Leaves on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 p. m., for Cape Girardeau and way landings; also Thebes and Commerce.
Telephone 3615. TOM PENISTON, Agent.

Daughters of the Confederacy.

At the regular meeting of the Daughters of the Confederacy which took place at the rooms of the Southern Historical Society last week, an informal discussion arose in relation to furnishing the Confederate Home. This will be the first work of the ladies, and measures will be taken to do so as rapidly as possible. It was suggested that much valuable aid might be given by the donation of furniture and other household goods, many members no doubt having spare furniture not in use which could be repaired and made genteel and comfortable, which they would be glad to donate, when it is known that it is desired. Funds will be raised by voluntary contributions, fees for membership, and by a series of popular entertainments, the first of which will be a grand strawberry feast as soon as the season opens.

A special called meeting will be held on Tuesday, the 21st, when a full attendance is desired to promote the objects referred to. Several cottages are now being built and immediate action will be taken to furnish them, ready for occupancy. It is the hope of those interested that members will make their donations without further notice.

LOST—1,000 programmes University of Michigan Glee and Banjo Club. Finder rewarded at Balmer & Weber's, 209 North Fourth street.

COST OF A CAMPAIGN

The Independents Present an Account of Their Election Expenses.

LESS THAN $8,000 USED BY THEM IN THEIR NOBLE FIGHT.

What the Money Was Expended For—A Statement Which Is Rather Unusual in Politics—An Address by the Executive Committee of the Municipal Party—Served Its Purpose.

The Executive Committee of the Committee of One Hundred, which managed the campaign of the Independents, had a meeting yesterday afternoon to hear the final reports and to close up the accounts of the Committee.

In addition to this an address to the Independents was adopted and the Committee authorized the publication of its financial accounts, showing how every dollar that was used in the campaign was expended.

The address is as follows:

AN ADDRESS

To the Citizens who voted the Independent Municipal Ticket on April 7:

Your Executive Committee extends their hearty congratulations upon the strong showing made by you at the result of the municipal election and upon the disinterested public spirit which prompted your efforts.

In asserting the principle that the municipal elections of St. Louis should be conducted on business principles, irrespective of national politics, and on that issue distinctly asserted for the first time a vote of over 12,000 out of a total of 48,000, you have achieved a result which evidences a deep-seated and growing conviction in the community, and is an assurance that this principle will soon be recognized as the only one upon which municipal elections should be conducted.

It is needless to refer to the notorious facts which called this movement into existence. The nomination of the Independent ticket in advance of the party nominations was necessitated by the distinctly avowed purpose of the managers of both party machines to defer their nominations until the lateness of the date would render Independent nominations impossible. Had any other course been adopted the citizens would have been helpless at the mercy of the political bosses.

Our movement was ridiculed and opposed, as was to be expected, by the organized machines of both political parties, one aided by the prestige of victory at the last November election and the other stimulated by the desire to recover lost ground. It encountered the bitter opposition of party organs and the city administration. The pernicious practice of assessing candidates was not resorted to by us, but the limited funds required for legitimate expenses of the campaige were voluntary contributions of citizens interested in the cause of good government.

As the principle was asserted for the first time, the campaign was necessarily one of education, and the results accomplished within the limited time and under adverse circumstances—the indirect as well as the direct results—are such as to afford to all believers in the principle which we have asserted most substantial and permanent gratification.

The correctness of the principle advocated by us in the campaign has been admitted by all but the most violent partisans. Though we did not succeed in electing our ticket, the good accomplished by the movement will be of incalculable value to the city in the future. The mere enunciation of the principle and the nomination of the Independent ticket compelled both political parties to nominate far better candidates than they otherwise would have done, and a public opinion has been developed which will be of enduring value in the future in securing to our city a business administration of municipal affairs. We appeal to you to adhere upon all occasions to the principle which was the foundation of the movement, and to co-operate in a plan for a permanent organization which is now in preparation.

The appended statement, which represents the entire disbursements of our campaign, will refute many silly rumors as to our expenditures, and will at the same time advise the contributors to our fund of the uses to which it was put:

WHAT IT COST.

Messengers	$ 14 25
Stationary and office supplies	44 50
Advertising	2,228 18
Typewriter rent and supplies	19 75
Clerk hire	218 90
Carriage hire	81 20
Notary fees	523 25
Circulating petitions	671 25
Distribution of printed matter	719 00
Representatives in polls on election day	484 60
Printing	1,605 15
Bill posting	150 00
Rent, sign-painting, telephone and furniture	102 50
Hall rent for meetings	34 00
Recorder of Voters, copying additional names in poll-books	50 00
Legal expenses, defending canvassers arrested for distributing circulars	12 50
Newspaper subscriptions	3 15
Naturalization fees	3 00
Investigation and exposure of false registration	200 00
Postage	372 85
Total	$7,507 68

Very respectfully,

INDEPENDENT MUNICIPAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SERVED ITS PURPOSE.

The Independent movement was started for the purpose of separating business from politics in municipal affairs and freeing the city from the control of the city machines. The desire of the 12,000 voters who supported it was to elect a Council which would act as a check on the House of Delegates, on the one side, and refuse to confirm the appointments of the Mayor if the men named were improper or unfit. To do this they selected Messrs. Charles Nagel, Edward Wilkerson, Philip Gruner, Peter J. Pauly, John M. Dutro and John J. O'Connor. The candidates were all men who were well known and known as well for their integrity and faithful attention to duty. The campaign was one of education and the Independents were not discouraged by defeat, because they knew that a vote of 12,000 showed plainly that the sentiment in business—not politics—was a live sentiment, and from this healthy start it would grow until it would become the universal sentiment in municipal affairs.

A SENSATION PROMISED.

The Result of a Lumberman's Quarrel With His Former Partner.

ATCHISON, Kan., April 11.—A savage quarrel exists between Geo. W. Howell, the millionaire lumberman, and his former friend and business associate, Samuel Guerrier, with the overt acts chiefly on the side of Guerrier. Howell says nothing and does nothing, although he is Guerrier's enemy. The quarrel dates back to the disastrous failure of a lumber enterprise Guerrier started at Denver three years ago under the corporate name of the Chicago Lumber Co. of Kansas. Howell sold Guerrier lumber on credit and did other things to help him, but the settlement between the two after the crash was not satisfactory to Guerrier—hence the quarrel.

As was announced in the newspapers of the West this morning, Edward Tibbetts, Powell, Jewett & Co.'s foreman has been indicted by the Grand-jury of the Federal Court, in session at St. Joseph, for bribing W. D. Mott, formerly railway weighmaster at East Atchison, to testify to short weights of lumber shipments. Howell charges that Guerrier caused the indictment. Guerrier denies this, but says he is in with George L. Carman, Superintendent of the Western Railway Weighing Association, in ferreting out other cases against Howell and promises to shortly give the newspapers a sensation. Howell says Guerrier has been engaged in this work some time and that he, not long ago, tried to get him indicted at Chicago. Guerrier says that while the indictments are against subordidates the object of the investigations is to lay a foundation for a civil suit by the railroads to collect back freight charges. Howell's attorney, W. R. Smith, is confident that he will be able to quash the indictment against Tibbets.

AN ENCOURAGING DIAGNOSIS.

Prospects for the Coming Summer in the Stock Market.

The question raised nearly a month ago as to whether Wall street was not approaching an important turning point is being gradually answered. At that time stress was laid upon the fact that the misfortunes of European bankers and investors on account of their infatuation with South American securities were rapidly passing into the background, and it was also asserted that the menace of legislation adverse to our Western trunk lines was likely to come to naught. Since then there have been two or three incidents growing out of the Argentine collapse which have disturbed financiers and speculators both at home and abroad, but none has left its mark upon the monetary situation. The Bank of France has tided over the banking corporation, which had become involved on account of its interest in Argentine securities, and the collapse of the London house of Murietta & Co. has been averted by the transfer of its estate to a corporation. It is argued by some that these transactions are unwise, and that it would be much better in the long run, if all the concerns which have suffered and been brought low through the inflation of South American credits, had been allowed to collapse and forced to liquidate their accounts at panic prices. It is difficult to see the force of logic of that argument, except from the point of view of a bear upon the security market.

The view is such a narrow one that it would not be accorded serious consideration, except for the fact that it is held and advocated by some people of importance or influence in the Wall street community. Fortunately, in spite of their barbaric desire for general disaster, every interest, the solvency of which is of importance to the community and commercial world, has been succored, and in consequence confidence is gradually being restored.

In this country the most tangible, and at the same time the most important progress that has been made toward the restoration of confidence has been the successful opposition to all anti-railroad and anti-property legislation in those Western States where it was most feared.

The stock market has been rising gradually as that pressure was removed, and now an impetus of a positive character is looked for. The evidence of its approach is found first in the prices of grain and provisions and the broadening speculation in both. Every fresh report relative to the foreign agricultural situation more than confirms previous ones as to the shortage of the European wheat crop. At the same time our own crop reports are more encouraging every day. The season is late, but conditions are all that could be desired. The outlook, in a word, is for short crops abroad and abundant ones here. The merest novice in commercial affairs knows what such a combination of circumstances means. Should present prospects be realized it matters little how much specie the United States exports this spring. It will all have to come back next fall, and more too. No amount of premium on gold bars will prevent the movement.

In the circumstances it can readily be seen why the shares of the so-called Granger Trunk lines have reflected a greater speculative interest than any others. They suffered the most in price, while earnings were good, because it was foreseen or feared that through crop failures and threatened legislation they would be reduced to their recent level in the market. Now the situation is changed. Menace has proved impotent to harm them and the outlook for an enormous traffic, though some months remote, was never brighter than it is to-day. Wall street is sure to discount whatever of good it can foresee, as for three years past it has been concentrating its attention upon evils which are now history. Fortunately the movement in the Granger stocks is not an isolated one. Coincident with the improvement in them, the market for industrial securities has been broadening in response to a growing appetite for securities of that character. There seems also to be a sort of unanimity of action on the part of those who have large interests in the market, for signs are not lacking of a disposition to take advantage of the clearer atmosphere and brighter firmament to nurse confidence into a fresh growth.

FOR THE POLICE RELIEF FUND.

The Boys in Blue Hard at Work on their Annual Benefit.

Every attache of the St. Louis Police Department from President and Chief down to the telephone boys are interested in the annual benefit of the Police Relief Association. In former years the Association has given only one night entertainments, but this year it has undertaken a departure which the management hopes will bear good fruit. On Monday evening, April 27, "The Hustler" company will open an engagement of six nights and two matinees at the Exposition Music Hall. The company and the play are spoken of in the highest terms and all lovers of farce comedy are promised an article they will appreciate. The association has fixed the price of tickets at 50 cents, and only 800 seats will be reserved for each performance. These will be 25 cents extra. The Executive Committee of the Relief Fund has learned from past experience that a single performance for the annual benefit is not satisfactory. On every occasion many purchasers of tickets have been unable to get in the hall, notwithstanding its large seating capacity. When the committee met several weeks ago to arrange for the 1891 benefit, a majority of the members favored the idea of arranging for a week's management with some good theatrical company. A correspondence was opened with "The Hustler" company, which resulted in the engagement to begin two weeks from to-morrow evening. The matinees, which will certainly be taken advantage of by the ladies and children, will take place on Tuesday and Friday of the week instead of Wednesday and Saturday, the usual days for afternoon theatricals.

That the action of the association in making this departure and cutting the price of admission down to 50 cents meets with approval is manifest from the success the blue-coats are meeting with in the sale of tickets. No difficulty has yet confronted the management, and by energetic and combined effort it hopes to fill the hall at every performance. The association realizes the necessity of making the benefit a greater success than ever on account of the present condition of the fund. The receipts last year were $23,000 and out of this $21,000 has been paid. There were eleven deaths, which alone took $11,000; $500 was paid out to members on account of the deaths of their wives, the sick benefits reached $5,000, and the same amount was taken by veterans who had seen twenty years of active police service. The dues paid in by the members are not at all sufficient to meet the running expenses, and the annual benefit goes a long way toward making both ends meet.

Chairman Thomas Donegan and Secretary James R. McDonough of the Entertainment Committee are working like Trojans for the success of the engagement, and their efforts are ably seconded by the other members of the committee and the members of the Association generally.

Chillicothe's New Pavements.

CHILLICOTHE, Mo., April 11.—The City Council to-day closed a contract with a St. Joseph firm for paving 2,800 square yards of streets with vitrified brick. A petition is in circulation asking the Council to issue bonds to the extent of $30,000 for the same purpose.

REAL ESTATE INTERESTS.

HEAVY GAINS BEING MADE OVER LAST YEAR'S BUSINESS.

A Greater Number of Sales Recorded and a Heavier Volume of Trade From a Dollars and Cents View—The Western Hotel Changes Owners.

The real estate business is increasing at a steady pace quite satisfactory to everyone engaged in it. During the past week the official records show that there were 225 pieces of property sold. This is an increase of twenty-five in the number of sales consummated during the previous week, and a gain of thirty-four sales over the corresponding week last year. The aggregate consideration of the deeds filed for record last week is $815,573, a gain of $56,836 over the sales made during the second week of April, 1890. Up to that date of last year 205 sales were the highest number recorded for any one week. That point has been passed four times within the last month, the record being for the week ending March 14, 206 sales; March 21, 225; March 28, 190; April 4, 200, and April 11, 225 sales; total, 1,046, a gain of 86 sales over the corresponding lapse of time last year. The inference from this record of facts is plain. This increasing number of real estate transactions shows a corresponding growth in the demand for property, even at much higher prices than were quoted last year.

THE WEEKLY RECORD.

Following is the daily record of real estate transfers for the past week:

	No. of Deeds.	Consideration.
Monday	38	$122,195
Tuesday	43	87,130
Wednesday	36	286,466
Thursday	37	76,504
Friday	33	74,352
Saturday	38	168,926
Totals	225	$815,573

BOUGHT THE WESTERN HOTEL.

The Western Hotel property, on the southwest corner of Third and Carr streets, has been sold by the Hammett-Anderson-Wade Real Estate Co. for $48,500 to Wm. H. Redemyer. The premises owned by the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., have a frontage of 75 feet on Third street by a depth of 90 on Carr street, directly opposite the new Union Depot on Broadway. The hotel is a four-story structure containing seventy-five rooms. It has been renting at $3,950 a year.

Hammett, Anderson & Wade also report among other transactions the sale of 50x165 feet of ground on the north side of Easton avenue, between Union and Arlington avenues, for $11,000, from Mrs. Catherine Schlieper to John Shields.

Robert W. Franke reports the following sales:

Bradley avenue—South side, west of Jamison, 150x207 feet of ground for $1,200 from R. W. Franke to W. Schramm.

Bradley avenue—North side, west of Jamison, 100x207 feet of ground for $600 from Samuel Tufts to J. C. Buchenan.

Chas. F. Vogel reports the following sales:

Second Carondelet avenue—House No. 1721, between Lafayette and Schild avenues, a two-story brick residence containing eight rooms, lot 57x252 feet, sold for $4,900 from Tuisco M. Doeliner to Frederick Krause, who purchased for a home.

Gravois road—House numbered 2119 and 2121, between McNair avenue and Devolsey street; double two-story brick building with two stores and six rooms, lot 34x120 feet; sold for $8,600, from Daniel Kraft to Gustav Luther, who bought as an investment, the premises now renting for $50 a month.

John S. King reports the following sales:

Broadway—No. 4738 South, a two-story six-room brick house, lot 25x120, for $2,750, from Mary Storr to Mary A. Meek.

St. Vincent street—A new 8-room brick house, lot 25x125, for $4,300, from Mitchell A. Moran, the builder, to William H. Garrells.

Hill & Hammel report the following sales:

Broadway—Nos. 7401 and 7403, South, a double two-story brick store building with dwellings; also two two-story brick buildings located in the rear; renting for $75 per month; sold from Mrs. Jane D. Pullis to Patrick Cummings for $7,750.

Virginia avenue—North Side—A new two-story brick dwelling between Haven and Loughborough avenues, with lot 40x115, from W. Stumpf to Joseph Debigare for $4,200—bought for investment.

A NEW Y. M. C. A. HOME.

The Young Men's Christian Association of the South Side has purchased of the heirs of Wm. Zeller their commodious mansion on the east side of Second Carondelet avenue, between Lafayette and Geyer avenue, with lot 100x260. They intend to build an addition and partly remodel the preent building. The grounds, being very large, give the association ample room for a swimming basin and gymnasium, which it is intended to provide. The building is a large, three-story double house of fifteen rooms, with wide front and side halls, and is well adapted for the purposes of the association. The price paid was $16,000. Henry Hiemens, Jr., who negotiated the transaction, also reports the following sale:

The two-story brick building on the southeast corner of South Broadway and Valentine street, occupied as a saloon and dwelling, with lot 284x101, owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Carpenter, sold for $8,000 to John P. Hermann, Jr., who purchased for an investment, the property renting for $840 per year.

L. V. Cartan & Co. report the following sales;

Market street—Southeast corner of Twenty-third; improved premises, 101x142 feet, renting for $2,160 a year; property of C. A. Hausman, sold for $22,000 to R. B. Whitlemore.

California avenue—Northwest corner of Shenandoah street, 60x115 feet of ground at $50 a foot, from S. E. Freund to Mrs. John G. Neuman.

C. C. Nicholls reports the following sale:

Cabanne place—North side, about 300 feet east of Clara street, a lot of 100x202 feet at $28 a foot, from Alex McCartney to Howard Watson, who will build a home upon the site.

Bradley & Quinette report the following sales:

Gratiot street—Detached parcels of ground aggregating seventeen acres, located on Arsenal street and Scanlan avenue, property of John J. Sharon, Ben White and others; sold for $9,500 to Joseph Humes.

Page avenue—Northeast corner of Pendleton, 305x153 feet of ground for $12,200, from John B. Denvir to Isaac N. Miller.

Doran & Co. report the following sales:

Ridge avenue—South side, between Evergreen avenue and Cable & Western Railroad, a 100x122½-foot lot, owned by Mr. A. Raltmeyer, sold at $8 per foot, to Mr. Joseph Thomas.

Arthur street—North side, between Regal Place and Woods avenue, a 35x155.6-foot lot, owned by D. Crawford, sold at $6 per foot, to Mr. G. Sherringhausen.

J. C. Darst sold 100x187 feet of ground on the south side of Westminster place, between Vandeventer avenue and Cabanne street, at $100 a foot, from M. B. Collins, Jr., to A. F. Rosenheim, who is going to improve the locality with three dwellings.

REBER PLACE.

Rutledge & Horton report the following sales:

Reber place—An aggregate frontage of 486 feet for $14,580, from Flora R. Haydock to Henner Bros., who are going to improve their purchase with eight brick dwellings of nine rooms each. The ground they bought is situated in parcels as follows:

50x190 feet south side of Odell street, 800 feet west of King's Highway; 166x200 feet on the south side of Magnolia avenue, 700 feet west of King's Highway; 76x200 on the north side of Magnolia avenue, 800 fee west of King's Highway; 116 on the south side of South Reber place, 800 feet west of King's Highway; 76x200 feet on the north side of North Reber place, 800 feet west of King's Highway.

Magnolia avenue—50 feet on the north side, 400 feet west of King's highway, belonging to A. J. Fox, sold to Bernard I. Hellmich at $30 per foot. The purchaser is going to build a home upon this site.

F. W. Mott & Co. report the following sales:

Mississippi avenue—East side, between Park and Lafayette avenues, a 25x125 foot lot, owned by Mr. Geo. J. Cochran, sold at $80 per foot, to Mrs. Caroline Lueders.

South Broadway—No. 5912, east side, between Elwood and Filmore, a twelve-room brick store and tenement, renting at $35 a month; property of the Blumenthal Real Estate Co.; sold to Bertha Bertram for $3,500.

MISCELLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS.

The following sales have been reported by numerous parties:

Hamilton avenue—A lot, 92x129, on the northeast corner of Ridge avenue, owned by John M. Wagelein and sold to Jacob Wehnemann for $1,010; will improve with a dwelling.

Page avenue—No. 4211, an eight-room, Queen Anne dwelling and 30x153 foot lot; from C. C. Newberry to W. F. Parker for $5,500.

Hickory street—North side, east of Ohio avenue, a 25x121 foot lot for $562.50; from Henrietta Haeussner to Edward E. Mussell.

Hickory street—House No. 2614, between Jefferson and Ohio avenues, a two-story brick dwelling containing six rooms, lot 25x120 feet, sold for $3,150, from Mrs. Josephine Kamplemann to a client of Messrs. Kilgen & Rule, who purchased as an investment, the premises renting annually for $336.

Iowa avenue—Southeast corner of Jamison, 82.6x125 feet of ground for $1,000, from Joseph Uhlik to R. W. Franke.

Oregon avenue—Lot 50x129.5 feet on the southwest corner of Crittenden street, from Francis Nohl to Mrs. Margaretha Nienaber, for $950, who will improve the site this summer.

Oregon avenue—Dwelling No. 3915 and 57x125 feet of ground for $2,000 from H. Pitcher to Fred Unsel.

Michigan avenue—A two-story five-room brick and a two-story four-room frame situated on the east side between Quincy and Blow streets, lot 35x135, from Eugene and Emil Erard to W. E. Christopher, for $2,250, who bought for a home.

Michigan avenue—East side between Shenandoah and Powhattan, 125x125 feet of ground for $1,750 from the estate of J. B. Eads to H. C. F. McEnsen.

Eads avenue—North side, opposite the school of the Episcopalian Sisters of the Good Shepherd, a 75x180-foot lot at $40 a foot, from the Eads estate to Michael Moran.

Compton avenue—East side, between Compton and Rappahannock, 25x135 feet of ground at $25 a foot from M. Moyle to Isaiah Jones.

Dundee Place—A lot of about 80 feet on Par avenue, west of Grand, for $2,750, from the Dundee Land & Improvement Co. to J. F. Lutz, who proposes to improve the site.

Broadway—West side, near Meader street, a 42x148 foot lot, from Gist Blair to John Ruedlinger for $500, who is going to build there.

Broadway, No. 3530 South—A two-story six room brick house from Mrs. Lenevifa Hartman to Peter Lampert for $3,000; bought for a home.

Smiley avenue—Southeast corner of Jamison, 120x207 feet for $1,020, from C. H. Franke to Jas. McMurray.

Scanlan avenue—A seven-room house, No. 6843, and 120x207 feet of ground for $5,500 from Fred Douth to Archibald Sardon.

Nebraska avenue—House No. 4130, between Meramec and Gasconade streets; a one-story and mansard brick residence containing four rooms, lot 50x125 feet; sold for $2,900 from Louis Kopp to Bernard J. Boever, who will make his home there. Lot 197 5-12x135 feet on the west side between Miami and Potomac streets; sold for $2,962 from William Sidney Wilson to the International Land Improvement Co. Lot 160x135 feet on the northwest corner of Nebraska avenue and Miami street; sold for $2,800 from Mrs. Pelagie Taylor to the International Land Improvement Co. Lot 249½x135 feet on the west side of Nebraska avenue, between Miami and Potomac streets, from George W. Kerr, trustee, to the International Land & Improvement Co., for $3,745. The intention of the purchasers is to grade the land, put in sewers, lay granitoid sidewalks and erect houses for building association members.

Cherokee Place—A lot on the northwest corner of Nebraska avenue and Potomac street, 31x125, owned by the Empire Investment Co., sold to Louis Cervantes for $18 per foot.

Cherokee street—A vacant lot, 50x125, on the south side, between Wisconsin and Illinois avenues, from the estate of Reinhard Kayser, to Peter Jaehn and wife, for $1,250. This lot will be improved with a dwelling.

California avenue—West side, 207 feet south of Russell, a 25x125-foot lot for $875, from S. E. Freund to Charles Peterson.

Utah street—House No. 2127, northeast corner of Missouri avenue, a two-story brick residence, containing six rooms, lot 25x124¼ feet, sold for $2,400, from Frederick Schaffnit to Charles Epp, who will change the first floor of the building into a store. House No. 2818 Utah street, between California and Oregon avenues, a one-story brick cottage, containing four rooms, lot 25x100 feet, sold for $1,900, from John B. Westermayer to Peter H. Blum, who bought for a home.

Stansbury street—House No. 2109 Stansbury street, between Broadway and Illinois avenue, a one and one-half story frame cottage containing two rooms, lot 25x117½ feet, sold for $1,200 from Philip Johler, Jr., to Richard Schiel, who bought for a home.

Thirteenth street—The one-story four-room brick dwelling house No. 1888, between Emmett street and Geyer avenue, with lot 25x120, owned by the Empire Investment Co. and Jacob Staska, sold to Michael Zavidil for $2,150.

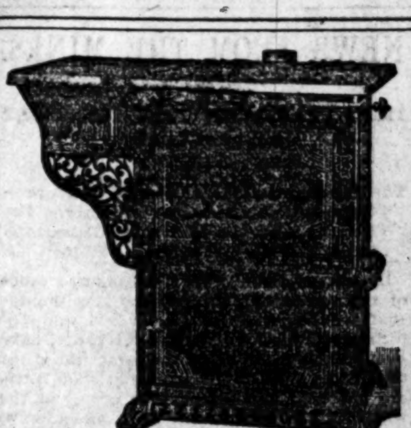
Twenty-fifth street—A lot on the east side between Mallinckrodt and Salisbury streets, 28x127, owned by R. H. Bohle, sold to Edward W. Goez for $80 per foot, who will improve with a two-story dwelling.

Davis street—A vacant lot 35x135 on the north side between Virginia avenue and Seventh street, from J. T. Donovan to Mrs. Elizabeth McKinney for $2,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following real estate transfers were filed for record yesterday:

Geo. W. Wilson and wife to Hammett-Anderson-Wade Real Estate Co., 50 ft. on Wells av., city block 3805; warranty deed	$1,200
Henry Andreas to Henry Meinsen et al., 50 ft. on Carr st., city block 954; warranty deed	4,700
Albertine Heisel et al. to Jeremiah Thompson et al., 59 ft. on McNair av., city block 1386; warranty deed	3,800
Milo T. Bogard and wife to Ida Dollus, 24 ft. on Margaretha av., city block 5037; warranty deed	1,550
Friedrich Runge and wife to Terminal Railroad Association, 25 ft. on Market st., city block 1668; warranty deed	15,000
John C. Lea and wife to Charles Mueth, 37 ft. 6 in. on Iowa av., city block 1513; warranty deed	3,900
Jas. H. Keefe and wife to Charlotte E. L. Rumboldt, 30 ft. on Olive st., city block 4583; warranty deed	8,500
Michael Quinn and wife to Claus G. Gille, 17 ft. 4 in. on 12th st., city block 1127; warranty deed	2,100
Louis H. Hoover to Wm. L. Balson, 10 ft. on Ridge av., city block 1127; warranty deed	300
Jas. S. Williamson and wife to Dora Schmidt, 47 ft. 10 in. on Mound st., city block 651; warranty deed	5,000
Samuel Bent and wife to Minnie K. Bent, 75 ft. on Page av., city block 3783; conveyance in trust	250
Daniel Evans and wife to Philip Key, 197 ft. 9½ in. on Daggett av., city block 4038; warranty deed	3,900
Jno. B. Denoir and wife to Isaac N. Miller, 305 ft. 1¾ in. on Page av., city block 3726; warranty deed	12,200
Hener Bros. to Flora R. Haydock, 58 ft. 11½ in. on Clifton pl., city block 1985; warranty deed	14,000
Flora R. Haydock by attorney to Emil E. Henner et al., 50 ft. on Odell av., city block 4068; warranty deed	7,345
Same, 66 ft. 9 in. on South Reber pl., city block 4069; warranty deed	5,805
Robert Corathwaite and wife to Philip Helfert, 250 ft. on Pope av., city block 3560; warranty deed	2,600
Harriet A. Fox's trustee et al. to Bernardina Hellmich, 50 ft. on Magnolia av., city block 4071; warranty deed	1,500
John T. Percy's trustee et al. to Edw. Walsh, 25 ft. on Cottage av., city block 3663; deed in fee	375
Christian H. Blair and wife to J. Wilson Worthington, 40 ft. on Taylor av., city block 4853; warranty deed	4,050
C. C. Crone to Mary Linden, 25 ft. on Ashlone st., city block 3433; warranty deed	640
Eugene J. Lingenfelder to Albert Wenzlick, lots 1 to 21 inclusive in city block 4056; quit claim deed	10,000
Caspar Vielhaber and wife to Arsenal & Tower Grove Improvement Co., 104 ft. 9¼ in. on Compton av., city block 42, De Ward's survey; warranty deed	15,100
Garfield Mission Church trustees to Congregational City Missionary Society, 60 ft. on Cote Brilliante av., city block 4827; warranty deed	1
Western Mutual Land & Improvement Co. to same, 50 ft. on Hancock st., city block 4771; warranty deed	1
Thomas T. Rubey and wife to Luke Keane, 100 ft. on Florence av., city block 3806; warranty deed	1,400
Wm. Keane and wife to Mary L. Castano et al., 50 ft. on Cabanne av., city block 4840; warranty deed	1,500
Mary L. Castano et al. to Wm. Keane, 20 ft. on Clark av., city block 2116; warranty deed	3,000
Empire Investment Co. to Hugh O'Neil et al. 25 ft. on Cherokee st., city block 1576; warranty deed	900
Lydia M. Schaunam et al. to Caroline Von der Ahe, 46 ft. on 17th st., city block, 617; warranty deed	2,000
Wm. L. Balson and wife to Louis H. Hoover, 10 ft. on Ridge st., city block 3793; warranty deed	300
Jas. H. Kavanaugh and wife to John F. Cullen, 78 ft. on Cottage av., city block 3706; warranty deed	936
John B. Kempf, Jr., to Fredk. Runge, 25 ft. on Franklin av., city block 953; warranty deed	4,000
St. Louis City Lot Co. to Geo. Buhrman, 33 ft. 4 in. on Florence av., city block 4527; warranty deed	1,800
Robert A. Whittemore and wife to Chas. Pfeiffer, 30 ft. on Market st., city block 208 W.; warranty deed	18,000



OUR
"Home Comfort" Steel Ranges
Are so constructed that they make but little heat in the kitchen, but for your light summer cooking use a
RELIABLE GAS—GASOLINE, or
RELIABLE PROCESS STOVE or RANGE.
They are quick in operation and economical in fuel.
Meats, Preserves, Pastries and Dairy Products
Can be kept perfectly pure, sweet and clean in the
LEONARD
Cleanable Dry Air Refrigerators.
A free circulation of dry, cold air keeps away all impurities.
Our Established Reputation Permits Us to Sell Only the Best Goods.
FOR SALE BY THE
WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO.,
Sale Manufacturers of
"Home Comfort" Steel Ranges & Furnaces.
Sold on Their Merits.
Thousands in use in every State in the Union.
Salesroom, 1001 Olive Street.
Established 1864.

BUILDING ASSOCIATION NEWS:

Charles F. Vogel, Secretary of the Fraternal, says two loans were made to stockholders on seven and fifty shares respectively, amounting to $13,680 at 25 per cent premium, both being made for building purposes in the southwestern part of the city. The Fraternal has just completed its fifty-first month, and has loaned $232,800 in that time on 970 shares of stock, all loans having been made at 25 per cent premium, and the demand for money being as great now as when the association was first organized. The profit last month was 68 cents per share. The total number of shares, 2,500, are in force, and the monthly receipts for dues and interest are $3,470. No stock is for sale, although there is good inquiry for it.

Wm. Zink says E. A. Becker has resigned from the Real Estate Committee of No. 1. Twenty-four thousand dollars was loaned on No. 2 for the construction of eighteen houses now under way. Louis Becker was elected a director in place of C. E. Ilsley. The Improvement loaned $14,800 to build flats. Treasurer E. Clarke is laid up with la grippe.

The Richmond has elected the following officers and directors for the first year, viz.: Richard Walsh, President; P. J. Harris, Vice-President; W. E. Berger, Treasurer; M. D. Browning, Secretary; Thos. J. Kelly, F. P. Jones, E. N. Beach, Jas. Rice, Samuel Curtis, Geo. B. Reid, P. B. McCarthy, John C. Matlock, W. J. Hesse, Directors.

At the first meeting of the new board of directors of the Active, No. 3, loans were granted to members to the amount of $62,000. Applications to the extent of $25,000 more were rejected on account of insufficient security offered. The Active will remove from their present office 220 North Broadway to 1001 Chestnut street on the 25th of the present month.

E. S. Fish of the Safety says Mr. A. K. Stewart was given a hearty welcome on his return from a successful business trip to the Eastern cities. He was was chosen President pro tem., as both Mr. Norris and Mr. Haynes, the President and Vice-President, were absent.

It was decided not to loan any money at this meeting as the funds collected were needed to meet present obligations. A number of members have loaned small and large sums to the association during the past month, for which they are allowed liberal interest.

LAID THE CORNER STONE.

Anchor Lodge, A. F. and A. M., to Erect a Handsome Building.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the ceremony of laying the corner stone for the new building in course of construction at the southwest corner of Park and Jefferson avenues for Anchor Lodge, No. 443, was conducted by a special grand lodge of Masons convened for that purpose. Grand Master Geo. R. Walker conducted the exercises, which were accompanied with appropriate music.

In a copper box deposited in the corner-stone there were placed the Book of Constitutions, a copy of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of 1890, the by-laws, a roster of Anchor Lodge, No. 443, A. F. and A. M., and a concise history of the lodge from its formation to its present date; also a statement of the formation of Anchor Hall Association of St. Louis.

At the conclusion Dr. John D. Vincil, Grand Secretary, being called upon, defined the true principle of the Masonic fraternity in his usual impressive and forcible manner.

A Significant Official Visit.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Vice-President Morton called at the Custom-house this morning. Collector Erhardt was not in, being confined at home with the grip. Mr. Morton remained only long enough to pay his respects to Deputy Collector Couch and then departed. It was said that he called to see Collector Erhardt in regard to Auditor Perry's removal.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
Spring 1891!
Before Buying Anything in the Line of
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, LINOLEUM,
MATTING, LACE CURTAINS,
Portieres and Window Shades
You should not fail to see the fine line and display of above goods at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES in the city, at the Popular Low Price House of
LOUIS SICHER,
515 Franklin Avenue.
Goods Guaranteed as Represented.

A -:- QUARRELSOME -:- HOUSE!
MR. W. H. QUARLES,
WITH THE
ROBINSON TAILORING CO.,
806 Olive Street,
Would say to his friends and the public in general "that he is better situated than ever before to do them good."
FINE TAILORING AT POPULAR PRICES.
The best style, fit and work turned out in St. Louis and at LOWER PRICES. We will be pleased to have you give us a call. Yours to serve,
E. D. EDWARDS, Manager.

LITTLE ROCK'S BRIDGE.

THE PLANS STOLEN FROM THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY JUDGE.

Persons Hostile to the Enterprise Believed to Have Taken the Papers—The Matter Now Under Investigation—History of the Project—Arkansas News.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 11.—The disappearance from the County Judge's office of the plans of the free bridge has been a subject of much comment the past two or three days. It is charged that persons hostile to the location of the bridge at the foot of Main street had something to do with their disappearance, while others contend that they were taken by one of the disappointed bidders. The facts have been laid before the Prosecuting Attorney, who will call the Grand-jury's attention to them when they meet in May. Arguments on the petition for the injunction to restrain the commissioners from awarding the contract will be made before Chancellor Carroll on Tuesday. There are several fine legal points involved in the controversy, and the same argument will be advanced in support of the petition that will be used in a few days in an important case pending in the United States Circuit Court which will be heard by Judge Caldwell. This case is one in which W. H. Thompson, Cashier of the Boatmen's Savings Bank, is the plaintiff, and Searcy County, Ark., is the defendant. The suit is brought to recover $18,000 of county warrants, being a part of an issuance of $32,000 for building a court-house at Marshall. The defense sets up that the levying court had appropriated $22,000 for the purpose of building the court-house, and that, without any further appropriation by the levying court, the County Judge entered into a contract to pay $32,000 for the building, and that, therefore, the contract is void. The defense further holds that the court-house actually cost only $11,000, and for that reason the issuance of the $32,000 in warrants is void. The attorneys for the plaintiff, who holds these warrants, are Harry Hill of St. Louis and U. M. and G. B. Rose of this city, Judge Eben W. Kimball, also of this city, representing the defendant.

* * *

In 1875 the Legislature enacted a law which provided that no county court or agent of any county should make a contract or allowance in excess of the appropriation for the current year. Two years later the Legislature enacted another law on the same subject, which declares that no county court or agent of any county shall make any contract on behalf of a county unless an appropriation has been previously made therefor and is wholly or in part unexpended.

Since the enactment of these laws two cases covering the points involved have been decided by the Supreme Court, being those of Worthen, as County Collector, vs. Logan H. Roots, and Lawrence County vs. Coffman, to be found in Arkansas, 34 and 36. In both of these cases it was decided, on review of the constitutional and legislative provisions, that county courts could not make contracts without, or in excess of, the appropriations, though they might make allowances and order warrants for necessary legal expenses not covered by appropriations.

* * *

Both of these decisions, one of which was rendered by Chief Justice English and the other by Justice Aikin, will constitute the basis of the arguments in the Thompson-Searcy County case and of the plaintiff in the free bridge suit. When the Pulaski County levying court met last October an appropriation of $3,000 was made to pay the expenses of a bridge commission to examine into the feasibility of constructing a free bridge, to make soundings along the river bank and to locate the bridge. All of this was done, and it was decided that the bridge should be constructed at the foot of Main street. The Fones Bros., wholesale hardware merchants, whose three-story building is on Main street, near the river bank, objected to the location of the bridge at that point, claiming that it would damage their property to the extent of $30,000. Appeals were made in vain to the commissioners to select another site. Then followed an advertisement for bids, resulting in the letting of the contract to the Missouri Valley River Bridge & Iron Co. and the injunction suit.

* * *

The County Judge and the commissioners claim they had a right to let the contract, and that the Levying Court which meets in October will be compelled to make the required appropriation to pay for the work. As soon as the award was made the contractors crossed the river, employed a number of men and put them to work preparing the ground for the construction of the northern approach to the bridge. This work was done on the day previous to the filing of the injunction suit, and should it be decided in favor of the plaintiffs, the contractors, it is said, will bring suit for damages against the county. At any rate, no matter what course the legal proceedings take, it is almost certain that the county will be involved in expensive litigation.

A DANGEROUS MADMAN.

A Nebraska Community in a State of Terror at His Escape.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., April 11.—This city and county have been in a state of terror since last Tuesday, occasioned by the escape of "Happy" Plunket, a lunatic, from the County Poor Farm. Plunkett killed a man named McNamara in this city twenty-eight years ago, and at his trial was adjudged insane and sent to the asylum at Mount Pleasant, Io., the then Territory of Nebraska being without an asylum. While there he killed a man. When the asylum at Lincoln was completed he was sent there. A few weeks ago the asylum authorities sent him to Otoe County Poor Farm as incurable but harmless. His escape soon followed, and the entire police force hunted him unsuccessfully until to-day, when he returned of his own accord and was placed in jail in this city.

ALMOST SUCCESSFUL.

Desperate Attempt of a Nashville Engineer to End His Life.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 11.—An attempted suicide under most peculiar circumstances occurred here this morning. Robert T. Taylor, an engineer, hacked his throat with a razor, and when found had nearly bled to death. Physicians sewed up the wounds, and soon after Taylor was revived sufficiently to state why he desired to take his life. Several weeks ago the employes of Brush's brick-yard went on a strike and Taylor took the place vacated by the night engineer. Since that time he has imagined that some of the strikers were plotting to kill him. He borrowed a pistol from his brother-in-law several days ago and the latter, afraid that Taylor might kill some imaginary enemy, took the weapon away from him this morning with the above result. Taylor has a wife and two children. He may recover.

Texas Ex-Confederates.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., April 11.—An ex-Confederate Encampment was organized here last night by a large number of old Confederate veterans. J. W. Wright was elected Captain and a full corps of officers chosen. The new camp was christened Joseph E. Johnston and will meet quarterly in this city. The camp expects to visit the World's Fair at Chicago in a body.

Plans for the New High School.

A joint committee consisting of the Teachers, Ways and Means, Lands and Leasing and Building Committees, will meet in the Board room of the Polytechnic building Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock to receive and pass upon the plan for the new High School selected by the experts appointed for that purpose.

Ingalls May Lecture.

ATCHISON, Kan., April 11.—Ex-Senator Ingalls has received a proposition to deliver thirty lectures, the price to be $15,000 and expenses. He will no doubt accept. He has also been requested to deliver an address in memory of Sherman before the Legislature of New York in joint session. He is considering it.

THE OLDEST OF WEAPONS.

IMPORTANT PLACE HELD BY THE CLUB IN LEGEND AND HISTORY.

It Was the First Weapon of Defense—Its Place in the Bible—What It Became in More Modern Times—Its Present Significance and Use.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

If antiquity is to determine the relative respectability of things in general, the most highly honored weapon should be, not the sword, but the club. The latter is a discredited weapon now, and all the associations of honor cluster about the white weapon, but in truth the stick is worthy of all honor and respect, for it can be traced up to Father Adam himself, who wielded it, according to tradition, with great force and skill. From him it passed through the patriarchs to Moses and Aaron, in whose hands it performed most wonderful miracles, and thence on diverging lines to the King's scepter and General's baton, on the one side, and to the shillelah in the hands of the Irish peasant on the other. As often happens, the family of the stick has been divided into two branches, one of which is ornamental and the other useful; the one degenerating into a mere symbol of power and authority—a pretty bauble, the other holding fast to the Adamic tradition and subordinating prettiness to usefulness.

When Adam rebelled against God and was expelled from the Garden of Eden the animals rebelled against him. He was in imminent danger of being torn to pieces by the beasts of the field. In this predicament he appealed to God for instruction. He was told, so the legend goes, to break off the limb of a tree and fashion it into a handy weapon of offense and defense. This he did, the forming of it, however, being taken out of his hands by divine interposition, by which it was pruned of leaves and smoothed away for more comfortable and dexterous use. With this stick he kept the beasts in subjection and established his authority in the world. On his death it passed to Enoch, who bequeathed it to Noah. From him it passed through the hands of the patriarchs to Joseph, and thence by a revolution of the palace found its way to Moses' father-in-law, who bestowed it upon the deliverer when it became clear that Moses was worthy to be the bearer of the divine stick. In his hands it became known as the Rod of Moses. Intimately associated with this was the Rod of Aaron. The two signified the authority of their possessors, the one political, the other religious. The two rods, however, are hopelesly mixed and it is the belief of many that they were one and the same.

WHAT ADAM'S CLUB WAS.

This is the tradition. But something more than a legend is necessary to convince men of divine origin. In pursuing the truth about the stick, the theologians of Amsterdam and Leyden once carried on a heated controversy, and figuratively, came to blows with the weapon they discussed. One wise man proved that Eve ate the apple at 6 o'clock in the morning, and the pair was expelled from Eden three hours later; further, that the stick which Adam fashioned was from an almond tree. This point was conclusively established from the fact that when Aaron's rod was placed in the Ark of the Covenant it blossomed and produced almonds. On the other hand, it was quite as conclusively proved that the stick was of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, and that it was a part of the very limb around which the serpent was coiled. This was established conclusively from the fact that in the hand of Moses the stick changed into a serpent and back again into a stick. This question gave rise to another—With what weapon did Cain kill his brother? The testimony of the painters, accepted by the men of Leyden, was all in favor of the jaw-bone. The men of Amsterdam, on the contrary, held out for the stick, and subsequent opinion has confirmed them in this belief.

Having decided that the stick as a weapon was of divine origin it soon came about that the gods were supposed to be so armed. The sun, a principal divinity, had a long stick or pole, at the end of which was an eye. The pole itself or scepter signified authority, while the eye meant prudence and forethought. Apollo made a stick, which he traded with Mercury for a lyre. Mercury being a peaceable divinity, used it as a staff to signify his office as a messenger. Among men he who could swing the largest stick was the most revered, and romance soon busied itself with men of renown, who were merely the stoutest ruffians in the neighborhood and clubbed their way to authority with the divine weapon.

THE CLUB AS A SCEPTER.

After the sword came into use, following the introduction of iron, the stick became the scepter, an emblem only, an echo as it were of the early days when it was really a weapon. But it soon got a magical power of its own. The highest ambition of a subject was to kiss the scepter. The divinity enveloped both the monarch and his stick. At first of wood, the scepter was soon made of gold or ivory. A stick of the latter material in the hands of a gray-bearded Senator once precipitated a massacre in Rome. The old man forgot that it was only an ornament and put it to use in striking down an insolent Gaul who had pulled his beard. The scepter of the old French Kings was a very grand affair loaded with diamonds and other precious stones. One of these figured in the coronation of Napoleon. It was supposed to be the scepter of Charlemagne and was regilded especially for the occasion. But a few years ago a strange discovery was made. This scepter was uncovered. The ornaments and the gold were stripped off, and it turned out a stick used by chapel singers in the fourteenth century. But it did not matter, for a scepter is only a stick at the best, and one was as good as another for Napoleon, who used pomp only to impress the people.

The pastoral stick and the royal stick have the same origin. One goes back to Moses, the other to Aaron. Both derive their powers from God himself. In the early days of the church the bishop's stick was simply a T-shaped cane, which was used as a support in foot journeys. The bishops were usually old men and did not travel in state. They visited their dioceses on foot. But when the bishop became His Eminence, he used a horse and his stick rose to the dignity of a crosier in which form it was symbolic of his episcopal authority. The popes all carried this stick until Gregory VII. who wanted to still further elevate himself, abandoned it as beneath his dignity. Of all the emblems of episcopacy the popes have retained only the ring which symbolized the spiritual union between himself and his people.

A BISHOP'S STICK.

A bishop of Mayence, Christian by name, who flourished in the twelfth century, loved war but had scruples about carrying a sword on account of this passage in scripture: "They that take the sword shall perish by the sword." After reflection he decided that this could certainly not apply to the stick. So he had an immense crosier made and in his first war-like encounter killed nine men. The Pope blessed him, saying: "May God bless the stick which he has given you to overthrow the wicked."

Feudalism was represented by two signs. The sword and the stick. The sword honors whom it strikes. The stick dishonors whom it strikes. No lord would strike a villager with a sword, but he would beat him unmercifully with a stick. The use of the stick was regulated by a minute code, but nothing in the code exempted the peasant from blows. But notwitstanding the contempt in which the stick was held, it won its way back to respectability and afterward figured conspicuously in heraldry. It made its first entrance into court when the two chief valets were given the title of Master, one the master of the wardrobe and the other of the train. The stick was carried by these to remind the other valets that they were all of servile origin, or rather that their functions were. There were afterward all sorts of masters, to each of whom was given a particular stick, which was a symbol of his authority.

THE MARSHAL'S STICK.

Another officer of rank was the Marshal, an office which still survives. The Marshal was originally an underling in the King's stables, whose duty it was to shoe and groom the King's horses. Afterward he became a sort of non-commissioned officer, and the King gave him a stick instead of a sword, a stick ornamented with a horseshoe. But after a time the Marshal became a great personage and the King allowed him to dispense with his horseshoe. The office of Marshal finally became the greatest military dignity in the Kingdom. The great Conde once threw his stick (baton) into the enemy's camp and then ran forward with a few soldiers and picked it up. Marshal MacMahon carried the Marshal's stick at Sedan. When he saw that the battle was lost he flung himself in the midst of the falling shot crying, "I will show them how a Marshal of France can die when he cannot conquer." But he did not die, although he was desperately wounded. He lived to become an ex-President of the Republic and to write his memoirs.

The stick dates from the first tree. Superstition dates from the first stick. The story of the diviners of Egypt whose sticks were devoured by Moses' stick, is well known. A stick was preserved at a certain convent which had been used by the devil. Notwithstanding its diabolical origin it had a singular virtue. Anyone who touched it was forever safe from the torments of hell. Naturally the touch rose in price until only the rich could afford it. When the penitent touched this stick certain magic words were spoken without which the charm was ineffective.

TO MAKE A CHARMED STICK.

At another convent the monks told travelers how to make a stick like the above. "The day after All Saints' Day break a large branch of elder and bind it up at the end with iron. Take out the pith and put in its place the eyes of a young wolf, the tongue of a dog, three green lizards and three swallows' hearts between two papers sprinkled with saltpeter. Place above that in the hollow of the stick seven verbena leaves gathered on the eve of the feast of St. John the Baptist, with a stone of different colors, which can be found in a lapwing's nest. Then stop up the end, and you may rest assured that this stick will protect you from brigands, mad dogs, wild beasts and venomous reptiles." As wolves' eyes, dogs' tongues, swallow's hearts and the other ingredients were sometimes hard to obtain, the monks obligingly kept a stock of these sticks on hand which they sold to the devout for high prices.

In Greece sticks had wonderful power. When a woman found herself childless after one year of marriage she went to the temple of Juno, where a certain stick was kept. She took off her clothes, lay down on the floor, and the priest struck her nine times with the magic club. Nine months afterward the republic had another inhabitant. Aristotle had a stick, like all other philosophers, which once got him into trouble with a pretty Indian slave. Diogenes carried a stick to drive away fools, as he explained. The philosopher's stick was really a pilgrim's staff. As they were continually getting into trouble with the authorities because of their plain speaking, they kept the stick by them so that they could at a moment's notice start away into exile, which usually meant a long tramp.

All these different sticks have been fused into the modern cane. This may be carried by anybody, anywhere but in an art museum. It is said that no one who is not a born cane-carrier will ever learn to carry it gracefully. But, according to his way of carrying it, he will expose his character as silly, intellectual or consequential. A cane is a great blessing, however, because when a man does not know what to do with his hands he can fondle his cane.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS

Issued to Southwestern Inventors During the Past Week.

There is a Draughtsman at Higdon & Higdon, solicitors of United States and foreign patents, offices in St. Louis, rooms 215 and 216, Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive sts., also Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C. Circulars free. Report the following patents allowed during the week:

MISSOURI.

Concrete pavement—Preston M. Brunner St. Louis.

Index tab—John Buscher, assignor to G. D. Barnard, St. Louis.

Grate—Lucius L. Culver, St. Louis.

Roll paper holder and cutter—Leo Ehrlich, assignor to American Roll Paper Co., St. Louis.

Automatic water elevator—Hubert R. Estes, St. Louis.

Train signal—Hugh J. Finn and J. A. Garner, Kansas City.

Device for throwing the cranks of engines off the dead-center—John W. Freeman, Joplin.

Automatic brake for vehicles—Albert F. George, Kansas City, assignor of one-half to J. W. George, G. W. Edens, J. M. Black, W. W. Haeley and B. L. Evans, Cassville.

Plow—John G. Hunt, Lenox.

Animal trap—John T. T. Kissinger, Belton.

Plumb-level—Charles A. C. Lasar, St. Louis.

Fire-escape—William A. McBeth, St. Louis.

Conveyor and separating apron for mining machinery—William A. Merrells, Kansas City.

Window-frame—Frank Mesker and T. O. Arbegust, assignors to Mesker & Bro., St. Louis.

Window-frame—Frank Mesker and T. O. Arbegust, assignors to Mesker & Bro., St. Louis.

Roll paper holder and cutter—Charles K. Pickles, assignor to American Roll Paper Co., St. Louis.

Truss—James A. Rector, Lancaster.

Roll paper holder and cutter—Gustavus Rein, assignor to American Roll Paper Co., St. Louis.

Roll paper holder and cutter—Gustavus Rein, assignor to American Roll Paper Co., St. Louis.

Roll paper holder and cutter—Gustavus Rein, assignor to American Roll Paper Co., St. Louis.

Lock—Wm. C. Smith, Warsaw.

Making ornaments, etc., from hair and composition for use in the same—Margaret J. Waldron, St. Joseph.

ARKANSAS.

Metallic end for vehicles—Edward K. Bumpass, Pine Bluff.

Side harrow or cultivator—Jolly C. Thompson and S. A. Parker, Jersey.

TEXAS.

Convertible mop and brush—William H. Bagby, Waco.

Milk-cooler—John F. Banks, Bluffton.

Washing-machine—William J. Bennington, Roxton.

Spark-arrester—Edson J. Hadlock, Big Spring.

Sash-balance—Alfred Ingalls, Archer City.

Quilt frame—Enoch Martin, Anson.

Washing-machine—Kindrick F. Polk, Cleburne.

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"FAMOUS."

A Disputation Postponed.

LOUISIANA, o., April 11.—The joint discussion between Elder Browder of the Christian Church of Kirksville and Rev. Throgmorton of the Baptist Church of this city has been postponed until the 28th inst., on account of the serious illness of Elder Browder. It will certainly take place at the Opera-house in this city at that time, as the disputants agree to furnish a substitute in case of the sickness of either.

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HAGAN'S OPERA HOUSE.

A NEW THEATER WHICH WILL BE A CREDIT TO ST. LOUIS.

Description of the Magnificent Structure Going Up on Tenth and Pine Streets—Its Interior a Dream of Luxury Materialized—Some Novel Features.

A great deal of interest, public and selfish, and a great deal of curiosity, has been manifested for some time to see the designs of The Hagan, the new opera-house to be erected on the southeast corner of Tenth and Pine streets, for which excavations are now being made, and which will be opened by Christmas week. Until now, however, Mr. Hagan has held them very closely, the sketch given herewith being direct from him.

The sketches and designs are by J. B. MacElfatrick & Sons of New York and St. Louis. They have erected the Broadway, New York; Tremont, Boston; Duquesne, Pittsburg; Chicago Opera-house, Chicago; Boyd's, Omaha, and a great many other fine houses, and they say The Hagan will be the finest and most complete of them all.

"THE HAGAN" DESCRIBED.

As will be seen the building is one of pressed brick and stone facings and trimmings. It will be five stories in height, the Pine street side being the business side, with five store-rooms and fifty-five offices, while the Tenth street side shows the main face of the theater. Directly on the corner is a 150-foot tower, which will carry an immense clock, telling the time to all comers and goers through four large illuminated dials. The construction of the building will necessarily be slow, as only perfect work will be accepted. The walls are all heavy—26 inches through. The walls are of considerable extent, too, the business section of the building being entirely separated from the theater by an area way of 6 feet. The enormous number of over two millions brick will be used in the construction and laid in cement. This gives a bare outline of what is to be done outside. It does not begin to touch what is to be done on the inside, or on the stage. The work is as great there, if not greater.

OPERA-HOUSE INTERIOR.

The entrance lobby on Tenth and Pine streets will be 28 feet, 40 feet deep and 40 feet high, covered with a glass dome. The floor will be laid in Mosaic tiling. Ascending to the balcony will be two grand marble staircases of solid marble, uniting on a platform half way up and continuing in one. To the left, as one enters from Pine street, will be the box office, which is to be a very fine and spacious affair. Entering the auditorium one will have to be prepared for a surprise. Everything there is to be of the finest workmanship and material. In the first place the house will be frescoed from top to bottom and from front to back, while the illumination will be by 1,000 incandescent lamps, with foot and border lights in three colors, red, green and white. The seating arrangements come next and demand the closest attention, as on them depend the comfort of an audience, and, too, the pleasure. In The Hagan the seats will be so far apart that no person already seated need be disturbed by people coming in late or by others being called out. They can pass without others rising, without tramping all over somebody's corns and without ruining some lady's fine dress. This will be a convenience had in very few theaters in the country, as space is generally regarded with such a selfish idea of value that all the seats possible are crowded in. The seats will also be of the most modern pattern, the best to be had, costing $9.50 to $10 each, roomy in width as well as in space between the rows.

The boxes will be fourteen in number, two grand boxes and one large box on either side on the parquette and balcony floors, and one large box on either side on the third floor, spanning these three. The boxes will be of the prettiest and most delicate description. There will be no great big heavy rails or pillars, but everything will be light and strong. The draperies will be of the richest material. In addition to the boxes there will be theater sofas placed in different sections of the theater, accommodating two people.

SOME NOVEL FEATURES.

The plans, as seen yesterday, provide for the convenience of ladies on both the first and second floors, a ladies' reception room, an inner room and a toilet room, with stationary wash-stands and hot and cold water, and attendants. These will be back of the dress circle. There will also be a gentlemen's smoking and lounging room. On the Tenth street front to the south of the entrance lobby, and opening into it, will be a somewhat luxurious manager's office. Back of it will be apartments for employes, one for the ushers, who will at all times when on duty appear in dress suits, slippers, etc. In the room set apart for them each usher will have his own locker, so he can have no excuse for anything but a tidy suit.

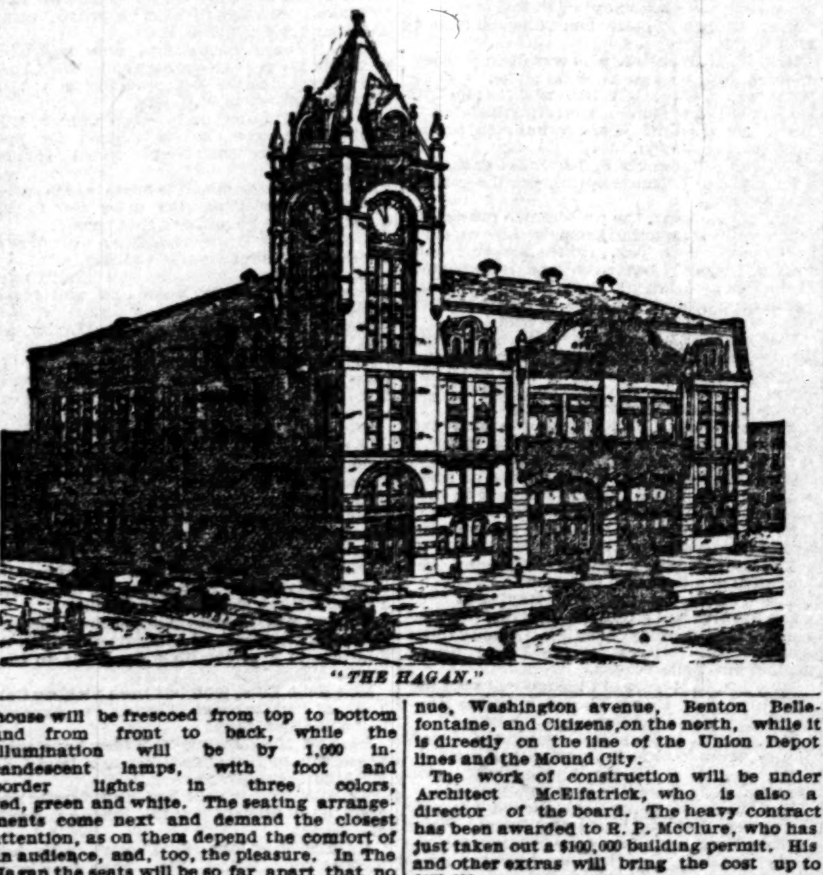
Another important feature noticed in the plans is the number and character of the exits, of which there will be twenty-two on the first floor alone, giving 84 solid feet of exit room. This whole space can be instantly thrown open by the pressure of a single electric button, of which there will be four, placed in different locations. In addition, there will be two fire escapes, regular iron stairways with guard rails, not common ladders tacked up against the wall.

Electricity will be used to a considerable extent in The Hagan. The elevator in the business portion of the building will be operated by an electric motor; on the stage the old way of handling scenery will be done away with, and scenes will be raised and lowered by electric power; for ventilation electric fans will be used to force air through pipes. On the stage, scenery, properties and everything else will be entirely new and of the very best. The drop curtain is promised to be something magnificent. There will also be a second drop, a fire-proof one of asbestos.

THE HAGAN OPERA-HOUSE CO.

The Hagan Opera-house Co. is a young organization, but a very live one. Mr. O. L. Hagan, the President and Treasuer, after whom the house is named, is completly wrapped up in the enterprise. He does not hesitate to say the theater will be the finest and best adapted in the West or for that matter in the country. The location he regards as the very best in the city, being more central to the cable, electric and horse-car lines of street railway, having the Cass avenue, South St. Louis, Broadway and Fourth street on the east, Market street and Laclede avenue on the south, the blue line on the west, and the Olive street, Cable & Western, Northern Central, St. Louis avenue, Washington avenue, Benton Bellefontaine, and Citizens, on the north, while it is directly on the line of the Union Depot lines and the Mound City.

The work of construction will be under Architect McElfatrick, who is also a director of the board. The heavy contract has been awarded to R. P. McClure, who has just taken out a $100,000 building permit. His and other extras will bring the cost up to $150,000.



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PRESIDENT ELIOT'S TOUR.

Some Things He Found Out During His Western Visit.

From an Exchange.

President Eliot's Western tour has not only been agreeable to himself, but will prove of mutual value to the college of which he is the honored head and to the educational sentiment of the cities he has visited. Representative people of various cities have met and talked with him, and this intercollegiate communion, so to speak, has been one which must have its influence in various ways. It has brought Harvard nearer the West, and the West nearer Harvard. He lectured in Chicago, St. Paul, Omaha, Denver, St. Louis and Indianapolis on the general subject of the "Aims of the Higher Education." These lectures were given entirely before invited audiences (no tickets sold), so that they were addressed to that class of the community most in sympathy with the higher development of society.

President Eliot relates that more Harvard graduates are found in the far West than in the Mississippi Valley; more in Denver, for instance, than in Cincinnati. The growth and development of the whole national system of education will feel something of the impetus given to it by the interchange of sentiment and mutual sympathies between Harvard's president and the leading educators of so many other cities. At Cleveland President Eliot assisted at the inauguration of Rev. Charles H. Thwing, a graduate of Harvard, as president of Adelbert College. In all the trip, too, the President was invited to observe freely the workings and methods both of public schools and colleges. In St. Paul and St. Louis he was particularly interested in the manual training schools. The President alludes to the growth the West has made as something marvelous, and speaks of being particularly impressed with the advance of State colleges, which, in scientific improvements especially, have advanced more, he says, in twenty years, than those of New England in the first two centuries.

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HOW TO AMUSE CHILDREN

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THE IRREPRESSIBLE SMALL BOY.

Wise Words for Mothers From Mrs. Sherwood—How the Young May Be Taught to Play at Being Useful—The Best Games for Children.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

In the life of Mme. Snetchine we read the following account of the amusements of a clever child:

"The occupation of a courtier did not prevent M. Soymonof from bestowing the most assiduous care on the education of a daughter who for six years was his only child. He was struck by the progress of her young intellect. She showed an aptitude for languages, music and drawing while she developed firmness of character, a rare quality in a child.

"She desired a watch with an ardor which transpired in all her movements. Her father had promised her one. The watch came and was worn with keenest enjoyment. But suddenly a new thought seized upon the little Sophia. She reflected that there was something better than a watch. To relinquish it of her own accord she hurried to her father and restored to him the object of her passionate desires, acknowledging the motive. Her father looked at her, took the watch, shut it up in a bureau drawer and said no more about it.

"M. Soymonof's rooms were adorned with bronzes, medals and costly marbles. Sophia was on terms of intimacy with these personages of fable and history, but she felt an unconquerable repugnance to a cabinet full of mummies. The poor child blushed for her weakness and one day when alone opened the terrible door, ran straight to the nearest mummy, took it up and embraced it till her strength and courage gave away and she fell down in a swoon. At the noise of her fall her father hastened in, raised her in his arms and obtained from her not without difficulty an avowal of the terrors which she had hitherto concealed from him. But this supreme effort was as good for her as a victory. From that day the mummies were to her only common objects of interest and curiosity.

"Studious as was her education, M. Soymonof did not banish dolls. His daughter loved them as friends and preserved this taste beyond her childish years, but elevated it by the admixture of an intellectual and often dramatic interest. Her dolls were generally of the largest size. She gave them each a name and part to act, established connected relations between the different individuals and kept up animated dialogues which occupied her imagination vividly and became a means of instruction. Playing dolls was for her an introduction to ethics and a knowledge of the world.

CHILDHOOD PLEASURES.

"Catherine's court was a succession of continual fetes. The fairy pantomimes performed at the Hermitage were the first to strike the imagination of the child who, as yet, could not relish the tragedies of Voltaire. She composed a ballet which she called 'The Faithful Shepherdess and the Fickle Shepherdess.'" She writes in her 60th year: 'One of the liveliest pleasures of my childhood was to compose festive decorations which I loved to light up and arrange upon the white marble chimney-piece of my school-room. The ardor which I threw into designing, cutting out and painting transparencies and finding emblems and mottoes for them was something incredible. My heart beat high while the preparations were in progress, but the moment my illumination began to fade, an ineffable devouring melancholy seized me.'" This extract is invaluable not only for its historic importance, but for the keynote which it sounds to a child's nature.

The noble little Russian girl at the court of Catherine of Russia only found those pleasures lasting which came from herself and when she could invest the fairy pantomime with her own personality.

A fairy pantomime is possible to the poorest child if some supreme intelligence, an older sister or aunt, will lend her help. The fairies can all be of pasteboard with strings as the motive power. There can be no cheaper "corps de ballet" nor any so amusing.

And the story of the watch is significant as showing that the wish once gratified ceased to be a wish. She desired with a child's caprice to give it back to do something else with it.

"You have done much for your child," we often hear. "You have had a nurse, a nursery governess, a fine pony for your boy, you take your children often to the play, and give them dancing parties, and yet they are not happy."

THE DOLL MUST UNDRESS.

This is the sincere regret of many a mamma that she can not make her children happy. Yet in a large town in a house shut up from our cold winter blasts what can she do? A good dog and a kind-hearted set of servants will solve the problem better than all the intellect in the world. Grandmamma brings a doll to the little girl, who looks it over and says: "The dolly cannot be undressed; I do not want it." It is the dressing and the undressing which are the delights of her heart.

A boy wants to make a noise first of all things. Let him have a large upper or lower room, a drum, a tambourine, a ball, and there he should be allowed to kick out the effervescence of early manhood. Do not follow him with all manner of prohibitions. Constant nagging and faultfinding is an offense against a child's paradise. Put him in a room for certain hours of the day where no one need say: "Get down, don't do that, don't make so much noise." Let him roar and shout and climb over chairs and tables and tear his gown and work off his exuberance, and then he will be very glad to have his hands and face washed and listen to a story or come down to meet papa with a smiling countenance.

Children should be allowed to have pet birds and kittens and dogs, as much live stock as the house will hold; it develops their sympathies. And when a bird dies and the floodgates of the poor little heart are opened sympathize with him. It is cruel to laugh at childish woe. Never refuse a child sympathy in joy or sorrow. This lack of sympathy has made more criminals than anything else.

Children should never be cheated either in the taking of medicine or the administration of knowledge. One witty writer a few years ago spoke of the bad influence of good books. He declared that reading "that Tommy was a good boy and kept his pinafore clean and rose to affluence while Harry flung stones and told fibs and was carried off by robbers" developed his sympathies for Harry, and that although he was naturally a good boy he went for pure hatred of the virtuous Tommy to the river's brim and helped a bad boy to drown his aunt's cat, and then he went home and wrote a prize composition called "Frank the Friendless, or Honesty is Best."

All this was because the boy saw that Tommy was a prig; that his virtue was of that kind mentioned in "Jane Eyre" in which the charity child was asked what she would rather do, learn a hymn or receive a cake, and she said "learn a hymn," whereupon she received "two cakes as a reward for her infant piety." Children cannot be humbugged; they can be made into hypocrites, however, by too many good books.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR CHILDREN.

The best entertainment for children is to let them play at being useful. Let the little girl get papa's slippers, brush his hat, even if the wrong way, find his walking stick, fold the yarn for grandma's knitting or rock her brother's cradle, and she will be happy. Give the boy a printing press or some safe tools, let him make a garden, feed his chickens or clean out the cage of his pet robin, and he will be happy. And try to make them think and decide for themselves. A little girl says: "I don't know which dress to put on my dolly, mamma; which shall I?" The mamma will be wise if she says: "You must decide; you know dolly best."

When a child is ill or nervous then the great hour of despair comes to the mamma. A person without nerves, generally a good colored mamma, is the best playmate, and a dog is invaluable. It is touching to see the smile come to the poor bloodless lips in a hospital ward as a great big kindly dog puts his cold nose out to reach the feverish hand. There is a sympathy in nature which the intellect loses.

Mme. Snetchine's fear of the mummies has another lesson in it. Children are born with pet aversions as well as with that terrible passion of fear which is so much bigger than they are. And the first of their rights to be respected is that they shall not be frightened and shall not be too severely blamed for their aversions. Buffalo Bill, who knows more about horses than most people, says that no horse is born bad; that he is made a bucking horse, a skittish horse or a stumbling horse by being badly trained or misunderstood when he was young. How true this is of human nature! How many villians are developed by an unhappy childhood! How many scoundrels does the boys' hall turn out! We must try to find these skeletons in the closet, this imprisoned specter which haunts the imaginative child, and lay the ghost by sympathy and by common sense. Cultivating the imagination—not overfeeding it or starving it—that would seem to be the right way.

SCIENTIFIC TEACHING.

While it is not well to starve a child over too good books much entertainment can be derived from scientific teaching. The prestidigitateur, dear old Sig. Blitz, who used to make a rabbit jump out of an orange and a big gobbler go up through the ceiling, was the first of these, even if he did not do anything more than to tell us how easily our senses could be deceived.

Perhaps there is no better way of entertaining children than by a puzzle, the magic lantern and other well-known scientific experiments. We use the term advisedly. Jugglery was the oldest of the sciences. Aaron and Moses tried it. One of the most valuable solaces for an invalid child, we will say with a broken leg or some complaint which necessitates bed and quiet, is an experiment in natural magic.

One of these simple tricks is called "The Balanced Coin." Procure a bottle, cork it, and in the cork place a needle. Take another cork and cut a slit in it so that the edge of a dollar will fit into it, then put two forks into the upper cork. Place the edge on the coin (which holds the upper cork and forks) on the point of the needle and it will revolve without falling. This will amuse an imprisoned boy all afternoon.

The revolving image is another most amusing gentleman. Let poor Harry make this himself. Cut a little man out of a thin bit of wood, only he must end in one leg like a peg-top instead of in two. Give him a pair of long arms shaped like oars. Then place him on the tip of your finger and blow; he will stand there and rotate like an undecided politician.

The Spanish dancer is another nice experiment. Cut a figure out of pasteboard and gum one foot on a watch-glass on the inverted side, then place the watch-glass on a Japan waiter or a clean plate; hold the plate slanting and they will slide down. but drop a little water on the waiter or plate and instead of the watch-glass sliding it will begin to revolve and continue to revolve with increased velocity as the experimentalist chooses. This is because in consequence of the cohesion of water to the two surfaces a new force is introduced. These experiments are endless and will serve a variety of purposes, the principal being that of entertaining.

THEATER AND CIRCUS.

To take children to the pantomime at Christmas is the universal law in England. We have not the pantomime here very much. We have the circus, the menagerie and the play. Parents who do not object to this very healthy amusement can now find matinees everywhere, so that the children need not be kept up late. The real play is better for children than the burlesque, and it is astonishing how soon a child can understand even "Hamlet."

To allow children to play themselves in a fairy tale of Cinderella is a doubtful practice. The exposure, the excitement, the late hours, the rehearsals, are all bad for young nerves, but they can play at home if it is in the daytime.

When boys and girls get old enough for dancing parties nothing can be more amusing than the sight of the youthful follower of Terpsichore. It is a healthy amusement, and if kept within proper hours and with a light supper is the most fitting of all children's amusements.

Do not, however, make little men and women of them too soon. That is lamentable.

As for ruses and catch games like the slave despoiled, the pigeon flies, the sorcerer behind the screen, the knight of the whistle, the witch, the Tombola, one should buy one of the cheap manuals of games found at any book store, and a clever boy should read up and put himself in touch with this very easy way of passing an evening.

The games requiring wit and intelligence are many, as the Bouquet; The Fool's Discourse, which has a resemblance to Cross Questions; The Secretary, the Culprit's Seat. All these need a good memory and a ready wit. All mistakes to be redeemed by forfeit.

Of the games to be played by pencil and paper none is funnier than the Narrative, in which the leader decides on the title and gives it out to the company. It may be called "The Fortunate and Unfortunate Adventures of Miss Palmer." The words to be used may be history, reading, railway, accident, nourishment, pleasures, four-in-hand, etc. The paper has a line written and folded; is handed thus to the next, each writer giving Miss Palmer whatever adventure he pleases, only bring in the desired word. The result is incoherent, but amusing, and Miss Palmer becomes a heroine of romance.

GAMES FOR CHILDREN.

There are some children, as there are some grown people, who have a natural talent for games. This is a great help in entertaining children, to get hold of a born leader.

The game called the "Language of Animals" is one for philosophers. Each player takes his pencil and paper and describes the feelings, emotions and passions of an animal; as, for instance, the dog would say: "I feel anger like a human being; I am sometimes vindictive, but generally forgiving. I suffer terribly from jealousy. My envy leads me to eat more than I want because I do not wish Tray to get it. Gluttony is my easily besetting sin, but I never got drunk in my life. I love my master better than anyone and if he dies I mourn him to death. My worst sorrow is being lost, but my delights are never chilled by expectation so I never lose the edge of my enjoyments by over raised hopes. I want to run twenty miles a day but I like to be with my master in the evening. I love children dearly and would die for any boy. I will save him from drowning. I cannot wag my tongue but I can wag my tail to express my emotion."

Thus for children's entertaining we have the same necessities as for grown people. Some one must begin, some one must suggest, some one must tell how.

All society needs a leader. Perhaps for that reason our own grown-up society is a little chaotic.

Perhaps the story of Mme. Snetchine and her watch conveys a needed moral. Do not deluge children with costly gifts. Do not thus deprive them of the pleasures of hope. Anticipation is the dearest part of a child's life, and an overfed child suffering from the pangs of dyspepsia is no more to be pitied than the poor little gorged over-burdened child who has more books than he can read and more toys than he can ever play with. Remember too "Dr. Blimber's Young Gentlemen" and their longing jealousy of the boy in the gutter.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

BEFORE the baby gets the gripes
Go get some Strauss Aristotypes!

Some Points About Pins.

The pin factory of Birmingham, England, makes in one day 37,000,000 of pins. The product of the other English pin manufactories is about 19,000,000 all told. France makes 20,000,000; Germany and a few other countries 10,000,000 of pins per day, so that the number of pins manufactured in Europe in a day aggregates 86,000,000. Estimating the population of Europe to be 260,000,000, every third person may lose one pin per day in order to cover the daily use of 86,000,000 of pins. This loss of pins represents a value of $5,000 per day.

A Thorn Amidst the Roses.

After the picture by James Sant, R. A., a mezzotint, by A. Scott Bridgwater, on exhibition at

REDHEFFER & KOCH ART CO.,
419 North Broadway.

LISTEN TO THE
"ONLY McNICHOLS!"

The closing of the Lenten Season finds my stock of goods replenished to overflowing in all departments and I am ready to offer to couples getting married and housekeepers generally SUCH ADVANTAGES and INDUCEMENTS as have never been placed before the public before. Carpets in all grades, Lace and Damask Curtains, Furniture of every description, Folding Beds, Mirrors, Baby Carriages with Cradle Attachment, Gasoline Stoves and Refrigerators, Cook Stoves and Ranges, China and Glassware, Cutlery and Tinware. My prices

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Are as low as those of cash houses. TERMS WILL BE MADE EASY AND SATISFACTORY. Come and inspect my stock, whether you want to buy or not. A corps of courteous salesmen always ready to wait on you and show you through my stores.

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PENNYROYAL * PILLS
THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Sure, and reliable Pill for sale. Ladies, ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other kind. Refuse Substitutions and Imitations. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. At Druggists, or send us 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Madison Square, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Sold by all Local Druggists.

SOCIETY'S SCRAP-BOOK.

ITEMS ABOUT THE DOINGS OF THE FASHIONABLES LAST WEEK.

Mrs. Paschal's Cotillion at the Jockey Club the Affair of the Week—Box Parties—Returns, Departures, Visitors and General Gossip.

The past week has been quite a revival of the carnival just preceding Lent. The numerous weddings of Wednesday proved the raison d'etre of numerous little antenuptial banquets which, together with the wedding festivities, a few luncheons, numerous card parties and Mrs. Paschall's beautiful cotillion at the Jockey Club-house, to say nothing of the numerous theater parties, presents quite a jolly array of post-Lenten festivities.

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The most prominent and brilliant of the fashionable functions of the week was the cotillion given on Thursday evening by Mrs. George Paschall at the Jockey Club-house. There were forty couples present, and the club-house presented a most charming and beautiful picture when the ball was at its height. The German was led by Mr. Will Wickham, and the favors, which were exquisite, were chiefly foreign or French trifles. For some figures great bunches of spring flowers were used, violets, roses, hyacinths, etc.

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On Friday Mrs. Judge Adams gave a beautiful luncheon to young ladies in compliment to her sister, Miss Richmond, who is visiting her from the East. Among the guests were the Misses January, Miss Annie Daughaday, Miss Mary Lionberger, Miss Almy Breckinridge, and other well-known young ladies of that set.

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On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Geo. Meyer of 3655 Laclede avenue gave a very handsome euchre party. Among the guests were Mrs. Lyne S. Metcalf, Mrs. Alfred Plant, Mrs. John Nickerson, Mrs. Mary V. King, Mrs. Clarence Jones, Mrs. Henry Meyer, Mrs. Dean Cooper, Mrs. Robert Kern, Mrs. Sam Monks, Mrs. Valle Reyburn, Mrs. George Houston, Mrs. Dr. Conrad, Mrs. Riddle, and others. The prizes, which were very handsome, were distributed as follows: The first prize, a handsome Doulton plate, was awarded to Mrs. Alfred Plant; the second prize, a cut glass vase, filled with roses, to Mrs. Lyne S. Metcalf; the third prize, a bon bon spoon, to Mrs. More King, and the fourth prize, a silver tea strainer, to Mrs. Riddle.

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On Saturday Mrs. B. M. Keobler of Vandeventer place gave another one of her series of beautiful luncheons to young ladies; a jonquil lunch at which all of the effects were yellow. The table was decked with yellow ribbons. A great bed of ferns and jonquils occupying the center, and at each plate was laid a bunch of the same sweet spring flower, and over all was shed a soft golden light which shone through yellow silk shades. The menu, comprising all of the delicacies of spring, was served in numerous courses.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bevis have issued invitations to the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of their marriage, which occurs on Saturday, April 18. It will be a very large and elegant affair.

Gov. and Mrs. D. R. Francis gave a very delightful informal reception in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Hanchett, nee Kiekez and their bridal party on Wednesday evening, they having gone to Jefferson City immediately after the wedding at Fulton.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Wright of Webster Groves gave a party to the belles and beaux of that pretty suburb on Wednesday evening, when they had music and dancing.

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The theater parties at the Grand Opera-house on Thursday and Friday evenings were very brilliant affairs, every box being taken. Dr. Lawrence had in his box on Friday evening, Mrs. Lawrence, who wore a pretty gown of black and gold, Mrs. Henry Siegrist, who was beautifully gowned in silver-gray crepe, with pale pink effects and little pink toque, and Miss May Lindsley, who wore pale blue crepe. Mr. Frank Lawrence was her escort.

In another box was a party given in compliment to Miss Belle Loader and Miss Daisy Evil. Miss Loader wore a most becoming evening gown, of pale blue gauze, and Miss Eril wore pink chiffon. One box was filled with a bevy of demoiselles, in airy, pretty gowns. Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Chouteau had a box party. Mrs. Erastus Wells had a party, Mr. Charles Mason, Mr. Delaney, Mr. C. F. Taylor, the Misses Katherine and Madaline Kerens, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Wainwright, Mr. Richard Schulenberg, Mr. Maffitt, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Greely, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Walsh, J. M. Boeckler, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Jones, Mr. Charles Maffitt, were all there with parties; the ladies are charmingly gowned in spring toilettes.

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For next week, of course, the leading feature in society circles, the topic of conversation, and the aim and ambition of every young woman will be to see Bernhardt, and from the present outlook almost everybody, who is anybody, will have their ambition gratified. The sale of seats was almost unprecedented, and there are to be box parties and theater parties, many of them upon a very lavish and generous scale, Mr. Ewing of Jefferson City has secured one of the boxes for the season, Mr. and Mrs. Charles McClure have secured a box for the season, as have also Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clark of Vandeventer place. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Warren have secured tickets for a party of of eight. Mr. A. H. Mellier has seats for a party for the season. Mr. Charles M. Ewing has seats for a party on Friday and Thursday, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Fusz have season tickets, Dr. Lawrence has a box for Friday, Mr. R. C. Kerens will give theater parties Friday and Saturday with seats for six, Mr. and Mrs. Gus Ewing have season tickets, Mr. George Miltenberger has a party of ten Friday, and among the many others who have seats and parties for one or two nights are Mr. Henry Paschal, Mr. E. Puegnet, Mr. Primm, Mr. William Barr, Mr. Theophile Papin, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Aull, Mr. and Mrs. Aloe, Mr. McMillan (for the season), Dr. McEllops, Mr. Ed Norris, Mrs. C. Franklin, Mr. Louis Coquard, Mr. Leverett Bell, Mr. Ridgely, Mr. Syd Francis, Mr. Valle Reyburn, Mr. C. H. Thompson, Mr. Alex Mermod, Mr. John Scullin and Mr. W. H. Swift.

MATRIMONIAL.

Cards have been received here announcing the marriage of Mr. Robert S. Davis of this city to Miss Eleanor C. Elliott of Lexington, Ky.. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride in Lexington on Wednesday afternoon, April 8. The bridegroom is the Assistant General Freight Agent of the Cotton Belt Railroad, and has his headquarters in this city. The bride was quite a society belle of the blue grass region. Mr. and Mrs. Davis will reside in St. Louis.

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Cards have been sent out this week by Mr. Samuel Goodin of this city, announcing the marriage of his niece, Miss Isophine Goodin. to Mr. John Mason Bailhache, which occurred Tuesday, April 7, at Seattle, Wash. Enclosed is Mr. and Mrs. John Bailhoche's "At home" at Seattle after May 1. The fair bride was a very popular St. Louis girl, but has spent much of her time in the West with her aunt, the late Mrs. Maj. Warrens, formerly Miss Maggie Goodin of this city.

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Miss Minnie Rumbold has recently returned from California and has announced to her circle of friends her engagement to Mr. Orme Wilkinson, the marriage to take place the latter part of April.

The marriage of Miss Lesser to Mr. Lowenthal of Evansville, Ind., will be celebrated on Wednesday at Jacob Mahler's hall on Olive street.

Miss Edith Wepdel's engagement to Mr. Will Garrison was announced last week, the marriage to take place soon.

Miss Fannie Kimball's marriage to Mr. Walter Douglas will be quietly celebrated on the 29th of April at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Kimball.

The engagement of Miss Martha Colman, daughter of Rev. E. T. Colman, to Mr. George W. Benton has been announced.

The engagement of Miss Dora Kempner to Mr. Mark A. Elias of San Francisco has been announced.

Miss Bronnie Sedgewick, formerly a resident of this city, will be married April 15 to Mr. F. A. Merritt of San Francisco. The ceremony will be celebrated in that city, which is the home at present of the bride.

Cards have been received, announcing the marriage of Mr. Charles Baggott of this city to Mrs. M. W. Frazer. The ceremony will be performed at the residence of the bride at Cape Girardeau.

Miss Daisy Dyer's marriage to a gentleman from Grand Haven, Mich., is announced to take place in June.

Miss Minnie Newman's marriage to Mr. Sam Hatch will be one of the June weddings.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

Mrs. William Rowland of Danville, Ky., has been the recipient of many social attentions during her visit here. Her sister, Mrs. James L. Ford, gave a handsome dinner party in her honor on Friday evening, and Miss Lyne T. Metcalf had a family reunion and progressive euchre party on Thursday evening, and Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Rowland had a dinner party during her visit.

The Semper Felice Club gave a very delightful calico ball last week. The invitations were very unique, being printed upon paper representing calico, in pink and white stripes, polka dotted. The ladies were all attired in lovely spring gowns made of the many pretty cotton fabrics, which vie with the silks this year.

Mrs. Dr. Cherbonnier entertained delightfully on Friday afternoon the club to which she belongs. Mrs. Archer entertains it next week.

Mrs. Eugene Abadie has issued invitations for a euchre party, which she gives to married ladies next Friday.

Mrs. Ashley Caboll, owing to conflicting engagements, has changed the date of her euchre party from Saturday, April 11, to Wednesday the 15th.

The Fortnightly Club was entertained at its last meeting by Miss Lillian Graves. The subject for the evening was "Music," with readings by Miss Nellie Lee, Messrs. A. Lee, Wm. Jaeger, W. Metcalf and Wm. Dyer.

Mrs. Walter S. Bartley entertained the Self-Improvement Club on Tuesday, April 14.

Mrs. George O. Carpenter gave a reception on Thursday in compliment to Mrs. George Edgell of Boston.

Mrs. Huntington Smith gives an informal musical next Wednesday in compliment to her associate managers of the Mary and Martha Society of the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

The Holly Club gives its next party on the 17th of April at Germania Hall.

Mrs. Frank Hirschberg gave a ladies' luncheon on Wednesday to meet Mrs. Le Grand Benedict of New York.

VISITORS.

Miss Duncan of Pennsylvania, who has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. Charles Espenschied, has been called home by the sudden death of her father from pneumonia. Mrs. Henry Turner and little son are visiting her mother, Mrs. Lucy V. S. Ames. Mr. George M. Harker has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Wallace. Miss Sadie Thompson is making a visit to Mrs. J. F. Allen of Webster Groves. Mrs. J. Phillips of Chicago is visiting her sister. Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin of Chicago, and their daughter, Miss Millie McLaughlin, spent the Easter holidays in the city visiting their daughter, who is at the Sacred Heart Convent school. Mrs. Mary Saunders is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Wm. Lee of Boston. Mr. Kenneth Bryan is expected soon from Minnesota to visit relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Abbott of Alton are making a visit to their daughter, Mrs. Blair. Miss Lettie McKay is making a visit to Mrs. Crawford. Mrs. Sam Marrs, en route from New Orleans, spent several days last week with her sister before resuming her journey to her home at Hastings. Mrs. L. V. Vickers of Finney avenue has been entertaining Mrs. Charles A. Shank and Miss Carrie Shank of Springfield. Mr. Frank S. Edwards and daughter have been visiting relatives at Woodlawn. Mrs. B. C. Hodges of Carrollton is making a visit to the family of her uncle, Mr. L. H. Armstrong. Miss Grace Thoroughman, who has been visiting Miss Maizie Harris, has returned to her home at Ferguson. Prof. and Mrs. C. E. Wilbur of Adrian College, who have been visiting Mrs. W. A. Robinson, have returned home. Mr. Charles W. Andrews, who has been spending the Easter holidays with his uncle, Mr. J. W. Andrews, has returned to his studies at Blackburn College. Mrs. D. P. Beatty and son of Danville, Ill., are visiting St. Louis relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Hill are entertaining for a few days Mr. and Mrs. Charles Speer of Pittsburg.

Mrs. Charles Kemper and children of St. Joseph are at the Montesano Hotel. Mrs. W. G. McCulloch is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. R. Stanton. Mrs. Seaton of Kentucky is visiting her niece, Mrs. James B. True. Miss Lura Ward of Kansas City is visiting Miss Lynn Tennielle. Mrs. Le Grand Benedict of New York arrived a few days ago to visit her sister, Mrs. Joseph Gazzam. Miss Charlie Severson arrived last week from Memphis to visit her aunts, Mrs. J. A. Warren and Mrs. M. Spalding. Miss Mary St. Gem of New York is expected this week to visit St. Louis friends. Mr. and Mrs. Ben May are entertaining their daughter, Mrs. Tarver Wardell of Little Rock. Mrs. Eiseman of Laclede avenue is entertaining her daughters, Mrs. Vetsburg and Mrs. Gainesburg of Savannah, Ga. Miss Addie Lewis of Glasgow, Mo., is visiting Mrs. T. H. Stoddard, at her home in Cabanne place. Mrs. L. M. Bradford of Arrow Rock is visiting her daughter, Mrs. L. C. Nelson. Mrs. Walker Hill is entertaining her cousin, Miss Margie Robinson. Mrs. W. L. B. Allen is entertaining her mother, Mrs. Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Wilson and their daughter, Miss Minnie Wilson of Detroit, are visiting St. Louis friends. Mrs. George T. Sparks of Ft. Smith, Ark., is the guest of Mrs. John W. Morrison. Mrs. L. M. Bradford of Arrow Rock, Mo., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. L. C. Nelson of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Maurice P. Hayes will spend some time with friends in this city. Mrs. E. M. Price and C. B. Tullis of Hannibal are guests of St. Louis friends. Misses Corinne Collins and Delia Burns are guests of St. Louis friends. Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Stevens of Sedalia have been spending a week in St. Louis. Mrs. De Lisle of St. Charles visited St. Louis this week. Rev. and Mrs. D. L. V. Moffett will be in St. Louis a day or two en route to Richmond, Ky., from Jefferson City; Rev. Mr. Moffett has accepted the charge of the Episcopal Church at Richmond, Ky. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Seanon, a young bridal couple from Rolla, have been visiting St. Louis. Mrs. J. D. Hanceman of Joplin is visiting St. Louis. Mrs. Will Ross and Mrs. W. H. Selby of Moberly are visiting St. Louis friends. Mrs. Marcus Schaenhauss of Deepwater, Mo., is the guest of St. Louis friends. Miss Sidney Fox and Miss Annie Wilcox of Springfield have been visiting the sister of the former, Mrs. Bryant Winston of St. Louis. Mrs. Dan Beaty of Danville, Ill., has been visiting St. Louis friends. Miss Laura Hardin of Belleville is the guest of St. Louis friends. Mrs. Steven Bird of Cairo has been visiting St. Louis friends.

RETURNS.

The Misses Lenman of West Pine street have returned from a visit of a couple of weeks to Lebanon Springs. Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Rumsey returned on Thursday by rail from New Orleans. Miss Marie Jones returned on Thursday morning from Kansas City, where she served as bridemaid for her cousin, Miss Celeste Duhring. Mrs. Fred Hattersley has returned from the East. Mrs. Geo. Martin is back again from New Orleans. Mrs. Louis B. Bailey has returned from a short visit to Lebanon Springs, where she has a cottage. Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Powell and son returned on Friday from the South. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Thornburg returned yesterday after an absence of a fortnight. Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Judson of the South Side, and daughter, have returned home after an absence of three weeks. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Peacock have returned from New Orleans. Mrs. J. A. Warren has reurned from a trip to New Orleans. Mrs. Susan Shelly Magoffin and Miss Magoffin have returned to their suburban home from Lebanon Springs. Mr. and Mrs. George H. Plant returned the latter part of the week from Fulton, where they attended Miss Ally Rickey's marriage. Judge Philip S. Lanham has returned from a short visit to Lebanon Springs. Mr. Robert L. Henry has returned home after two weeks' absence. Mrs. E. B. Goddard has returned from a trip to Florida. Mr. and Mrs. Marcus A. Wolff returned last week from Lebanon Springs, where they spent two weeks. Mrs. Capt. Nanson returns in a day or two from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Barnard, at San Antonio. Mr. and Mrs. William J. Hammond have returned home after a fortnight's absence from the city. Miss Gertrude Wilson has returned from a visit to her friend Miss Mabel Orchard of Omaha. Mrs. Kate Buck and her daughter, Miss Alice Servis, will return on Tuesday from New Orleans.

OUR WATCHES ARE UP TO THE HIGHEST STANDARD

For Style, Quality and Time-Keeping.

Ladies' Gold Watches, $20 to $100.

Ladies' Filled Case Watches, $17.50 to $28.

Gentlemen's Gold Watches, $26 to $175.

Gentlemen's Filled Case Watches, $18 to $30.

Every Watch Guaranteed.

HESS & CULBERTSON, 217 N. Sixth St.

Mrs. Walter Coles of Pine street, who was called to Lexington, Va., some time ago by the serious illness of her father, Col. Edmund Pendleton, was expected home on Saturday. Mr. S. J. Fish and family will return from California in June. Mrs. W. B. Studebaker has returned from Bedford Springs Pa., and joined her husband, who will make his home in St. Louis hereafter. Mrs. S. A. Boswell has returned from a visit to Mrs. Smith of Alton. Miss Primm of Pine street has returned from Florida. Mrs. R. P. Tansey and daughter have returned from Hot Springs, Ark., and have gone to Springfield. Miss Mary Peugnet, who went South to visit friends, has returned to act as bridemaid at one of the spring weddings. Mr. John R. Laughlin of Lindell avenue has returned from a few weeks' stay in the South, where he went to recuperate from an attack of la grippe. Ex-Senator Ketchum and wife have returned from a visit to Nevada friends. Mrs. I. Eichlor of St. Louis is the guest of her mother, Mrs. S. Dunn of Cape Girardeau. Mrs. A. G. Norton has returned to St. Louis after a pleasant visit to Springfield, Ill. Mrs. George Ellis has returned home from a visit to Mrs. Cal Finch of Pana, Ill. Mrs. Dr. Briggs has returned from a visit to Mrs. Wm. A. Stone of Centralia. Mrs. Henry Wilson has returned to St. Louis for a short stay after spending the past year with her daughters in the East.

Misses May Proctor, Jennie Finney and Nannie Broadhead have returned from Fulton, where they served as bridemaids at the Hanchett-Rickey wedding. Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Parker and little daughter have returned from a visit to friends in Southwest Missouri. Misses Grace and Clara Carroll have returned from a visit to their schoolmate, Miss Louise Heazen. Miss Bettie Lawson has returned from a visit to Miss Blanche Switzer. Mrs. F. W. Humphrey has returned from the East.

DEPARTURES.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Rowland, after a pleasant visit to of a couple of weeks to her sisters, Mrs. James L. Ford and Mrs. Lyne S. Metcalf, left on Thursday evening to return to their home in Kentucky. Mrs. J. A. Hough, who has been visiting her sister on California avenue, leaves this week to return to Indianapolis, Mr. J. W. Lewis left last week for Lebanon Springs. Col. Cuthbert-Bullitt after a visit to his nieces, Mrs. Crosby and Mrs. Chouteau Smith, left last week for Louisville. Miss Phœbe Couzins, after spending several days in the city, returned on Thursday to Chicago. Mrs. William McPherson has gone to Springfield, Mo., to visit friends. Mr. Samuel Plant left last night for Lebanon Springs. Miss Annie Fulton has gone to Laramie City, Wyo., to spend the summer. Mrs. J. W. Dean has gone to Washington City and New York. Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Cunningham will go to Europe for the summer accompanied by their children. Dr. Ingersoll after spending the winter with his family in the city has gone back to his Southern plantation. Miss Mary Irwin of West Pine street goes to New York in a few weeks to attend to some literary work. Mrs. Wm. Barr leaves this week to visit her daughters in Kansas City. Miss Lucille Turner after a pleasant visit to Mrs. Wm. J. Lewis has returned to her home at Glasgow, Mo. Col. Prather went up to Fulton last week to attend the wedding of his niece. Mrs. Mattingly of West Pine street will give up her house this month and go to Kentucky and the East for a stay of several months. Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Jones left on Friday evening for Northwest Missouri. Miss Green, who has been spending the past two months with Mrs. J. L. D. Morrison, leaves on Tuesday to return to her home in Boston. Mrs. George H. Rea has returned from New Orleans. Mrs. Ella Russell has gone to Independence to visit her mother, Mrs. Hastings.

Mrs. Joseph A. Murphy, nee Miss Lizzie Von Phul of St. Louis, has been visiting St. Louis friends, but left for her home in Chicago the first part of this week. Mrs. William Macon of Washington avenue, accompanied by her daughter, left on Thursday by the steamer City of New Orleans for the Crescent City. Mr. and Mrs. John C. Higdon have gone to Washington, D. C. Miss Lena Johnson, who had been visiting St. Louis friends, returned to her home in Mexico on Friday. Miss Florence Whitehead has gone to Colorado with her father. Mrs. J. G. McBeth has broken up housekeeping and taken rooms temporarily on Lucas avenue until she goes later to join her mother at some seaside resort. Mrs. Judge T. S. Casey has returned to Springfield after a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Dan Nugent of St. Louis. Mrs. Thomas Teasdale of this city has gone on a visit to her mother, Mrs. T. R. Murphy of Alton. Miss Annie Redmon has gone back to Cairo after a pleasant visit to St. Louis friends. Miss Irene Baldwin of St. Louis is visiting Miss Edith Neville of Chester. Miss Gertrude Brown has gone home to Murphysboro. Mrs. D. Steinmeyer of St. Louis has gone on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Theo. C. Loehr of Carlinville, Ill. Mrs. W. H. Loomis has gone back to Hannibal after a pleasant visit to St. Louis friends. Mrs. Al Thomas has returned to Carthage after a pleasant visit to her daughter in this city.

Miss May Reed will leave shortly to visit her mother's relatives in Virginia. Commander Cotton and family left last week for San Francisco, the new post to which he has recently been ordered. Mr. Alleyne, who has been visiting Mr. Henry Gill at his parents' residence in this city, has returned to Portland, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Gill left yesterday for a wedding jaunt. They go first to visit his brother at Portland, Mo. Mrs. Dean Cooper left on Saturday to attend the marriage of a niece in Denver, where a large reception will be tendered them early next week. Mr. John Roberts has gone to Hot Springs to join his wife, who has been there a fortnight. Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Woermer and family have been detained in the city and will not leave for New Orleans for a week or ten days yet. Mrs. D. R. Francis has returned to Jefferson City after spending a few days with her parents. Mrs. John Ried, after a visit to Lexington, Ky., passed through St. Louis, spending a few days with friends before going to her home at Lexington, Mo.

GOSSIP.

Misses Nora and Edith Englesing, who have been spending the winter with their sister, Mrs. Dr. Glasgow, will leave soon for Mississippi, where they will visit first Mrs. Dr. Eggleston, nee Stone, in Washington County. From there they will go to Vicksburg to visit relatives, and later on to their old home at Port Gibson, where they will remain until hot weather.

Mr. John Couzins, who has been quite ill, was able to accompany his mother a day or two ago to Lebanon Springs for the benefit of his health, Mrs. Couzins having been called from Chicago by his illness.

Mr. Charles E. Barney has been making a little visit with a party of friends to Lebanon Springs.

Miss L. of Vandeventer place has such a clear and refined complexion. She says she owes it exclusively to the use of Spanish Court Cream and Spanish Court Face Powder.

Mr. L. R. Blackmar and family will take possession soon of the Studley mansion, near Webster Groves, which they have leased and will occupy for three years, during the absence of the Misses Studley in Europe.

Mrs. Adolphus Busch has returned from a visit to Hot Springs.

Mrs. W. H. Webster, who was disappointed a week or two ago in making her visit to Washington City, left last night. She will remain with her sister, Mrs. Hastings, until June. Master Phil Webster has returned to his school at Mexico, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Tower are spending a fortnight at Lebanon Springs for the benefit of the waters.

Mr. Ray Douglas, the well-known musician, who has been spending the past few months at Corpus Christi, Tex., for the benefit of his health, is greatly improved, and is expected home this month. Mr. Tom Douglas is home again after spending six weeks in New York City, and with relatives in the East.

Miss Blanche Mesiler is spening the spring season with friends at Pass Christian, Miss.

Messrs. J. E. Kaime, N. S. Kaime and A. K. Kaime are among the St. Louisans at the Gasconade Hotel, Lebanon Springs.

Misses Belle and Lucie Henry are expected to return home in about two weeks, after a delightful visit to relatives in Louisville, Ky.

Miss Lulu Redmon of St. Charles, who often stays with St. Louis friends, has gone to Lexington, Ky., to visit her mother's relatives.

Mr. W. E. Shulz and wife have taken rooms at 2804 Locust street.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott Egan are rejoicing over the birth of a beautiful little son.

The St. Louisans who are staying at Lebanon Springs had a ten-pin party at the Gasconade on Tuesday evening. Among those present were Misses Archie Dean, Birdie Palmer and Belle Trevor.

Mrs. Louisa Meyers of Chicago will visit her daughter, Mrs. Harry Wagoner, before leaving with a party for Europe.

Mrs. Delia Brown and daughter, Mrs. Henry, have gone to Philadelphia to reside.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wagner will go to housekeeping this week at 3508 Bell avenue.

Mrs. Mary Lee Berry has returned recently from New York and is at Hotel Beers. While in New York Mrs. Berry negotiated for the early publication of her forthcoming story founded upon the Jewish persecution in Russia.

For a sweet breath and pearly teeth use "Crushed Roses." For sale by all druggists. 25 cents per bottle.

Mrs. Sylvester Kniffen of Ewing avenue is entertaining for a few weeks her mother, Mrs. Stryker of Sedalia, who will leave in a week or two to return home.

Mrs. D. R. Garrison and Miss Luna Garrison are at Ocean Springs, Miss., where Mr. and Mrs. John Booth are also spending a few weeks.

The Misses McGrew of Lexington gave a lovely carnation german on Thursday evening, which was attended by a number of St. Louis people.

Mrs. J. H. Brown, who has been making a visit to her relatives at Alton, is expected home this week.

Mrs. James Hopkins is spending two or three weeks at Lebanon Springs.

Mrs. Edward Whittaker sails May 18 for Europe to be absent all summer.

Mrs. Bonsack and daughters took possession last week of the house formerly occupied by Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Hammett on Morgan street.

Mrs. Judge McKeighan of Vandeventer place has been enjoying an excursion to New Orleans upon the steamer City of Hickman. She expects to be at home in time to entertain on Tuesday evening the Michigan University Club.

Mrs. Eugene Miltenberger will sail in May with a party of friends to spend the summer in European travel.

Mrs. Pirie of Milwaukee, who has been visiting her brother-in-law's family, has been the guest during the past week of Mrs. John Wells.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brandt and family have been at Lebanon Springs since last Monday and will remain a week longer.

Mrs. Roland Quentin of Milwaukee and Miss Herold of this city expect to return very soon to reside in St. Louis.

If your teeth ache do not have them extracted. Dr. Holmes, Mermod & Jaccard Building, can save them for you.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark Carr, who have been spending their honeymoon as guests of her mother, Mrs. J. L. D. Morrison, left on Tuesday for the ranch in New Mexico, in which Mrs. Morrison is largely interested and Mr. Carr the manager.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart McGee of Alabama are in the city and have decided to make St. Louis their home in future.

Mr. and Mrs. Birch Rhodes are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby girl in their household.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cupples will go to Europe this year, sailing on the Spree in May.

Mrs. J. H. Pocock has gone to California to join her daughter, who has been spending the winter there.

Miss Fruite has been untiring in her efforts to secure treats for her friends in the shape of lectures, not included in the regular lecture courses laid down for the seeason, and has been very successful.

Mrs. Snow and her daughters, Miss Fannie and Clara Snow, who have been making a visit to Eureka Springs, are now expected home.

Mrs. Juliette V. Fagg has taken possession of the handsome new cottage, 3937 Lincoln avenue, which she purchased a few weeks ago.

A most agreeable surprise was tendered Mr. F. F. Marley at his residence, 2343 Whittemore place, by the members of the Uniform Rank, Royal Arcanum and friends, on Friday evening, April 10, the occasion being the anniversary of Bro. Marley's birth. A handsome jeweled badge emblematic of the Uniform Rank was presented him. The following guests were present: Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Quim, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Stidger, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Ketchum, Mr. and Mrs. J. Will Barron, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kinsella, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. H. Roach, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Crouse, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Holton, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Culbertson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Meyers, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. H. Merten, Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Freefield, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Gethouser, Mrs. M. Pollard, Mrs. M. Chart, Mrs. Peters, Misses Lecontour, Freefield, Franke, Jacobs, Beauvais, Koch, Messrs. Bonner, Cox, Adkins, Steele, Hoepker, Klem, Spicer, Hutsfeld, Marsh, Yaeger, Guinn, Denny, Merrell, Craft, Palmer, Alt, Scheffele, Grulle and others.

The breath of my love is like the fragrance of the red, red rose, for she uses "Crushed Roses" for her teeth.

Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Russell have gone from Lebanon Springs South.

Mr. E. D. Henry has completed a beautiful suburban home, of which he and his wife will take possession in a little while, being busily engaged in fitting it up.

Mrs. William Broughton, who has been spending the past two months in New York City, leaves soon for Hot Springs for a visit before returning to St. Louis.

Mrs. W. W. Daley and her daughter, Miss Adele Daley, expect to leave soon for New Orleans, where they will spend several weeks.

Miss Minnie Rumbold is home again after spending several months upon the Pacific Coast and is to be married this spring.

Miss Margary Ware is making a visit of several months to relatives in California.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Browning and family have given up their country home and will reside in the city in future.

Misses Grace and Angelique Taylor are making a visit to relatives in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. McKitterick Jones have just taken possession of their new home, which has just been completed for them in Westmoreland place.

Col. D. P. Slattery is among the St. Louisans now at Lebanon Springs. He will leave soon, accompanied by his daughters, for a summer tour of Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Schultz will not occupy their country place near Lexington, Mo., this summer, but will spend the summer in Europe.

Mrs. R. P. Tansey and her daughter, Miss Mollie Tansey, are now expected home after a visit of three weeks to Hot Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Dyer are receiving the congratulations of their friends upon the addition of a sweet little daughter to their family circle.

Miss Belle Ellis, who has been visiting Cuba after a trip through Florida, is expected home in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Ewing T. White have taken possession of their handsome new home, No. 4218 Lindell boulevard.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lee and family have gone to the suburbs for the spring and summer season.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Liggett, who have been at Rock Ledge, Fla., have gone by sea to New York City to join Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Liggett.

Miss Carrie Jordan has been having a most delightful visit to her sister, Mrs. Dickey, at Omaha, where numerous entertainments were given in her honor.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Carr are making a short visit to Lebanon Springs, prior to their departure for their country home at Glencoe.

Miss Bunnie Farrar is making a visit to her relatives in New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Jones give up their home on West Pine street on Tuesday and go to Hotel Gerardi.

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Diamond Finger-Rings	$18 00 to	$500 00
Diamond Ear-Rings	$20 00 to	$3,000 00
Diamond Lace Pins	$15 00 to	$1,200 00
Diamond Bracelets	$25 00 to	$900 00
Diamond Studs	$10 00 to	$600 00
Diamond Collar Buttons	$5 00 to	$150 00

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In writing, kindly mention this paper.

Deteriorating Farm Lands.

READING, Pa., April 11.—A large number of farms were sold this afternoon in this city at sheriff's sale, the result of the present depressed condition of business. Farms which a few years ago were worth $100 per acre sold for $24.

HINTS FOR LADIES.

Ugly freckles quickly disappear by using Godefroy's Harmless Remover and Powder.

Raspberry tint, Sultane wash, Godefroy's Face Powder make neighbor rave with envy.

Magical Balm makes grow short hair, Japan Invisible Bandoline fixes it; two beauties.

Unsightly hair is harmlessly removed with Godefroy's reliable depilatory and fresh salve.

With Godefroy's face bleach obstinate pimples, black heads, rough derm is easily cured.

Raspberry that makes healthy pink cheeks of nature matched imitation; don't wash off.

Shampooing whilst you can read is Godefroy's patented invention. No stooping.

With Godefroy's latest invention, a real electric frizzing iron, curls remain twice as long.

See the new Bernhardt Bang, a beauty; price from $5. Godefroy, sole owner,

Above Style $4.65.

Colors black and gold, drab, brown, new blue, shirred on frame with crape de Francia, trimmed with silver or gold lace, silk ribbon, an imported monture and aigrette. Price $4.65.

TRIMMED HATS.

Beautifully designed and ready for the wearer, beautiful material, beautiful form and shape and elegant make-up.

Gold and silver laces, prevailing in all the Parisian styles this year, paraphrasing those familiar words:

"WITH GOLD AND SILVER I WED YOU NOW."

TO OUR

LITTLE TOQUES

WE SAY,

"WITH GOLD AND SILVER WE TRIM YOU NOW."

THE TOQUES are now the favorites. They are all the rage in Paris, the seat of all fashion in millinery. We have now on exhibition

1,000 TOQUES

Of the most attractive and artistically designed ever shewn before.

LADIES, don't miss the grand chance to see this elegant collection. The highest grade of fashion in Parisian millinery.

Our prices are reasonable. We have built a reputation, second to none on this planet, founded on the rock of truth, so that every hat leaving our emporium looks up to the name and fame of the Parisian milliner who designed and fitted it out for us, together with our honorable methods in dealing with the FAIR LADIES OF THE WEST.

See our illustration. Call around and see our 1,000 originals, never before excelled.

A. H. FUCHS,

Wholesale and Retail Milliner,

700 and 702 N. Broadway, - - St. Louis

MUSICAL MELANGE.

INTERESTING PARAGRAPHS ABOUT ST. LOUIS SINGERS AND PLAYERS.

An Operatic Performance to Be Given at the Grand Opera-House by Local Amateurs for the Confederate Home—Choral Society Concert.

The Western Musical Improvement Society seems to be growing in a manner which is most satisfactory to its promoters.

The eleventh musical reunion of the season was given at Balmer & Weber's music rooms last Tuesday evening, and in spite of it being election night there was a fair-sized audience. Prof. Robyn's compositions occupied a conspicuous portion of the programme, the first three numbers being his compositions. Owing to the late arrival of some of the talent which was to render the earlier portion of the programme the concert did not begin until about 8:30, when Mr. Charles Balmer, Jr., played the opening number, "Manzello," which is one of Mr. Robyn's latest pieces for the piano. A baritone solo by Prof. Koch, "Dream One Dream of Me," followed and was sung in a very pleasing manner. Prof. Koch is director of the Arion Zither Club which gave popular selections in a most beautiful manner. They received a most enthusiastic encore which is rather extraordinary, considering that they were the last on the programme. Neither Mrs. Steinmeyer Poeckle or Miss Warnacky were present, although they were down for solos. The most successful solo of the evening was without doubt the violin solo "Christmas Eve" by Helmesberger, which was played by Mr. Sidney Schiele, who is fast attaining a foremost position as a violinist. He played for an encore "Traumerei" by Schumann. The duet rendered by Mrs. Adler and Prof. Koch was extremely amusing. They were compelled to sing it over again to satisfy the audience. Mr. Sykes played a piano solo and there were also several other numbers.

Mr. Chas. Balmer, Jr., acted as master of ceremonies and Miss Creely was accompanist for the evening. The latter is undoubtedly one of the best in the city.

At the next musical re-union which will be given on the 21st, the Lyric Glee Club will render several choruses. They sing together as well, or probably even better than any other male chorus in the city, and a successful career is undoubtedly before them.

The St. Louis Glee Club gave their second concert last Tuesday evening at the Pickwick Theater to a rather small audience. The programme was more to the popular taste than at their previous concert and the music was not as heavy.

Mr. Harry Keady has been offered several church positions in the city and will sing to-day at the Central Presbyterian Church. It is not yet decided whether he will be permanent tenor there or not.

Mr. W. M. Jenkins has resumed his position as organist at the Central Presbyterian Church, having recovered from the recent injuries which he sustained in falling from a moving car.

The "Spies Dramatic Club" will present "The Rose of Merry England" on the 21st at the Pickwick, under the direction of Mr. J. L. Lee. Misses Ida Belle Rice, Eichler, Mae V. Lee, and Messrs. B. F. Wheeler, T.E. Flannigan, Thos. Jance and Jos. Tracey are among the young people who will have prominent parts in the rendition of the piece.

The music at the opening of the Alton Theater, in that city, last Monday evening, was furnished in a very commendable manner by the Philharmonic Club of that place.

Miss Spurr was recently substituted at a concert in Lebanon, Ill., for Mrs. Broadus, who was too sick to sing. Although the audience were much disappointed at not hearing Mrs. Broadus, they were exceedingly well pleased and surprised to hear the little lady who was substituted, and they now feel very proud of her, as she is a Lebanon girl.

Prof. Nelson has, at the request of quite a number of choirmasters and musicians, decided to visit a different church each Sunday, so that when sought for information in regard to the ability of different singers he can give his opinion of them. He commenced last Sunday with the Grand Avenue Presbyterian Church and will probably take in the St. Peter's to-day.

Miss Bertha Gerhard has resumed her position as alto in the Grand Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Last evening the Apollo Singing Society gave a private ball at their old rooms, Ninth street and Bremen avenue.

The Venetian Mandolin Orchestra will play next Tuesday evening at the meeting of the Arion Zither Club at the Aschenbrodel Club Rooms on Market street. Mr. B. F. Sellers will play a guitar solo from "La Favorita." and an excellent programme will be furnished by the members of both organizations.

The Tuscan Quartette, which consists of Messrs. Townley, Ravold, Jessie Cornelius and George R. Yost, by special request sang Buck's "Annie Laurie" and "Absence," by the same composer, last Tuesday evening at the anniversary of Tuscan Lodge. They were enthusiastically applauded, and their harmonious singing was greatly enjoyed by all present.

Last evening a very pleasant musical programme was rendered by the St. Louis Zither Club, assisted by Mr. Benj. Sellers, the guitarist, at the residence of that organization's president, Mr. Chas. H. Linck, in honor of the anniversary of his birth.

Miss Mona Joy is quite an adept performer on the mandolin, and frequently plays for her friends, much to their delight. She is a pupil of Mr. Bertholdt.

Miss Marie Carr of Cabanne place possesses a very fine mezzo soprano and is quite a good musician.

A very pleasing musical programme will be rendered next Thursday at the Marquette Club after the conclusion of the lecture by Rev. James J. Conway, whose subject will be "Cardinal Woolsey and His Times."

Mrs. Broadus spends every Sunday in Lebanon, Ill., leaving here Saturday evening.

A very entertaining and enjoyable programme was rendered last Tuesday evening at Mahler's Hall, 3545 Olive street, under the auspices of the Ransom Post Women's Relief Corps, by the following well known local talent: Mrs. McCandless, alto; Miss Hattie Steinbrecker, soprano, and Prof. A. G. Robyn. There was also a double quartette in attendance who rendered several selections.

Mr. Wayman C. McCreery is mustering the members of the old McCollough Club together for the purpose of giving an operatic comedy at the Grand-opera House as soon as he can get open dates there. The entertainment will be for the benefit of the Confederate Soldiers' Home. The cast will include some of the city's best singers.

Dr. Zeller of Carondelet is one of the most enthusiastic men on music in that section of the city, and is the president of an amateur opera company and also a literary club.

Mr. Lucien Jones, the baritone of the Central Presbyterian Church, has a very good voice and with careful training will develop into a fine singer.

Messrs. August and Fred V. Hoffman expect to sail for their home in Germany some time in June. They will return in September.

Mrs. Dora Hemings-Hemsohn has recovered from an attack of la grippe.

Prof. Poppen, the efficient composer and organist, will probably spend his vacation in Colorado this summer.

The Ashley Mandolin orchestra of the north end of town is one of the best in that locality and has quite a large repertoire.

Miss Jessie Foster has achieved great success this season with the concert-opera company with which she has performed in neighboring towns.

The Choral Symphony Society has issued a call to their members to be present at the remaining rehearsals for the next concert, which is to be given on May 12, when they will be assisted by the excellent baritone, Mr. Charles Santley of London.

Mrs. Huntington Smith will give a very pleasant musical next Wednesday evening at her residence, No. 2621 Locust street, to the members of the Mary and Martha Society, of which she is a memberr She will be assisted by Mesdames K. C. Broadus, N. R. Wall, Atkinson, Mr. Charles Humphrey and probably Miss Starr the well-known lecturer. She and Mrs. Broadus will sing a duet from some opera.

Mr. Robert Nelson has been engaged by the Sara Bernhardt company to engage and direct the chorus for that organization while in this city. Some of the best voices in the city will take part.

The Philharmonic Club of Belleville, under the direction of Prof. G. A. Neubert, gave their 115th peformance Thursday evening to a large audience. The performance was a fine one, and included the following numbers: Overture, "Henrich der Loewe," from Kretschmer, orchestra; soprano solo, "Arietta Waltz," from "Romeo and Juliet," Gounod, Mrs. James D. Baker of Lebanon, Ill.; violin solo, "Zigeunerevieseen," Sarasate, Sig. G. Parisi; symphonie, "Pastorial," Beethoven, orchestra; Hungarian dances, by Braham's orchestra. Soprano solo "Of Thee" by Mrs. Hinchcliff of Austin, Nev. Violin solo from "Mignon," Sig. Parisi and "Bitte Shoen," Strauss, by the orchestra. The soloists all received encores as did the orchestra in the rendition of the Hungarian dances. Mrs. Baker's voice, though weak, is what is generally termed a sweet voice and her enunciation is good. Mrs. Hinchcliff has a voice of rather a large range which she uses fairly well, singing in a very pleasing manner. Sig. Parisi was recalled several times.

Miss Mae Killingsworth and Mr. George Stiffel will sing a duet to-morrow evening at the Western Musical Improvement Association meeting.

Mr. Paul Borovik, the baritone, will sing a solo this morning at the Church of the Holy Communion.

Mr. Charles Finley's latest composition: "A Valse Vivant," is said to possess considerable merit.

Mr. Charles Wynn received the complete score of Sullivan's latest opera, "Ivanhoe," last week. It has some very pretty selections in it and will no doubt take very well.

Prof. A. G. Robyn, expects to give a few lectures on musical theory in the near future, with illustrations on the piano.

Mrs. Charles Drumheller is the possessor of quite a fine soprano voice, and is at present studying the vocal art diligently.

Mr. Wm. Bailey, Jr., who is quite a fine banjoist, is now paymaster on some Eastern railroad. He is greatly missed by lovers of this instrument.

Mmes. Huntington Smith and K. G. Broadus will together give a grand musical at the former's residence about the middle of next month. This will take the place of the latter's annual musical soiree, which have generally been given at the Lindell Hotel.

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Gold Watches for Ladies	$20.00 to	$100.00
Gold Watches for Gents	35.00 to	250.00
Silver Watches for Gents	10.00 to	45.00
Silver Watches for Ladies	10.00 to	25.00
Nickel Watches	6.00 to	10.00

They warrant all their watches.

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When in St. Louis call and see this wonderful JEWELRY establishment, "the Grandest in the world."

In writing kindly mention this paper.

Nevada (Mo.) Firemen.

NEVADA, Mo., April 11.—At a meeting of the Mitchell Hose Co. of the Nevada Fire Department last night, J. E. Benscoter was elected foreman; J. P. Purcell, Secretary, and J. P. Schnorff, Treasurer. It was decided that the company would attend the annual tournament of the Southwestern Fire Association at Joplin, in June, and enter the contest for the championship. The Mitchells have won the championship at three of the four annual tournaments since the organization of the association.

BOYS 14 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE,

Look Out! This Is for You.

If you need a new spring suit, *see what Famous can do for you.* See our $5 all-wool cheviot suits, worth $7.50. See our $8.50 extra stylish suits, worth $12.50. See our $10 fine suits, the latest kinks, worth $15. See our $12.50 Eiffel Tower suits. If you want to get away with the town, ask for our "Eiffel Tower" brand, which costs $12.50 to $18.50

"FAMOUS."

NEEDS REVIS

The Present Grand-Jury Sy
Delays Which Defeat J

MR. CLOVER ADVOCATES AD
FROM MONTH TO MON

The List From Which the
Drawn Dwindling Down,
One Will Soon Have to B
A Custom Which Was Ad
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No warrants will be sworn out
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May and bring the matter direct
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FAULTS OF THE SYST

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CIRCUIT ATTORNEY CLOVE

Circuit Attorney Clover, in s
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Jury from month to month.
entail much more work upon
cause there are a certain num
be inquired into any
they accumulate during
there is just twice as much to

ED HATS.

and ready for the wearer, beau-
ful form and shape and elegant
s, prevailing in all the Parisian
hrasing those familiar words:

SILVER I WED YOU NOW."
TO OUR
TOQUES
WE SAY,
SILVER WE TRIM YOU NOW."

now the favorites. They are all
est of all fashion in millinery.
ibition

TOQUES

e and artistically designed ever
the grand chance to see this ele-
ighest grade of fashion in Parisian
nable. We have built a reputa-
on this planet, founded on the
every hat leaving our emporium
and fame of the Parisian milliner
d it out for us, together with our
dealing with the FAIR LADIES
Call around and see our 1,000
e excelled.

FUCHS,
and Retail Milliner,
Broadway, - - St. Louis

, soprano, and Prof. A. G. Robyn.
lso a double quartette in attend-
ndered several selections.
an C. McCreery is mustering the
the old McCollough Club together
ose of giving an operatic comedy
-opera House as soon as he can
ates there. The entertainment
the benefit of the Confederate
me. The cast will include some
best singers.
of Carondelet is one of the most
men on music in that section of
d is the president of an amateur
any and also a literary club.
n Jones, the baritone of the Cen-
erian Church, has a very good
ith careful training will develop
singer.
ugust and Fred V. Hoffman expect
heir home in Germany some time
They will return in September.
Hemings-Hemsohn has recovered
tack of la grippe.
ppen, the efficient composer and
ill probably spend his vacation in
his summer.
ey Mandolin orchestra of the north
is one of the best in that locality
ite a large repertoire.
ie Foster has achieved great suc-
eason with the concert-opera com-
which she has performed in neigh-
ns.
al Symphony Society has issued a
ir members to be present at the re-
ehearsals for the next concert,
be given on May 12, when they
isted by the excellent baritone, Mr.
ntley of London.
ntington Smith will give a very
usical next Wednesday evening at
nce, No. 2621 Locust street, to the
of the Mary and Martha Society,
he is a memberr She will be as-
Mesdames K. C. Broadus, N. R.
nson, Mr. Charles Humphrey and
Miss Starr the well-known lecturer.
rs. Broadus will sing a duet from
a.
ert Nelson has been engaged by the
hardt company to engage and di-
horus for that organization while in
Some of the best voices in the city
part.
harmonic Club of Belleville, under
ion of Prof. G. A. Neubert, gave
peformance Thursday evening to
udience. The performance was a
nd included the following numbers:
"Henrich der Loewe," from
er, orchestra; soprano solo, "Ari-
z," from "Romeo and Juliet,"
rs. James D. Baker of Lebanon,
n solo, "Zigeunerevlesen," Sara-
G. Parisi; symphonie, "Pasto-
Beethoven, orchestra; Hunga-
ces, by Braham's orchestra.
solo "Of Thee" by Mrs. Hinchcliff
, Nev. Violin solo from "Mignon,"
and "Bitte Shoen," Strauss, by
stra. The soloists all received en-
id the orchestra in the rendition of
arian dances. Mrs. Baker's voice,
eak, is what is generally termed a
ice and her enunciation is good.
chcliff has a voice of rather a large
ich she uses fairly well, singing in
easing manner. Sig. Parisi was re-
eral times.
ae Killingsworth and Mr. George
sing a duet to-morrow evening at
ern Musical Improvement Associa-
ting.
Borovik, the baritone, will sing a
morning at the Church of the Holy
ion.
arles Finley's latest composition:
Vivant," is said to possess consid-
erit.
arles Wynn received the complete
Sullivan's latest opera, "Ivanhoe,"
. It has some very pretty selections
will no doubt take very well.
. G. Robyn, expects to give a few
on musical theory in the near future.
strations on the piano.
harles Drumheller is the possessor of
ne soprano voice, and is at present
the vocal art diligently.
m. Bailey, Jr., who is quite a fine
, is now paymaster on some Eastern
. He is greatly missed by lovers of
rument.
Huntington Smith and K. G. Broadus
gether give a grand musical at the
residence about the middle of next
This will take the place of the lat-
nual musical soiree, which have gen-
een given at the Lindell Hotel.

for the 100 PAGE ILLUSTRATED
GUE (sent free) of the
est Priced House in America for fine
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

atches for Ladies	$20.00	to	$100.00
atches for Gents	35.00	to	250.00
Watches for Gents	10.00	to	45.00
atches for Ladies	10.00	to	25.00
Watches	6.00	to	10.00

They warrant all their watches.
RMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
adway and Locust st., St. Louis, Mo.
in St. Louis call and see this wonder-
WELRY establishment, "the Grandest
world."
iting kindly mention this paper.

Nevada (Mo.) Firemen.

DA, Mo., April 11.—At a meeting of the
ll Hose Co. of the Nevada Fire Depart-
ast night, J. E. Benscoter was elected
an; J. P. Purcell, Secretary, and J. P.
f, Treasurer. It was decided that the
ny would attend the annual tourna-
of the Southwestern Fire Association
lin, in June, and enter the contest for
ampionship. The Mitchells have won
hampionship at three of the four an-
ournaments since the organization of
sociation.

BOYS 14 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE,

Look Out! This Is for You.

ou need a new spring suit, see what
s can do for you. See our $5 all-wool
ot suits, worth $7.50. See our $8.50 ex-
tylish suits, worth $12.50. See our $10
suits, the latest kinks, worth $15. See
12.50 Eiffel Tower suits. If you want to
way with the town, ask for our "Eiffel
r" brand, which costs $12.50 to $18.50
"FAMOUS."

NEEDS REVISING.

The Present Grand-Jury System Causes Delays Which Defeat Justice.

MR. CLOVER ADVOCATES ADJOURNMENT FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

The List From Which the Jurors Are Drawn Dwindling Down, and a New One Will Soon Have to Be Made Up—A Custom Which Was Adopted in Deference to Merchants.

No warrants will be sworn out against the election officials who perpetrated the frauds in the Sixteenth Ward on Tuesday last.

The prosecutors have decided to wait until May and bring the matter directly before the Grand-Jury without the unnecessary preliminary examination.

The only objection to this is the long delay which grows out of an unreasonable action of long standing in the Criminal Court. A new Grand-Jury is provided by law for each term of court, but the law contemplates that each Grand-Jury shall remain undischarged during the term so that it may be called together at any time to pass upon cases which may have arisen during the recess. It has for several years been the custom to discharge the jury as soon as it has disposed of those cases which are ready to be examined into when it meets, and when it is through with them it is dismissed for good.

FAULTS OF THE SYSTEM.

The present case illustrates aptly the evil of this custom. Frauds of the most infamous character are charged against men sworn to protect the ballot-box, and yet the grand inquisitorial body which is supposed to watch always over the safety of the people is not. There is one exception to the rule. The court adjourns for a vacation during the summer and in order to keep the possibly innocent prisoners in jail confined no longer than is necessary, the May Grand-Jury continues to live until June and holds a recess then. The accused against whom true bills are found remain in jail until the Court returns from the seaside, but those who have been arrested and confined without sufficient cause are spared this suffering; unless they happen to be arrested just after the Grand-Jury adjourns in June. But, with this exception the Grand-Juries sit for ten or fifteen days at the beginning of the term, and during the next five or six weeks of the term there is no Grand-Jury. The accused who are bound over by the Court of Criminal Correction have to wait a month and more before they even learn whether they are to be presented for trial or not, unless they can give bail. In the meantime the witnesses scatter and the prosecuting officers are put to an immense amount of labor keeping track of them so that they may be produced when the Grand-Jury does assemble.

There is no reason for these long lapses between sessions of the Grand-Jury except the objection of business men to do jury duty. The list of Grand-Jurors is selected from the general jury list, and the circuit judges who make the selections endeavor to choose only men who have become representative in their lines of business. The Grand-Juries, therefore, are made up as a rule of what are generally termed "prominent business men" and there is no class of men who more strenuously oppose being taken from their affairs to do jury duty than these. A majority of them serve only when they cannot be excused and if they sit for ten or fifteen days they feel that they have done their whole duty and ought to be entirely excused. The court, in deference to wishes of the merchants, has adopted the present custom and for this reason it has come about that the great gaps are left.

CIRCUIT ATTORNEY CLOVER'S VIEWS.

Circuit Attorney Clover, in speaking of this custom yesterday, said: "I have always advocated the adjournment of the Grand-Jury from month to month. It would not entail much more work upon the jurors because there are a certain number of cases to be inquired into any way, and if they accumulate during two months there is just twice as much to be done as there would be if a session was held in the meantime. We do this with the May Grand-Jury, because of the summer recess, and I think it could just as well be done with all of them. It would not increase the expense at all, because Grand-jurors are only paid for the days on which they attend the sessions of the body. I am opposed to Grand-Juries except in certain cases, but inasmuch as the law requires them to go over the small cases which have already been examined in the Court of Criminal Correction, it would undoubtedly be a benefit in such cases as the alleged election frauds, which you spoke of, and where innocent men have been confined in jail. There is no reason why it should not be done, except that the merchants are very much opposed to serving, and when one session is over they want to be excused."

A NEW LIST NEEDED.

One of the troubles with Grand-Jurors at the present time is that the list from which the Grand-Jurors is drawn has not been revised since Dec. 21, 1885, more than six years. The law upon the subject is that when the Jury Commissioner has made his canvass for the regular jury list the names upon it shall be submitted to the judges of the Circuit Court, who shall select from it 600 names of men known by them to be fitted for Grand-jury service, and these names shall be placed in a wheel and securely locked. The wheel is then given to the Jury Commissioner and can only be obtained by him when a Grand-jury is called for and in the presence of two at least of the Circuit Judges. The statute also provides that the selection of names shall "be repeated whenever deemed necessary by said Judges of the Circuit Court." The present list was selected Dec. 21, 1885, and the Judges have never since deemed it necessary to make a new selection, and the Grand-jurors are still being drawn from a list made up more than five years ago. In that time many of the men on it have died, many more have moved away and many have passed beyond the age when jury duty is imperative, for no one over 65 years of age is compelled to serve, and there are few who do not claim their exemption. This has reduced the eligible number considerably, and the constant drain on the list during more than five years has reduced it to a much greater extent.

When a Grand-jury is called for, a panel of forty is drawn from the wheel and sent to the Criminal Court. From this list of forty the Judge selects twelve to serve, and the names of these twelve never go back into the wheel. The remaining twenty-eight names are held out until the next drawing so that no man shall be drawn twice in succession, and after that they are replaced in the wheel. In this manner the list of 600 is reduced by twelve with each Grand-jury and the reductions have been numerous. In 1886, 1887 and 1888 there were six Grand-juries each year. In 1889 and 1890 each there were seven, and so far there have been two this year, making a total of thirty-four Grand-juries. These have required 408 men, so if the entire list was available and none of the 600 had died, moved away or passed the age there would still be available but 192 men. Another Grand-jury has just been called, there will be another in June and one in September, making a total of thirty-six more required before the list can be filled up. That would reduce the 192 to 156, and if more than 156 have died, moved or passed the age since the list was prepared in 1885 the Criminal Court will run short of Grand-jurors before a new list can be selected.

JURY COMMISSIONER MANSFIELD TALKS.

Jury Commissioner Mansfield was seen yesterday afternoon and asked for a reason why the Grand-jury list was not in a better condition. His reply was:

"That is a matter that rests solely with the Judges. However, I can tell you that they have already recognized the necessity for a revision and have notified me that they will make up a Grand-jury list as soon as the new list of persons available for jury duty has been prepared."

"When will that be?"

"We will begin on it on May 1."

"How long will it require to get it up?"

"The whole city will have to be canvassed, and when the names are all in they will have to be arranged alphabetically and entered in the books. It will require just about four months."

The list, therefore, will not be ready for the Circuit Judges before the 1st of September, and how long it will require for them to select the 600 it is hard to say, but unless they are expeditious there may be a famine of Grand-jurors before the autumn.

THE newest and latest fad, "Crushed Roses" for the teeth. 25 cents per bottle.

GOETHE'S GIFT TO HARVARD.

Thirty Volumes of His Works That He Presented to the Library.

From the London News.

Few Harvard graduates know that the college library possesses some thirty volumes of Goethe's writings, marked "Gift of the Author, J. W. v. Goethe." The fact of this gift receives an additional interest from the manner in which it came about. It seems that Dr. J. G. Cogswell, who, with Ticknor and Bancroft, was among the earliest friends in America of German scholarship, was also one of the first to awaken Goethe's interest in the most venerable of American seats of learning. Readers of Cogswell's memoirs will remember the touching description of his visit to Goethe and their conversation about American life and culture. Before Cogswell arrived at Weimar he shared the widespread prejudice that Goethe was proud and cold; indeed, in one of his letters from Gottingen he does not hesitate to call him "insufferably vain," and to report, in corroboration of his judgment, an anecdote which must have impressed him very differently from the way in which it would appear to us of the present day. In an interview with a visiting Frenchman Goethe is reported to have said: "I know that the world regards me as a carpenter who has built a ship of war upon a mountain thousands of miles from the ocean; but the water will rise, my ship will float, and bear her builder in triumph where human genius never reached before." "This," Cogswell adds, "is vanity which can have no parallel. Next week I shall be at Weimar, and probably see this strange beast." He did see Goethe, and, instead of the proud, repelling giant, he found a kind, benignant man, who received the young foreigner with unaffected heartiness. He soon turned the conversation upon America, its hopes and promise, and displayed a minute knowledge of the character of its people. He spoke of the productions of American soil, of the larger scale of crystallizations in America as compared with those of other continents and of the prospects of American literature. And throughout their conversation, Cogswell says, he "uttered more rational observations than I have ever heard from any man in Europe." This was in 1817, and from that time on until he returned to America Cogswell remained in frequent communication with Goethe. In August, 1819, he went again to Weimar to take leave of Goethe. "And will you remember me," asked the poet, "when you are surrounded by your friends at home? And may I believe that there is a heart in the New World which cares for me?" Only one of Goethe's letters, dated Aug. 11, 1819, to Mr. Cogswell has been preserved, but happily this one throws some light on the collection in the Harvard College Library. In it Goethe informs his American friend that he has sent a parcel containing his "poetical and scientific writings," which he wishes Cogswell would forward to his "dear fellow-countrymen," to whom, he adds, "he often finds himself transported in thought and feeling."

FEMININE ARCHITECTS.

The Two Boston Girls Who Have Won World's Fair Prizes.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Nothing succeeds like success, and the selection of the young Boston woman, Miss Sophia Hayden, as the architect of the Woman's Building of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, is very conclusive evidence that women may study architecture. Miss Hayden is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and is the only woman who holds the diploma of this school, although several women have taken their partial courses. Gen. Francis A. Walker, President of the Institute, says of Miss Hayden that she is perfectly competent for any demands in the calling she has chosen. "Miss Hayden, who will be called upon to undertake the construction of the building," said Gen. Walker, "is entirely competent to build a railroad bridge, if necessary." Gen. Walker went on to speak of the thoroughness of the course Miss Hayden had pursued in taking up the mathematical side of architecture, including the study of materials in strength and duration, the details of heating and ventilation, and the business question of contracts.

Miss Hayden is the daughter of George Hayden of Jamaica Plain, a Boston suburb. Dr. Hayden went to Santiago, Chili, when a young man, and there married a Spanish lady. He had three sons and two daughters, all born in Santiago. The fortunate young architect was sent North when a child of 6, and has grown up in Boston. The family have now removed to Virginia, but this daughter has always lived with her relatives here. After graduating from the Institute of Technology last June Miss Hayden became the teacher of drawing in the Eliot Industrial School here. This morning, before going to her classes, she received the following telegram:

SOPHIA G. HAYDEN, Forest Hills—I have the honor of informing you that your design for women's building has taken first place. Please come here at once for consultation at our expense.
D. H. BURNHAM.

The style of design selected by Miss Hayden is, in accordance with the conditions of the competition, the Italian Renaissance, with a colonnade on each story and a pavilion at each end. There is no dome. The outline is classical. Miss Hayden will resign her position in the Eliot School and go on to Chicago at once.

Miss Hayden is a dark-haired, dark-eyed lady of the Spanish type, but in character she has more of the New England temperament and qualities.

Miss Howe, the lady who won the second prize, is also a student of the School of Technology, and a resident of Cambridge, but is employed in Boston as a draughtsman in the office of Messrs. Allen & Kenway, architects. Miss Howe had studied four years at the Museum of Fine Arts before taking the two-years' special course in architecture at the Technology. Miss Howe receives the second prize of $500, as Miss Hayden does the first prize of $1,000.

A Queer Bill of Fare.

The French Polar traveler, Charles Ravot, makes a number of interesting statements in regard to the food of the Laplander. One of the chief condiments of his daily bill of fare is the reindeer milk, which is thick and tough like paste. It is seasoned with berries and packed in barrels. Some of it is frozen and preserved as ice, and when desired is thawed out. Cheese is made from fresh milk. Rabot says that it looks and tastes like soap, but the natives cut it in slices and dip it into their coffee, evidently greatly relishing it.

The meat of the reindeer is eaten either dried or frozen and is seldom used fresh, but when an animal is killed the Laplander devours with infinite relish his favorite dish, the liver, lung, heart and intestine of the same. The foam, which gathers on top of the kettle when boiling the meat, is carefully skimmed off and served as a kind of soup.

South Dakota's Hay Crop.

YANKTON, S. D., April 11.—The report that a hay famine prevails in South Dakota, as well as in other neighboring States, is untrue. There are thousands of tons of hay in Yankton and adjoining counties that are worth but $4 per ton in the local markets, and can be bought for $2.50 in the stack. Cattle are beginning to feed on new prairie grass, and a great amount of the hay supply will not be needed before another harvest.

POPULAR as the stars and stripes
Are beautiful Strauss Aristotypes.

THEY GET A PLACE.

Republicans Finish Ahead of the Independents in the Municipal Race.

COMPLETION OF THE OFFICIAL CANVASS OF TUESDAY'S RETURNS.

Certificates of Election to Be Issued to the Victors After To-Morrow—Figures of the House of Delegates Contests in All the Wards—Contest Proceedings to Be Filed From the Wards.

The official canvass of the returns of Tuesday's election was concluded at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but it was not until late in the evening that the footings were completed and verified. In footing the returns the greatest care is taken to avoid mistakes and after finishing the work the clerks went over the figures again looking for any error that might have crept into their work. The justices of the peace appointed to make the canvass with Recorder Carlisle were not present when the footings were completed last evening, but will sign the official declaration the first thing to-morrow morning. Recorder Carlisle will then begin making out the certificates of election for the six new Councilmen and twenty-eight delegates.

"The official figures in most cases agree with, or were very close to those gathered by the police after the polls closed Tuesday evening, but there were sufficient errors to change the figures of all the eighteen candidates. The police figures showed that the Independent municipal ticket ran second to the Democratic, leaving the Republicans a close third.

SECOND BY A SCRATCH.

Much importance was attached to the official count as between the Independents and Republicans for the reson that the new election law makes it mandatory on the Recorder of Voters to appoint his judges and clerks from the two parties receiving the highest and the next highest number of votes at the preceeding election. The Republican managers became startled when they heard of the law and saw from the returns published the day after election that the Independents had a slight advantage in the aggregate vote. Enough discrepancies were found, however, to give the Republicans just twenty-two votes more than the Independents in the aggregate. The standing of the two parties was determined by adding the votes received by every candidate on each Council ticket and then striking an average. The aggregate vote of the candidates on the Republican Council ticket footed up to 71,026 while the combined vote of the six Independents was figured out as 71,004, giving the Republicans an advantage of twenty-two, which, if the returns are signed, will give that party machine half the judges and clerks at the next general election.

Following is the official vote of all the candidates:

DEMOCRATIC.	
Anderson	19,608
Cullinane	19,495
Arnstein	17,806
James	19,418
Flesh	19,443
Webner	19,402

REPUBLICAN.	
Comfort	12,506
Grassmuck	11,601
Vogel	10,528
Hammerstein	11,128
Ripley	12,392
Haynes	12,321

INDEPENDENT MUNICIPAL.	
Nagel	12,828
Wilkerson	11,722
Gruner	12,548
O'Connor	10,451
Pauley	11,936
Dutro	11,519

The Democratic ticket was led by Anderson, Republican by Ripley and the Independent by Nagel. The combined vote of the three leaders is 44,828. Messrs. Nagel and Gruner of the Independent ticket both ran ahead of Mr. Ripley, who heads the Republican ticket. Ex-Councilman Comfort, who expected to lead the Republican ticket, takes the fourth place with Grassmuck and Vogel following in the order named.

FOR MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

The official count of the vote in the various wards for members of the House of Delegates shows a number of differences from the police returns. It is as follows:

FIRST WARD.	
James Cronin, D.	782
C. F. H. Rohling, R.	315
Cronin's majority	467
SECOND WARD.	
James E. Haggerty, D.	513
James C. Bloomfield, R.	311
Haggerty's majority	202
THIRD WARD.	
E. P. Grimley, D.	636
Chas. Sachse, R.	323
W. F. Morcom, Ind.	216
Grimley's plurality	313
FOURTH WARD.	
James A. Dacey, D.	566
Thos. B. Walsh, R.	418
Dacey's majority	148
FIFTH WARD.	
Joseph Rauer, D.	896
C. P. Weinel, R.	385
Rauer's majority	511
SIXTH WARD.	
Charles Schoenbeck, R.	806
Peter Walsh, D.	768
Schoenbeck's majority	38
SEVENTH WARD.	
Fred G. Uthoff, R.	849
F. G. Cossman, D.	846
Uthoff's majority	3
EIGHTH WARD.	
Patrick Mullarkey, D.	589
Henry Zaellner, R.	440
Mullarkey's majority	149
NINTH WARD.	
John J. Bogard, R.	788
George Stephen, D.	764
Bogard's majority	24
TENTH WARD.	
Thomas Cosgrove, Ind. D.	1075
T. J. Lynam, D.	552
Cosgrove's majority	523
ELEVENTH WARD.	
Henry D. Siegmund, R.	735
Christian Schmidt, D.	668
Siegmund's majority	67
TWELFTH WARD.	
Louis Diekmann, R.	998
THIRTEENTH WARD.	
Peter O'Brien, D.	677
Peter Bouchein, R.	432
O'Brien's majority	245
FOURTEENTH WARD.	
William H. O'Brien, D.	1263
Fred Meise, R.	359
O'Brien's majority	904
FIFTEENTH WARD.	
Louis Spellbrink, R.	440
John G. Brady, D.	299
Spellbrink's majority	141
SIXTEENTH WARD.	
E. J. McGroarty, D.	840
Frank R. Allenberg, R.	682
McGroarty's majority	158
SEVENTEENTH WARD.	
James P. Eagan, D.	659
Bernard Donnelly, Ind.	553
Eagan's majority	106
EIGHTEENTH WARD.	
Julius Lehman, R.	945
Chas. O. Borsch, D.	833
Lehman's majority	112
NINETEENTH WARD.	
Thomas Kinnavey, D.	617
Louis Kramer, R.	396
Phil Coyne, Ind.	269
Henry W. Harris, Ind.	184
Kinnavey's plurality	221
TWENTIETH WARD.	
James H. Townsend, D.	914
George Howarth, R.	593
Townsend's majority	321
TWENTY-FIRST WARD.	
S. P. Keys, R.	775
J. J. R. Manning, D.	663
Keys' majority	111
TWENTY-SECOND WARD.	
John Courtney, D.	897
E. P. McClure, R.	675
Courtney's majority	222
TWENTY-THIRD WARD.	
Henry Alt, R.	973
Casper Wolf, D.	690
Alt's majority	283
TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.	
T. J. Ward, D.	1065
Hupp Tevis, R.	326
James A. Stedger, Ind.	310
Ward's plurality	739
TWENTY-FIFTH WARD.	
P. H. Clark, R.	759
L. P. Gray, D.	705
J. J. Coakley, Ind.	236
J. W. Barron, Ind.	183
Clark's plurality	54
TWENTY-SIXTH WARD.	
Conrad Huber, D.	909
Fred Hussman, R.	797
Huber's majority	112
TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD.	
Thomas G. Kaye, D.	847
C. F. Sievers, R.	814
Kaye's majority	33
TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD.	
Thomas J. Bradshaw, D.	1198
Walter B. Long, R.	1062
Bradshaw's majority	136

THE CONTESTED SEATS.

Two contests will be entered unless the defeated candidates in the Seventh and Sixteenth Wards change their plans. Cossman, who ran on the Democratic ticket in the Seventh Ward, is defeated by three majority on the face of the returns and Frank E. Allenberg, who made the race as the Republican nominee in the Sixteenth Ward is defeated by larger figures by Edward McGroarty. Cossman thinks he can discover enough irregularities to overcome Uthoff's small majority. There will be a decided howl from the Uthoff camp if the Democratic majority in the House attempts to count out the victor, to make room for Cossman.

Allenberg has a mass of evidence to show that Republican ballots were stolen and destroyed in his ward. He is more interested, however, in punishing the election officers who committed and permitted these frauds. The Sixteenth Ward contest promises some exceedingly interesting developments.

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WEDDING INVITATIONS.
We execute the finest; our prices the lowest.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Broadway and Locust.
Samples mailed on application.

DYSPEPSIA AND BALDNESS.

Men With Feeble Stomachs Are Apt to Lose Their Hair.

Dyspepsia is one of the most common causes of baldness. Nature is a great economizer, and when the nutrient elements furnished by the blood are insufficient to properly support the whole body she cuts off the supply to parts the least vital, like the hair and nails, that the heart, lungs and other vital organs may be the betternourished. In cases of severe fevers this economy is particularly noticeable. A single hair is a sort of history of the physical condition of an individual during the time it has been growing, if one could read closely enough. Take a hair from the beard or from the head and scrutinize it and you will see that it shows some attenuated places, indicating that at some period of its growth the blood supply was deficient from overwork, anxiety or under feeding.

The hair falls out when the strength of its roots is insufficient to sustain its weight any longer, and a new hair will take its place unless the root is diseased, explains *Hall's Journal of Health*. For this reason each person has a certain definite length of hair. When the hair begins to split or fallout massage of the scalp is excellent. Place the tips of the fingers firmly upon the scalp and then vibrate or move the scalp while holding the pressure steadily. This will stimulate the blood vessels underneath and bring about better nourishment of the hair. A brush of unevenly tufted bristles is also excellent to use upon the scalp, not the hair.

Well-Dressed Gentlemen

Who usually have their suits and overcoats made to order, should see the celebrated "Eiffel Tower" make at "Famous." These goods come in strong competition with made-to-measure goods, and cost about half. They are ready to wear; bench-made goods. See them at "Famous."

A SEQUEL TO IT.

The Old Man Knew How to Sell Books, Particularly to Women.

From the New York Sun.

He had a push cart full of "the latest and best" novels, and had just opened up on the corner of Third avenue and Twenty-seventh street when a young woman stopped and inquired:

"Have you a real good book?"

"I have, lady," he replied. "Here is the latest thing out and just what will please you. Let's see! Let's see!"

"Is it real entertaining?"

"The entertainingest book published for a year, Miss, as I'm willing to swear to. I was so interested in it that I sat up all night and never went to the bank next day. Ah! here it is: 'How She Won Him.' Tells you all about how a young woman of—of—well, about 24, miss, and the very picture of yourself, begging your pardon, won a lovely husband who was so rich that he gravel-roofed his stable with pearls and diamonds. It gives you an insight into—"

"How much?" she interrupted, as she took out her purse.

"Fifty cents, miss, and as I was going to—"

"I'll take it."

She dropped him a half, took the book and passed on, and the old fellow had a twinkle in his eyes as he looked after her and muttered:

"She'll be along again in three or four days, and then I'll sell her the sequel to it; 'How He Skipped Out After He Was Won.' Got to study human nature in these dull times."

LOST—1,000 programmes University of Michigan Glee and Banjo Club. Finder rewarded at Balmer & Weber's, 209 North Fourth street.

Manners Show the Man.

From the Youth's Companion.

American social life offers more varied and remarkable phases than that of any other country, because of the chances which each citizen has of rising from the lowest to the highest position, and because of the rapidity and frequency of such changes.

A Senator, for example, whose parents had been uncultured and ignorant, but honest and respectable people, and who had been himself received in foreign courts, ate with his knife until the day of his death, blew his food to cool it and embellished his conversation with many "great Scotts!"

So common is the change in social position that the lack of education in gentle manners is the most embarrassing difficulty which our people have to meet. The struggle, the hard work, the difficulties in the way of a man who is pushing upward are more easily met than the sharp pain of finding himself awkward and boorish in trivial details of conduct, when he is brought into the companionship of those who have, from childhood, been trained in the social graces.

A poor widow who supported her family by doing chores in the houses of wealthy people was surprised by a visitor lately while at dinner with her children.

The table was daintily laid, and the boys and girls were obliged to observe all the forms which their mother had seen in the houses of her employers.

"Why should they not be taught to behave as well as the rich boys and girls?" she said, without any air of making an apology. "And besides, they may be rich themselves some day. Who knows?"

Few poor boys in America have mothers so keen-sighted or so wise as was this poor woman; and the boys themselves forget, in their hurry to acquire the money or position which will give them distinction, the importance of acquiring the manners without which their distinction may be made ridiculous.

A czar, or a saint, or a great poet might travel incognito around the world, his rank or merit undiscovered. But a man cannot enter a car or eat an apple without betraying how just is his claim to gentle breeding.

IT would be well worth your while to read the ad. of Milo T. Bogard, Secretary Western Union Building & Loan Association, on real estate pages. If you contemplate investment in a home or real estate, or want to get money, you will learn something to your advantage.

THE FINANCIAL REVIEW.

A NATURAL REACTION FOLLOWS THE WEEK'S RAPID ADVANCES.

No Material Change in Quotations—An Unfavorable Bank Statement—The List—The Hubbard-Price Cotton Circular—Matters in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, April 11.—For the first time since the spring of 1890, Wall street is experiencing a taste of what a genuine bull movement is like. This year the rise started about a month earlier than then, but the pace has hardly been as rapid, and for this, along with other reasons, it is hoped that it will prove more lasting. The progress of speculation last week went far toward demonstrating the staying quality of the market. The change, of course, is welcomed by all who are interested in Wall street matters, except those whose bearish proclivities are chronic and who always act as if they believe that the hereafter of the share market is a synonymous term with depression. These traders have had a large number of bad quarter hours since last Monday and the outlook, barring unforseen depressing events, is for many more in the near future, unless they should experience a change of heart.

The upward movement during the past few days was based on factors that appeal to common sense and is not the outcome of a sudden frenzy for trading in shares. It was the result of the great and well-considered plans that have occupied the minds of leading bankers and railroad men ever since the smash of last fall, and the Government crop report for April, which is one of the most favorable ever issued.

The average condition of winter wheat is higher than since 1882, and sixteen points better than last year, so that the estimates of the increased value of this year's crop of wheat alone at the advanced prices ranges from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000. Under these conditions it is naturally expected that the railroads before the close of 1891 will enjoy a season of unusual prosperity.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

The European grain deficit will, in all probability, afford a remunerative market for every bushel of surplus this country may raise. The lifting of the embargo on hog products by Germany is a matter of great importance to the West and western roads, and this helps to stimulate the interest taken by Chicago in the stock market.

Boston, too, was heard from in the shape of more liberal orders, and Philadelphia, roused by the demand for steel rails by some leading companies, was more of a factor in the dealings here than for months past. The present accredited leaders of the bull side of the account long ago established a reputation for endurance and skill in the conduct of important campaigns and hence have a large following.

Impatient holders of stocks find a market prepared to take their shares on concessions, and whether the amounts were large or small, the absorbing power last week was sufficient to care for the properties pressed for sale. New York, which for some time has been practically the sole bulwark against the necessities of other home financial centers and heavy foreign realizations, has shown itself to be equal to all emergencies.

It is noteworthy that since the visit of Jay Gould to the Southwest, Missouri Pacific and Atchison have been persistently bought by his following. All along there have been rumors current of some great railroad deal that would change the complexion of affairs greatly for the better.

A NATURAL REACTION.

The street and the trade in stock scarcely knew what to expect for the half-day session in stocks. The rapid advance for the week left the list in shape for a natural reaction. The market was comparatively dull and uninteresting, while exhibiting a drooping tendency in prices without material change in quotations. The opening was steady, but the disposition to discount an unfavorable bank statement was shown in the room, and the pressure to sell the stocks mentioned resulted in declines of ½ per cent in Sugar, ⅞ in Chicago Gas, ¾ in Missouri Pacific, ⅛ in Union Pacific and smaller fractions in the rest of the list.

The closing hour brought material support all through the list. There was a rally of ½ to ¾ in all Western railway stocks, leaving them at the close but slightly under last night's prices, with St. Paul ¼ up. Burlington closed the week with a sustained advance of 5 points.

THE "POST" SAYS:

"There have been important developments in the last forty-eight hours. First, the taking of $2,750,000 of gold for export yesterday to Germany, where it is wanted either to restore confidence or in view of the possibilities of war; the movement also of more gold from London to the Continent, causing a large decrease in the Bank of England reserve. In this connection it is proper to say that the bankers who are importing a large amount of the gold do not believe that the political situation in Europe has anything to do with it. They regard it entirely as a financial outcome resulting from heavy losses in Argentine. The sensational report from Rome intimating a possible rupture between Italy and America, while it caused the utmost surprise, had little effect on the stock, because it was not believed to be true. The smaller events of the outbreak of a war on freight rates between the Chicago & Alton and other Southwestern roads probably had the most appreciable effect on the prices of stocks.

Altogether it was remarkable that so many unfavorable events had so little effect to depress prices. Nearly all stock opened higher this morning. The room traders and daily speculators, having relied on the exports of gold to depress the market, had sold their long stocks and were hammering the market this afternoon. The effect, however, was slight. The extreme decline of Rock Island was 1 per cent and on Burlington, Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Louisville & Atchison ½. On St. Paul only ¼.

When the bank statement came out showing a loss of only $777,250 in the surplus reserve, it was understood that this did not fully reflect the withdrawal of $4,000,000 of gold for export this week and that this would probably be more apparent next week. But the statement was so much more favorable than was expected that stocks recovered ⅛@½ in the last twenty minutes of business and closed firm. This left most of the active stocks, and especially the ten or twelve which have furnished more than half the whole week's trading, from 10 to 15 points higher than last week.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Reserve, decrease $775,025; loans, increase $1,008,000; specie, decrease $485,300; legal tenders, decrease $199,900; deposits, increase $475,300; circulation, increase $2,200.

The banks now hold $5,632,950 in excess of the requirements of the 10 per cent rule.

BONDS.	
United States 4s reg.	122
United States 4s coupon	122
United States 4½s reg.	101⅛
United States 4½s coupon	
Pacific 6s, 95	112
Louisiana stamped 4s	91⅛
Tennessee, new set, 6s	102⅛
Tennessee, new set, 5s	101⅛
Tennessee, new set, 3s	71⅛
Canada Southern 2s	96⅛
Canadian Pacific 1s	107
D. & R. G. 1s	119
D. & R. G. 4s	83¾
Erie 2s	100
M., K. & T. gen. 6s	77
M., K. & T. gen. 5s	39¾

EXCHANGE.

The market for sterling was steady and posted rates were unchanged at 4.87 and 4.89½. The rates for actual business were as follows: 60-day, 4.86@4.86¼; demand, 4.88¼@4.88¾; cables, 4.88¾@4.89. Commercial bills were 4.84½@4.84¾. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.15⅝@5.18¾; reichsmarks, 95⅛@95¼; guilders, 40⅛@41⅛.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Clearing-house exchanges to-day were $126,299,199; balances, $5,210,489; United States Sub-Treasury debt balance $445,268.

Bar silver at London 44 11-16d per ounce. Bar silver at New York, selling price as reported by bullion dealers, 97⅛. London consols for money 96 3-16, Paris rentes, 96.

THE HUBBARD-PRICE COTTON CIRCULAR.

Hubbard, Price & Co., in their cotton circular, to-day say: "Our advance of last evening was not sufficient to maintain the Liverpool market to-day, and our cable advices contain many discouraging reports on the condition of trade in Manchester. One of our cablegrams forecasts a further decline in Liverpool in consequence of a disposition among spinners to run short time with the idea of relieving Manchester from the stock of goods now there. Our market opened lower, in consequence of the disappointment felt that Liverpool did not respond to our advance of yesterday, though the usual disposition not to enter into fresh engagements Saturday prevented any great activity.

Receipts to-day promised to be 9,500 against 12,000 bales last year, and estimates for the entire year range between 60,000 and 65,000 bales against 21,000 bales a year ago. According to the *Chronicle* the amount of this crop in sight is now 7,928,000 bales. The visible supply is now 3,244,000 against 2,640,000 bales last year, and the excess of American cotton is 670,000 bales over 1890, 806,000 bales over 1889 and 622,000 bales over 1888. The unsold stock in the American ports is now 221,000 bales greater than in 1890.

He Was "Porter."

Etiquette is after all so intangible a thing that it is necessary to learn it anew for each situation in which one is placed, and there are often instances where there is a strong temptation to laugh at the whole scheme of social distinctions.

Not long since a gentleman who has traveled much, and has acquired the habit—which certainly is a questionable one—of calling every waiter John, chanced to be in a parlor-car between New York and Boston, and to wish to ask some service of the porter.

"Look here, John!" he began, "I wish—"

But the porter interrupted him with the utmost gravity of manner.

"On this car, sir," he said, "it is etiquette to call me 'porter,' and that I will answer to. You have not an acquaintance with me that warrants your calling me by my Christian name, although," he added, seeing that the stranger was staring at him in undisguised amazement, "if you really wish to know my name I will give you my card."

The passenger muttered something incoherent and then went meekly away to sit down and to try to recover his moral balance.

LEO XIII. AND HIS CABINET.

He Is the 263d Pope, and Is Surrounded by Many Cardinals.

Leo XIII. is the 263d Pope. The Cardinals are called collaterals and coadjutors of the sovereign pontiff. They are divided into six bishops of suburban sees, fifty priests and fourteen deacons of churches in Rome. The rank and precedence of cardinals is according to the order to which they belong and according to the date of their creation as cardinals. Of the existing cardinals fifteen were created by Pius IX. and forty-seven by Leo XIII. besides one reserved at the consistory of Dec. 30, 1889. As the full number of the Sacred College is seventy there are therefore seven vacancies. Sixty-eight cardinals have died within the thirteen years that Leo XIII. has reigned. Thirty-three of them are Italians and twenty-nine represent other nations. There are thirteen patriarchal sees, 184 archiepiscopal sees, and 734 episcopal sees. The titles of the Catholic hierarchy conferred up to Jan. 1, 1891, are as follows: Archbishops and bishops of the Latin rite, with residence, 783; archbishops and bishops of Oriental rite, 52; titular archbishops and bishops, 308; archbishops and bishops not having titles, 16; prelates, 7. Leo XIII. has erected one patriarchate, twenty-two archdioceses, sixty-five dioceses, forty-three vicariates, one apostolic delegation and sixteen prefectures apostolic.

A Tornado of Bargains at

McArthur's

1520, 1522, 1524, 1526 Franklin Avenue,

Grand Sale

You will find Prodigious Drives in all lines of goods. We are bound to give the people something worth coming for.

We are Undoubted Headquarters On Wash Goods—See the Drives for Monday.

Full Standard Calicoes at 5c per yard; regular price 7½c.

32 inch wide Fleur de Lis and China Blue Penangs, all for this sale at 7½c per yard; regular price 12½c per yard.

Dress Ginghams at 5c per yard; regular price 8⅓c.

From 9:30 to 10:30 we will sell manufacturers' Remnants Indigo Blue Calico at 2½c per yard.

1,250 yards Printed Scrims and Pongee Drapery at 2½c per yard.

Remnants fine full bleached all linen damask in sizes 26x20, make good doyles or napkins, go at 2½c per piece.

Grand Special Sale—White Goods.

See plaid and striped Nainsooks at 5c per yard; worth 7½c.

Satin Plaids and Stripes go at 7½c per yard; worth 10c, and at 10c worth 12½c.

One lot of beautiful open work India Linen at 10c per yard; regular price 15c.

40-inch open-work border Apron Lawn at 7½c per yard; worth 12½c.

See the new novelties in Apron Lawns.

Tremendous Bargain Drives in Black India Linens and Lawns, in Satin, Plaids and Stripes, Polka Dot and Open Lace Work.

Our prices are 7½c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 17½c, 20c, 22½c and 25c per yard; no such values offered elsewhere; we invite your inspection on these goods.

An Astounding Bargain in Hosiery.

250 dozen ladies' full regular made imported fancy Hose, 15c per pair; regular price 30c.

An Extraordinary Special Sale—Ladies' Nightgowns.

One lot Gowns, Mother Hubbard, with tucked yoke, trimmed with novelty braid, 50c, and regular price 65c.

One elegant Gown, good material, with cluster of tucks down front, tucked sleeve, embroidery trimmed, for 59c; regular price, 75c.

Mother Hubbard Gown, yoke of fine embroidery insertion, tucked and trimmed sleeve, at 75c; regular price, $1.

Mother Hubbard Gown, yoke of Torchon lace and insertion, nicely trimmed sleeves, at $1; regular price, $1.50.

Fine quality Gown, elegant worked yoke, trimmed down front with embroidery, tucked sleeve, elegantly trimmed with embroidery in neck and sleeves, at $1.25; regular price, $1.75.

An elegant Gown, V-front yoke and back, elegantly trimmed with embroidery, neck and sleeves elaborately trimmed, with embroidery, at $1.50; regular price, $2.

Special Apron Drive.

50 dozen large size deep hem ladies' lawn Aprons at 10c each; regular price 20c.

Grand Lace Drive.

10 gross Torchon Lace, 5c per piece of 12 yards.

Sweeping Embroidery Bargains.

50 pieces 27-inch hemstitched embroidered Flouncing, 25c per yard; regular price, 40c.

50 pieces 45-inch hemstitched embroidered Skirtings, 35c per yard; regular price 50c.

35 pieces at 50c per yard, worth 75c.

15 pieces at 65c per yard; regular price $1.

10 pieces at 75c per yard; regular price $1.25.

5 pieces at $1 per yard; regular price, $1.50.

Bargains in Every Department.

W. I. M'ARTHUR

1520, 1522, 1524, 1526 Franklin Avenue.

Opening Sale of

Carpets and Oil Cloths.

On Monday Morning we will offer

246 pcs Tapestry Brussels Carpet, worth 75c, at 49c Yd.

ALSO,

1800 Smyrna Rugs, worth $5.00, at $2.85.

J. H. Tiemeyer,

514 Franklin Avenue.

Reasons Why

Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, etc., Are Superior to All Others. . . .

They are prepared from the choicest and purest materials.

They contain no poisonous oils or ethers.

They are highly concentrated.

They are more economical as they require less to flavor.

No delicacies are ever spoiled by their use.

They impart the true flavor of the fruit from which they are made.

SPORTING ARENA.

The Local Cycling Season Is Now in Full Career.

RECORD OF CURRENT HAPPENINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORT.

Dates and Doings of Wheelmen—Cycling Chat—Peter Jackson Getting in Trim—Ring Talk—An Interesting Budget of General Sporting News, Notes and Gossip.

Last Sunday's tour to Ballwin was attended by nearly one hundred cyclists, and of this number exactly forty-seven finished the ride. The phenomenal success of the tour has given a decided impetus to the Pike County tour, which occurs Sunday, May 3, and in which all local cyclists are invited to participate. Roodhouse, Carrollton, Jerseyville, Jacksonville and Quincy, Ill., will send large delegations, and when the wheelmen from Missouri towns are added, it will be the largest gathering of bicylists ever assembled for a day's spin over the fine gravel roads of Pike County. Louisiana will again be the headquarters of the tour on account of its central location and superior facilities for handling a large crowd. Transportation arrangements are being made, and a rate of one fare for the round trip, $2.50, has been secured. Both local clubs will take part in a body. The St. Louis delegation of last spring numbered thirty, and it is certain that at least seventy-five cyclists will go up on this occasion, as a special prize has been offered for the best represented club from St. Louis. The people of Louisiana are very enthusiastic over the tour and a committee is now hard at work perfecting a programme for the entertainment of the tourists which will far eclipse last year's effort. An extensive system of repairs has just been finished on the famous Clarksville Belt road, and the balance of these magnificent roads have been put in the very best condition by the recent heavy spring rains. The most serious drawback in previous years has been the lack of hotel accommodation to properly care for the visitors. This will be obviated this year and every participant will be well cared for, provided his name be left at one of the agencies where lists, to be signed by all intending participants, can be found on file. The trip is a beautiful one. There is ninety miles each way of railway travel, with an exceedingly picturesque and hospitable country as an objective point. This will be sure to draw a large crowd, especially when low rates, dozens of fine fellows as traveling companions and a tour of Pike County awheel are set down as the main attractions. Capt. H. A. Allshouse will have charge of the Hannibal delegation and promises to bring down about twenty men. The Quincy riders will be down in full force and will make every effort to surpass last spring's delegation from that city which numbered thirty-one. Sunday, May 3, will be pleasantly and profitably spent by touring over the turnpikes, witnessing an impromptu road race and a hill-climbing contest on Crank Hill, near Clarksville.

AN ILLUMINATED PARADE.

Last Monday evening the cycle dealers of this city held an important meeting and with commendable vim and enterprise decided to bear the expenses of an illuminated bicycle parade, which is to take place over the asphaltum and wood block streets on the night of Saturday, May 23 and it promises to eclipse all previous efforts in this line. The arrangements have been placed in the hands of a competent committee consisting of C. H. Stone and A. A. Knight and nothing will be left undone to make the participation in the parade one continued round of pleasure. The line of march most favorably spoken of is from Nineteenth and Pine, west to Grand avenue, north to Easton avenue, east to Garrison avenue, south to Locust and east to Fourteenth street, where the parade is to disband. The matter of attending the parade was brought before the two clubs at their monthly meeting and it was decided to take part in full uniform and all unattached wheelmen who wish to join them will be given places, provided they appear in cyclist's garb. A parade of this kind offers unlimited chances for unique costumes as well as profuse decorations with lanterns and to stimulate wheelmen in getting up original costumes or designing floats, prizes will be offered for the best decorated wheel and for the best costume. The route of the parade will be left unsprinkled on the date agreed upon and wheelmen need have no fear of slipping or side falls.

SHALL THERE BE A NEW CLASS?

NEW YORK, April 11.—The use of the new tires on the track in competition is a question which the Racing Board will do well to consider. For some inexplicable reason the former board seemed loath to touch this subject. When the men are at the tape in any racing event, be it handicap or otherwise, the chances of each contestant are supposed to be as nearly equal as the governors of racing matters can possibly make them, and it cannot be fairly claimed by any justice-loving man that they are so, when possibly one or two of the men are mounted on the balloon-type wheel. With everything else equitably adjusted, why should not this point be taken into consideration? The point made last season that only one or two of the wheels were in this country will not hold now. The most prominent of the racing men will now number a pneumatic tired wheel in his outfit. The distinctive difference between the safety and the ordinary and the same method adopted in the latter case—classification—should be used regarding the tires, and it should be done at once. There then will be no excuse for any man starting on his trip with only one wheel to enter all sorts of events. Contests of any kind should be made so that a contestant may feel that he is on equal ground with his neighbors. If the penalizing of this type of wheel will answer, let it be so arranged, but classification seems to be the better plan. Of course the adjustment of this question can still be accomplished, even if the Racing Board, with which the subject properly belongs, does not act. Race meet managers may put on their cards races for the different types of wheels exclusively, but this will not have the effect of admonishing a man before the season opens of what he may expect as regards his mounts.

CONFLICTING DATES.

The lesson taught last season by clashing dates does not seem to have had the desired effect. Again the wheelmen are confronted with a condition which may result in their having to choose between the two meets, both prominent, and the unavoidable result will be that both will suffer.

The wisdom of any club or association of clubs, as in the case of the Philadelphia wheelmen, selecting dates for a meet which have been some time previously announced as the dates upon which the Hartford tournament will be held, is doubtful. Year after year the Hartford wheelmen have had labor day for their own, and the popularity of their meet has in no way been diminished by opposition. They invariably secure the leading men and have no trouble in attracting over 5,000 people to their grounds. In the face of this it is poor policy to emulate the example of the Syracuse people last year and select a clashing date. The Philadelphia managers had better think this over and by selecting another date they will surely not be the losers.

LOCAL CYCLING FIXTURES.

May 3—Pike County tour at Louisiana.
May 22—4 p. m., road race at Forest Park.
May 23—8 a. m., illuminated bicycle parade.
June 6—Hill climbing contest on Son-of-a-Gun Hill.
July 3-4—Annual meeting of the Missouri Division, L. A. W., at Carthage.

CYCLING CHAT.

C. E. Green of Philadelphia was in town Thursday.

At last Tuesday's meeting of the Missouris Will Daugherty and S. C. Gates were admitted to active membership.

Runs to-day: Missouri Bicycle Club to Jefferson Barracks; Cycling Club to Florrissant. Starts, 8:30 a. m.

Last night's stag euchre party at the Missouris was a big success, and was attended by some fifty of the active members.

Belgium will have a national meet at Brussels on May 16, 17 and 18. The programme of entertainment is much like that provided at L. A. W. meets.

Missouri had five applicants for membership last week, three of which, Philip Hirschberg, C. Maybury and O. D. Orton, were from St. Louis. The division now has 480 members.

Geo. Wilder, Chairman of the State Racing Board, has secured Park Commissioner Klemm's permission to hold the big road race at Forest Park on the afternoon of Saturday, May 23.

The Board of Directors of the St. Louis Bicycle Track Association will hold an important meeting at the Cycling Club on Tuesday evening to make all needed arrangements for the holding of the Forest Park road race.

Arrangements for the Missouri Division meet at Carthage on July 3 and 4 are fast nearing completion. Pneumatics are to be penalized so as to give all local racing men an equal chance of winning some of the fine prizes offered.

The committee of the League of American Wheelman have accepted, with some slight alterations, the form of alliance presented by the A. A. U., and the announcement will be made officially in due time.

At last Tuesday's meeting, the Missouris made arrangements to greatly increase their fast growing membership, with the intention of reducing the active dues as soon as the active membership exceeds 100. Particulars can be had by applying to Secretary Bowman.

All memberships in the League of American Wheelmen expire on the 30th inst., and although payment can be made until July 1, members should renew as quickly as possible, thereby not only avoiding the possibility of having it lapse through forgetfulness, but also saving to the League officials a very great deal of extra work.

Last week the *Bicycling World* tried the experiment of abandoning its old style of giving news under the headings of various sections and grouping them under a "news and items" column. Many local league members have complained of the new plan and a strong protest was made against its adoption, as the correspondent's identity is lost.

Peoria is to have a tournament this year after all. At a recent meeting of the Peoria Bicycle Club this was decided on and an effort will be made to outshine all previous ones. The club has also put in a strong bid for the national championship races, and being one of the oldest League clubs and having one of the fastest tracks in America, it thinks it has reasonable grounds for asking for them.

John E. Stockett has been appointed Chairman of the Mileage Committee of the Missouris. He asks that members henceforth keep an accurate account of their mileage in the books furnished for the purpose and that they make a report once a month. He will incorporate these reports in a general report to be made at each monthly meeting of the club.

THE RING.

PETER JACKSON COMING ROUND ALL RIGHT—PUGILISTIC NEWS.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Peter Jackson is getting himself into splendid condition for his battle with clever Jim Corbett. He has entirely recovered from his recent illness, so the dispatches from his training quarters state, and he proposes to win the match in short order. May 21 is the date set for the contest.

That fierce but windy pugilist, "Sailor" Brown, has turned up in Bradford, Pa. He is training to fight a 200-pound man there and writes Arthur Lumley that he proposes to force young Mitchell into a match after he gets through with his present engagement. "If Mitchell won't fight me," he writes, "I'll drive him out of 'Frisco." I dare say Herget will leave the country when he hears of the "Sailor's" plans.

Slavin and Mitchell will sail for this country next Wednesday. They propose to make it warm, they say, for some of the American heavy weights. Kilrain is willing to accept the proposition made by Slavin to give him $3,000 if he succeeds in staying with him for six rounds, and the Granite Association, of Hoboken, will hang up a good-sized purse for the contest. The Australian couldn't possibly have found a man for a sparring partner more unpopular with Americans than Mitchell, but they will make money.

LAMBERT AND GIBBONS.

Notwithstanding his disastrous meeting with Peter Maher in London recently Gus Lambert still believes that he can fight and has made a match with Tom O'Neil, a fourth-rater. It would indeed be a severe blow to the Cohoes wrestler if he should be whipped this time.

Austin Gibbons is in London with his little brother Jim. He has issued a challenge to the light-weights over there. He still claims to be the champion 126-pound pugilist of America, but he hasn't been able to fight at that weight for more than two years. When he won the title he was ten pounds over weight, and he could hardly fight now at 133 pounds to weigh at the ring side.

OUT FOR THE NUGGETS.

OMAHA, Neb., April 11.—Jim Hightower and Barney Taylor, local pugilists, are booked for a mill for $500 a side at Rowley's Hall next Friday. Taylor claims he will knock Hightower out in six rounds. The fight will be a hard one.

DACEY'S DEFI.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Billy Dacey, boxing instructor of the Willamantic Athletic Club, called at the *Police Gazette* to-day and issued a challenge to fight Jack McAuliffe, lightweight champion of America, for the largest purse that is offered by any leading club in New Jersey or Troy, N. Y.

Dacey also states that he has three pupils in his club who will make some of the amateur champions look to their laurels.

SLAVIN AND MITCHELL COMING.

LONDON, April 11.—Mitchell and Slavin have taken passage on the Germanic to sail next Wednesday. They will star with a troupe through the Northern and Western States for ten weeks. Slavin will try to get a match with Sullivan, but failing, any one else can be accommodated for any amount. Mitchell will spar any one six rounds, but will not enter the ring again. If matches are made by Slavin Mitchell will return to England, waiting until the American hot time is ended, then returning to the States to finish training.

HOMING PIGEONS.

WAGNER'S LOFT OF PRIZE BIRDS SOLD—MATCH AGAINST A RAILWAY TRAIN.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 11.—It will be a surprise to pigeon flyers to know that negotiations are almost concluded to transfer ten pairs of the Wagner birds to the Royal Blue Line loft at Woodbury, N. J., making twenty pair in all that have been purchased by Mr. Green since the beginning of the year. In this second lot are the birds George W. Childs, Public Ledger, St. Thomas and S. O. Perry, the champions for distance in the day, Wade and the Garnier hen with records as youngsters for 525 miles; Benny, with a champion record for distance in 1887, and the "Ere Prize Cock," considered one of the best birds ever imported. Mr. Wagner's reason for selling is change of residence and to avoid the trouble it would be to keep so many birds prisoners in a new home, as he would have to do or risk losing them, and probably the price Mr. Green was willing to pay. This price is not to be told, as Mr. Green says he is unwilling to have even his wife know the extent of his folly. As the Garnier hen has alone been held at $50 and would not be sold apart from the rest, the price is probably the largest ever paid in this country for one lot of homing pigeons.

The stock of these birds was imported in 1879-80 by Mr. Lewis Offermans for I. B. Welch, Jersey City Heights, and sold by him to the late E. J. Bramhall, Brooklyn. From his hands it passed into Mr. Wagner's possession. The "Ere Prize Cock" is about the only one of the original stock remaining. This bird was eagerly sought for by Belgian fanciers, and Mr. Offermans only secured it by promising not to sell or fly it in Belgium.

BIRD VS. RAILWAY TRAIN.

A novel race has been arranged between four birds owned by F. R. Barnes of Tioga and the Atlantic express in answer to a challenge. The start of train and birds is to be from Harrisburg on any favorable Sunday or Monday after the 20th inst. The schedule distance from Harrisburg is 105 miles, and the express is on time when it covers it in 170 minutes. The bird, therefore, if it covered the same distance would only have to beat 1,081 yards per minute; that is, the mile in about 1:37½, less than the speed of the first return in the race of Easter Monday. After this race the birds will be put on the road from the South to fly for a wager against the time of the Royal Blue Line from Baltimore. The schedule of distance and time for this is ninety-six miles in 140 minutes, a speed of about twelve hundred and six yards per minute, or a mile in 1:26½. To make this the birds will need good weather and to have a breakfast before the start.

GENERAL SPORTING.

HANDICAP POOL TOURNEY—GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE—MISCELLANY.

The sweepstake handicap fifteen ball pool tournament, arranged by Sam Baldwin, and announced some days ago, will begin at the Club Billiard Hall to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, and continue nightly until decided. The contestants have been limited to six in number, and every man will play three games with each of the other contestants. Three games will be played every evening, beginning at 8 o'clock. The first prize is $30, second, $20; third, $10; fourth, $5. Following are the names of the players and the handicaps: Ed Brown, Clark Waldo and M. Dillon, scratch; H. James, 10 per cent; J. Hobert, 20; W. Leumas, 30. Continuous pool. 100 points, will be the game.

FOOT-BALL.

There will be a game of foot-ball at Brothhood Park to-day at 3 p. m. between the All St. Louis team and a strong picked eleven. The teams will be placed as follows:

ALL ST. LOUIS.		PICKED TEAM.
Fulford	Goal.	Warhorse
S. Kane	Backs.	Karl
N. Gerrathy		H. C. Hellmich
Church	Half-Backs.	Stoetzle
Hughes		Hughes
Sullivan		Armbruster
McSweeny	Forwards.	J. Denehy
C. Denehy		Gerrathy
C. Hartnet		Cudmore
G. Hellmich		Seener
Erwan		Hawksley

GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE CONTEST.

Foerstelville is to have a big twenty-four-hour go-as-you-please match for amateurs. The contest will commence at 10 o'clock next Saturday night and last until 10 o'clock Sunday night. Handsome prizes are to be given and twelve entries have been received as follows: F. Ownby, M. Dietrich, G. Butler, Chas. Ingraham, "Jumbo" Volling, Gust Guensher, Geo. Huff, Geo. Kasner, John Buehler, Wallsey, Pat Finnegan, Williams' Unknown.

HARVARD'S GREAT LOSS.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 11.—The untimely death of Shaw, the Freshman athlete, has cast a decided damper on the Harvard crew, and indirectly on the other college athletes. The 'Varsity crew has not rowed since his death. Shaw was an excellent foot-ball man, a capital oar and gave promise of being one of the most distinguished and able athletes that has ever entered Harvard College. It was this promise of the future that gave rise to the deep grief of all Harvard. He was undoubtedly the strongest man in college, and although new to foot ball, learned the game so well that everybody conceded the position of center rush for the next three years to him. Although new to rowing, he made such rapid strides that at the time of his death he rowed much better than Kelton did at the same time last year. Kelton is now the best oar in college. In many respects Shaw resembled Stagg of Yale, but he was stronger. From all this it can well be seen what a blow his death is to Harvard and Harvard athletics. The change that Shaw's death will make in the actual making up and order of the 'Varsity boat is far less than the change it makes in the strength of the crew. Shaw rowed at No. 4 and his place will probably be taken by Matriss, '92, or Partoul, '92, both 'Varsity substitutes of last year and both good men, but by no means as powerful or strong as Shaw. The blow of Shaw's death falls more severely on Capt. Perkins than any other one college man, as it was by his influence that Shaw's parents were induced to consent to his rowing, it being against their wishes, so it is said, in the first place.

AN IMPERIAL YACHTSMAN.

GLASGOW, Scotland, April 11.—The price paid by the German Emperor for the Thistle was £5,000. He managed this by purchasing through agents. If the name of the real purchaser had been known he would have been obliged to pay much more. The Thistle will sail for Germany next week and try the effects of her alterations in the Baltic Sea races before trying conclusions with British yachts. It is not positively decided yet to rechristen her as the Meteor, but the Emperor prefers this name to any other. Capt. Duncan and a Scotch crew go with her for the season. The Emperor intends to command the yacht himself during the races, and will spend £3,000 in fitting up the cabins in satinwood and French tapestry. The Prince of Wales and Prince Henry of Prussia will probably enter yachts against the Thistle in the special races arranged for the royal yacht squadron.

BOWLING.

The long looked for ten-pin match between the Concordias and Western Rowing Club team has been bowled in the past week and resulted in a decisive victory for the Westerns, who now claim the championship of South St. Louis. The series was to consist of eight games, four of which were to be bowled on each club's alley. However, the Concordias modestly concluded that seven games were enough for them and gracefully acknowledged their defeat, the winning club then being 658 pins ahead. The following is the score:

CONCORDIAS.

								Total.
Hunt	290	204	138	226	159	177	176	1,370
Buck	178	186	201	193	149	136	97	1,140
Wardeman	175	174	192	225	167	194	247	1,374
B. Hartig	189	173	234	201	152	196	174	1,319
Miller	218	210	175	161	207	152	143	1,266
Bachman	221	278	173	179	183	198	157	1,389
Total								7,858

WESTERNS.

								Total.
Schweigler	182	183	190	224	260	181	252	1,472
Ault	179	181	198	187	264	169	206	1,384
Max	173	156	184	167	155	214	227	1,276
Opfenring	178	208	198	204	232	197	254	1,471
Karl Newell	157	214	177	139	176	232	244	1,339
Stocker	168	203	264	215	217	253	254	1,574
Total								8,516

POOL.

A professional tournament for the championship of the State of Missouri at continuous pool will commence to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock at Hugh J. Gorham's, northeast corner Sixth and Market streets. The prizes will be a handsome gold medal and $50 to first, $25 to second, $15 to third and $10 to fourth. The following well-known players have entered: Joe L. Denning, Jno. T. Magner, Harry Huntsman, Jno. McDonald, Geo. Lynes (the Texas Cyclone), Thos. McGowen (better known as "Scaggs"), James McLaughlin and Geo. Coons. The opening game will be between Joe L. Denning, the present champion, and Harry Huntsman, the well-known local crack. The second game will be between John T. Magner, the popular and well-known professional ball-player, and Jno. McDonald.

PISTOL PRACTICE.

The attendance at the weekly shoot of the St. Louis Pistol Club was poor. Out of a possible 120 the following scores were made on 1⅜-inch bull's eye, distance twelve and one-half yards:

S. G. Dorman	119
M. Summerfield	115
A. McBean	113
M. C. Billmeyer	113
W. Bauer	113

WESTERN ROWING CLUB NOTES.

All the four-ored shells have been equipped with new Kern Roller seats.

The annual revival takes place on the first Sunday in May, and will be a big affair.

The many boats are all now in first-class shape, thanks to the diligent work of Capt. Rauth and his able assistant, Lieut. Heitz.

For the first time in many years the club will give a steamboat picnic this year. A committee is already at work, and has secured a boat for the first Sunday in July.

The various crews will from now on do active work, as it is the intention of the club to be represented at most of the leading regattas during the coming summer.

The new gymnasium is being well patronized every afternoon and evening, the pulleys and parallel bars coming in for the most use.

CHESS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 11.—With reference to Blackburn's express desire to challenge Gunsberg to play him a match at chess immediately on his arrival in England next week, Gunsberg declares he will be only too glad to try conclusions with Blackburn once more, but he proposes the match be played in New York. The City of London Chess Club has intimated to Gunsberg their willingness to engage in a match of two games by cable with the Manhattan Chess Club of New York for a stake of $500 each side.

ATHLETIC NOTES.

The M. A. A. C. will give a cross-country run this morning at Forest Park, starting from the restaurant at 10 o'clock. These runs are growing popular and should the weather be favorable there will no doubt be a large number of participants.

The Missouri Gymnasium and Athletic Club and the M. A. A. C. members will endeavor to give joint cross-country races Sunday mornings at Forest Park.

At the directors' meeting of the Missouri Gymnasium and Athletic Club last Thursday all members of the board were present. The reports of the several committees were read and showed that the institution is now in better condition, both financially and numerically, than at any time since it organized.

Yale has had the ascendancy in sports during the last ten years. Harvard won the base ball championship in 1885 and defeated Yale at foot-ball in 1890 and won the 'varsity race in 1882, 1883 and 1885. In all other years since 1879 Yale has been victorious in these events. Harvard, however, leads in track and field contests, usually scoring more points than Yale at what are generally known as the Mott-Haven games.

Manager Chasseaud of the Manhattan (N. Y.) Athletic Club team, has a pretty sharp critic after him this season. Exactly how much foundation exists for the attacks, which have recently been made on the cherry diamond manager, is known only to his club members and persons who have closely interested themselves in the available material in the club. The organization began its career in the national game last season. It was not generally expected that the team would excite wonder at its brilliancy, and it didn't. In fact, the Manhattans played a decidedly poor game. A manager is good or bad according to the results he achieves. Mr. Chasseaud will be tempted to do some tall hustling to attain a prominent place in the Amateur Union pennant race this season.

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AN AGE OF WORDS.

Enormous Number of Books Turned Out Yearly in America.

From the Book-Buyer.

According to the figures compiled by the *Publishers' Weekly*, the total number of books published in the United States in 1890 was 4,559. Of this number 3,180 were new books made in this country, 353 were new editions of American books, 933 were new importations, and 93 were new editions imported to this country. The total number, 4,559, is an increase of 545 over the figures of 1889, as will be seen by the table which we give below of the publications of the last five years. The comparisons which this table invites are interesting and suggestive. The list of novels is greater than ever before. Of the 1,118 volumes of fiction no fewer than 935 were new books made in the United States, the new editions and importations amounting to 183. This total of new novels is an average of three for every week day in the year. Other classes of books also, theology and religion, history, juvenile, biography and memoirs, literary history and miscellany, travel, etc., and sports and amusements, also show an increase in numbers as compared with 1889; while in a few departments, poetry and the drama, fine art and illustrated books and mental and moral philosophy, there is a falling off. We give herewith the comparative table, which may be studied with profit:

	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890
Fiction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	942	1,118
Juvenile books	[illegible]	[illegible]	410	388	408
Law	[illegible]	437	335	410	458
Theology and religion	377	351	482	363	467
Education, language	275	283	413	319	399
Literary history and miscellany	388	252	291	144	183
Poetry and the drama	220	[illegible]	280	171	168
Biogra'hy, memoirs	155	[illegible]	247	178	218
Description, travel	158	187	197	139	162
Fine arts and illustrated	151	173	250	171	135
Medical science, hygiene	177	171	151	157	117
History	182	150	144	110	154
Political and social science	174	141	227	157	183
Useful arts	112	123	124	129	133
Physical and mathematical science	148	76	56	96	93
Domestic and rural	46	61	39	44	29
Sports and amusements	70	48	46	43	82
Humor and satire	17	26	47	25	42
Mental and moral philosophy	18	21	18	28	11
	4,676	4,437	4,631	4,014	4,559

In England, on the other hand, the total number of books published in 1890 is the smallest since 1887. The decline in the volume of fiction from 1889 is particularly noticeable. It is rather surprising to find that fifty-four more new novels were published in the United States than in England last year. The steady decrease in the number of books published in England in the last three years is accounted for by the London *Publishers' Circular* on the theory advanced a year ago by the *Academy* that "the wants of the reading public are becoming more and more satisfied with newspapers, reviews and magazines and that authors consequently find their own best market in the same field."

Say Agreeable Things.

There is a certain class of people who take great satisfaction in saying unpleasant things. They call this peculiarity "speaking their minds," or "plain speaking." Sometimes they dignify it by the name of "telling the truth." As if truths must be unpleasant in order to be true! Are there no lovely, charming, gracious truths in the world? asks *Harper's Bazar*. And if there are, why cannot people diligently tell these, making others happier for the telling, rather than hasten to proclaim all the disagreeable ones they can discover.

The sum of human misery is always so much greater than the sum of human happiness that it would appear the plainest duty to add to the latter all we can, and do what lies in our power to diminish the former. Trifles make up this amount, and in trifles lie the best and most frequent opportunities. It may seem a little thing to tell another what is out of place in her appearance or possessions; but if the information is unnecessary and makes her unhappy, it is clearly an unkind and unfriendly action.

Would it not be well to cultivate the grace of saying agreeable things, even to the extent of hunting them up and dragging them to the light when they happen to be obscure? This power to say pleasant things—true ones—is an accomplishment which is generally overlooked or left as a mere worldly matter to light-minded people. But why it should be counted more Christian-like to utter unpleasant truths than pleasant ones is a somewhat puzzling question.

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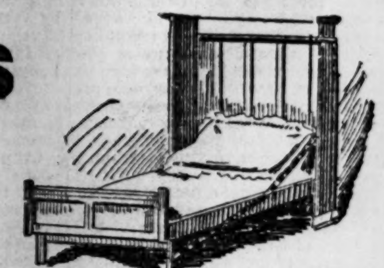

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TO ERECT A NEW CHURCH

THE UNION M. E. CONGREGATION DECIDES TO BUILD ON THE BOULEVARD.

An Edifice of Worship Which Will Cost $125,000 and Will Be One of the Finest in the City—The Epworth League Convention.

Within the last week the Building Committee of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church have decided to build at Newstead and Lindell avenues on the lot fronting 150 feet on Lindell avenue and 215 feet on Newstead avenue. A building that will cost in the aggregate not less than $125,000, making it one of the finest churches in the city. The committee have on hand at the present time the snug sum of $40,000 in cash, with which to work on and the chapel will be commenced in the immediate future. Contractors have been notified and inside of one week from this time the Building Committee will be called together for the purpose of opening the bids, when work will be commenced immediately. The absolute necessity of building is demonstrated fully whet it is stated that the membership of Union Church at this time is 976, showing that the present building at Lucas and Garrison avenues is not sufficient to accommodate such a throng of church-goers. The overcrowded condition of the church at the present time makes it absolutely necessary to have more room at the very earliest moment, and the contractor taking the work must agree specifically that the new chapel will be ready for occupancy by November next, making it possible for services to be held therein during the winter months of this and next year. The sum of $40,000 will, in the opinion of the committee, erect a beautiful and substantial one for the accommodation of Union Church members who have moved farther west since the location of the present church.

CULMINATION OF A WELL DEFINED PROJECT.

This determination to build at once is but the culmination of a well defined project which has been under consideration and discussion for more than two years last past. The original plans considered were very elaborate, and to carry them out would have necessitated an expenditure of fully $250,000, which was more than the Building Committee concluded they could raise. Last week Peabody & Stearn, the architects, furnished a modulated plan with an estimated cost of $125,000, which was accepted. The audience room, when it is completed, will have an estimated seating capacity of some 3,000 people and will have a finish both fine and artistic. The ceilings are of the cathedral design. The acoustic arrangements are of the most perfect. A grand $20,000 organ will peal forth its melodious sounds from above, the choir stand being peculiarly elaborate, and so designed that it will accommodate a large number of people. The chapel, while on a less elaborate scale, will be none the less beautiful. The windows will all be of the high-arch design and of the best colored glass.

It has not yet been decided how the two Union Churches will be managed, whether the present church will in reality be under the same pastor or whether the conference of the Methodist Episcopal denomination will be asked to appoint another minister to one of the charges. This is one of the matters that has not yet been fully considered. But that both churches will be retained there is no doubt whatever.

BUILDING COMMITTEE AND DONATORS.

The Building Committee, which has complete charge of the erection of the new building, is composed as follows: John W. Kaufman, T. B. Tebbetts, M. M. Buck, S. W. Taylor, T. B. Boyd and George W. Parker. These gentlemen, ably assisted by the pastor, Rev. C. P. Masden, D. D., have worked industriously for the success of the movement for many months, and now feel that the greatest part of their work has been accomplished. The donators giving $1,000 or more thus far are as follows: John W. Kaufman, $10,000; Gov. Stanard and family, $3,500; G. W. Parker and family, $2,600; L. B. Tebbetts, $2,500; Joseph Specht, $2,500; M. M. Buck, $2,500; W. F. Neidringhaus, $1,500; F. G. Neidringhaus, $1,500; J. G. Brandt, $1,000; E. P. V. Ritter, $1,000; T. B. Boyd, $1,000, together with a large number of people who have given from $100 up to $500. The total subscribed thus far is $43,000, which, taking the $20,000 paid for the lot on which the building will be erected, will raise the amount to $63,000, and the cost of the new building and ground complete, reach the total of $145,000.

Rev. Masden, the pastor, is at present serving his sixth year in that position, having spent three years between the two appointments as pastor of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, New York City. This is the last year he can serve the Union Church, according to Methodistic custom, but should the church be separated it will be possible for him to receive the appointment to the new church for another term of three years, which will most probably occur, as he is very popular with the members of the present congregation. During his more than five years of service he has built up his congregation to its present almost unprecedented strength, as well as awakened a well-defined spiritual interest among the communionists. His work in this city has been crowned with success as great as could reasonably be asked or expected, and this new move will doubtless prove as great a success as those he has heretofore undertaken.

Epworth League Board of Control.

The National Board of Control of the Epworth League of the United States, composed of thirty-five members, will meet at the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, Lucas and Garrison avenues, May 12. This is the second annual session of this board and will be first in importance by all odds. The future work and policy of all the subordinate leagues of the country will be mapped out to a certain degree, and other business of vital importance will be passed upon by the board. The organization and general exercises will be systematized and everything put in shape for the running of a society of such an immense membership throughout the country as has the Epworth League. A large number of visitors from other States will be present to witness the deliberations of the thirty-five, and preparations are now being made for the entertainment of the guests by the St. Louis leaguers. Besides the ordinary run of entertainments an excursion will be taken up the river directly after the termination of the labors of the board, which will probably not occupy more than two days.

The Epworth League was formed not quite two years ago upon the demand from the Methodist clergy for a denominational young people's society that would occupy the place then filled by the Society of Christian Endeavor, a non-sectarian organization. The growth throughout the country has been something phenomenal, being the direct result of instructions from the various conferences to the ministers to take an active interest in the welfare of the subordinate leagues indirectly under their pastorate. The growth in this city has kept pace with that in other portions of the country, and the large membership will give the members of the National Board of control, as well as other visitors' a right hearty welcome.

Want Archbishop Kenrick a Cardinal.

In a few weeks the Very Rev. P. P. Brady, V. G., will issue a call to the entire Catholic clergy of this country to assemble in St. Louis to make arrangements for Archbishop Richard Kenrick's golden jubilee, to be held Nov. 30. There is another object behind this call to the priests, however, and that is to secure the nomination of the Archbishop for the position of cardinal. This is but the reopening of the agitation for another American cardinal which raged last year. At the time it was generally supposed that the Pope would make the desired appointment and that his choice would fall upon Archbishop Kenrick. As no definite action has been taken by the Pope, however, it is proposed to have this meeting of the bishops and priests make a formal request that a cardinal be appointed. Archbishop Kenrick knows nothing of this, however, but if the Pope creates another American cardinal there is no doubt but that Archbishop Kenrick will be appointed to the office, as he is the most worthy and deserving of it.

Whether Archbishop Kenrick is created Cardinal or not, however, the jubilee celebration will be a grand affair. It will be held in the old Cathedral on Walnut street, which will be magnificently decorated for the occasion. Church dignitaries from all over the globe will be in attendance, including one from Canada and from Italy. Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore will say mass and nearly all the bishops and archbishops of the country will be in attendance. Vicar-General Brady has taken charge of the affairs until a permanent committee on arrangements is appointed at the June conference.

OLD DAYS IN CHARLESTON.

When the Planters Thought It the Center of the Universe.

Charleston was the center. Thither came the rich planter and occupied his town house when the dread of the deadly "country fever" chased him from his plantation—that plantation which city cousins loved to visit Christmas time. The resident of Charleston, when he left the town at all in the hottest season, was content to seek refuge on Sullivan's Island, or, if favored by fortune, betook himself to Flat Rock, writes Prof. Gildersleeve in the *Forum*. The Virginia springs seemed as far away as Alaska does now, and yet there were those whose ambition did not stop short of that distant goal and who journeyed thither in the family coach. Those who could not travel were intense Charlestonians, and those who could were not much less intense. Men who know both Paris and Charleston spoke respectfully of Charleston. I was proud of my native city; considered St. Michael's "one of the finest churches in the country, sir," if not the finest, and believed in my heart of hearts that there was no more spacious promenade than the battery, which I used to pace with a certain religious exaltation; no grander houses than the old family mansions; no nobler street than Meeting street. I knew every nook and corner of the town, kept a map of Charleston in my room long after I left "the confluence of the Ashley and Cooper Rivers," and would not suffer the memory of Amen street and Zigzag alley to pecay. No names have ever made the same aristocratic music in my ear as the names of the old Huguenot families, and when courtliness of manner is mentioned my memory at once recalls the ceremonious old gentlemen who were held up to us as models of politeness.

Act of Parliament Against Toilet Tricks.

In the year 1779 the following act of Parliament was passed in England: "All women without distinction as to age, position and condition, be they maids or widows, who beguile into matrimony any male subject of her Majesty by painting their cheeks or lips, or using toilet creams, artificial teeth, hair, Spanish wool, corsets, crinolines, high-heeled shoes and padded hips, will be amenable to punishment under the paragraph of the law which deals with witchcraft, and such a marriage shall be declared null and void if the woman in question is proven guilty of such an offense."

THE POST-DISPATCH—PAGES 17 TO 24.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1891.

A FUTILE BOYCOTT.

The Commission War on the Alton Will Prove a Boomerang.

PROPOSED AMALGAMATION OF WESTERN AND SOUTHWESTERN ROADS.

The Missouri Pacific and Atchison Deal—Meeting of the Advisory Board of the Western Traffic Association—The Question of Rate-Cutting to Be Considered—The Railroads.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 11.—The Board of Rulings of the Eastern Commission agreement has put itself into the hottest kind of a box. Either the boycott they have declared on the Alton will be a flat failure, making the board the laughing stock of the railroad world, or the board and the Eastern roads back of it will be compelled to pay damages in a sum vastly larger than the amount lost by the Alton through the boycott. General Counsel Brown of the Alton and three of Chicago's leading attorneys agree that the evidence of conspiracy on the part of the boycotters is so manifest as to need no argument for conviction in any court. The step in the conspiracy dated from the formation of the boycott agreement. The lines in interest gave the board boycotting power, which the board has ceaselessly acknowledged in every document issued. The board has also sent notices declaring the boycott to the Alton, and all Eastern and Western connections. The attorneys declare all this to be convicting evidence of conspiracy, even if the Alton had paid commissions.

But the board admittedly is boycotting the Alton for an expression of opinion favoring commissions and not for paying them; they not being able to prove that the Alton has paid any commissions. Even if it had, the attorneys argue, it could not have hurt the Eastern lines financially and consequently they cannot show any justification. But the binding proof of conspiracy was received by the Eastern lines to-day in the shape of an order by the board that they discontinue the sale and acceptance on all forms of tickets of all classes and the checking of baggage of the Alton after the close of business, Tuesday, April 14.

Full boycotting instructions to all employes are also to be issued.

The only fear now of the Alton is that the boycott will fizzle. If it does not actions for conspiracy will be promptly begun against the members of the board and all the boycotting lines. Said Assistant General Passenger Agent Charlton of the Alton as he opened and showed your representative a telegram from a strong Eastern line, saying it would not join the boycott, "This is a sample of a dozen messages received to-day. More than twenty Eastern lines have assured us they would not join the boycott."

NEW YORK, April 11.—The work dirceted by the controlling stockholders of the Western and Southwestern railroads toward an amalgamation of interests, designed to solve the problems of competition, has not been suspended. But the harmonizing of conflicting claims is not an easy task, and the figuring for "position" on the part of some of the roads increases the difficulty of arriving at a satisfactory result. Railroad men look for the first definite plan to be shaped in the Southwest. There is difficulty in bringing C. P. Huntington's ideas of the relative value of the Southern Pacific system into agreement with the value placed by Mr. Gould and the Atchison interests upon their properties. Speculative rumors in Wall street occasionally spring up to impede the progress of negotiations. The following item published yesterday is of this character:

> The advance in Missouri Pacific and Atchison to-day is accompanied by the report that Mr. Gould, while in St. Louis, made arrangements which, when carried out, will bring the Atchison closer to the Missouri Pacific, and will be to all intents and purposes a practical amalgamation of interests.

George C. Magoun, the Chairman of the Atchison Board, when this item was shown to him said that he knew nothing about the matter. Col. John J. McCook, a director of the Atchison, said emphatically that the reports had no foundation. "I am willing and desirous to be quoted in this," he declared, "for if the story gets started it will only interfere with the work which is being done upon broader lines."

Russell Sage also denied that there had been any arrangement or deal between the two companies, and he asserted that no especial progress had been made in the general consolidation scheme nor had the situation been changed lately. Jay Gould and his party are in Texas and are not expected to return here until late next week.

In connection with the revived rumors of the proposed Western consolidation, the meeting of the Advisory Board of the Western Traffic Association in Chicago next Tuesday is regarded with interest in railway circles. It is still undecided whether Mr. Gould will attend the meeting. The question of rate-cutting will be a prominent topic of consideration at this meeting, and on the exercise of the power of discharge of offending officials by the Advisory Board's direction will depend many hopes as to the value of the new association. A month or two ago the Atchison was bitterly reproached for alleged manipulation of rates. Recently the Missouri Pacific has been placed in the pillory. The cutting of sugar rates, charged against that road, will doubtless come up for consideration, but the Missouri Pacific is also accused of having manipulated the rates of St. Louis beer shipments. It was said yesterday that evidence was in hand of the wrong doing of the Missouri Pacific. A recent report of the tonnage of that road gave a week's movement at 22,000 tons, with a revenue of about 17 per cent, while the Atchison reported for the same week 15,000 tons, with a revenue of 14 per cent. The obvious discrepancy between the tonnage and the per centage of receipts of the two roads suggests an unstable condition of rates.

THE BONDING PRIVILEGE.

BOSTON, Mass., April 11.—A correspondent saw Hon. Peter Mitchell in Montreal yesterday in regard to the report from Washington that the United States authorities intended to do away with the bonding privilege.

"I fancy," said Mr. Mitchell, "that their real ground of action is the fact that the Canadian Pacific, which has been largely antagonized by American roads, is securing a good deal of the business, and it is quite natural that the Pacific Railways of the United States should desire to cripple a successful rival. There are two sides to the question, and I shall be surprised if Atlantic cities of the States as well as the great Northwestern section of that country will tolerate being deprived of the privileges if this is an advantage to them, in having cars sealed at the frontier, simply to meet prejudices and promote the interests of American through roads. One thing is certain, anything that limits transit competition by railways can only be done at the expense of the people, and I should hope that too much intelligence exists in the States to permit Secretary Foster's proposed order to long remain in existence."

Mr. Van Horne, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was seen, but refused absolutely to commit himself to any statement.

Mr. Sergeant, Manager of the Grand Trunk, said he did not think there was any intention on the part of the American Government to disturb the treaty of Washington. Abolition of consular sealing will cause inconvenience, but withdrawal of bonding privileges does not mean the suspension of bonded regulations generally. They will no doubt continue even should there be a modification of the present sealing privileges.

President Frank Jones of the Boston & Maine road and President Arthur Sewell of the Maine Central road, who were seen in Boston on the subject, said that the proposed regulation would tend to clog commerce and interfere with the business of the railroads. Both considered the announcement from Washington as only a "feeler" from the Treasury Department and that the measure was not likely to be put into execution.

Bryce Allen of the Allen Line said the proposed decision would be very injurious to the business of that company if put into effect.

A LONG SIEGE ENDED.

DURANGO, Colo., April 11.—The first train through the Animas canon since Feb. 5 will reach Silverton to-day, the blockade having been raised last night. This is the longest siege the people of Silverton and the Red Mountain region have had to suffer. Much ore is piled up in Silverton and extra freight trains will be put on at once to bring it down and ship supplies and fuel.

ANOTHER THEATER.

A Thespian Temple to Be Erected for German Performances.

The success of the German stock company which has been playing here during the past season has been very slight for the simple reason that although the players did very well they had no settled place in which to perform. They were compelled to give their Sunday performances at such of the downtown theaters as could be secured, and the Entertainment Hall was so far out of the way for the North and South St. Louis Germans, they being compelled to take two lines of cars to reach it, that the performances given there during the week were, as a rule, poorly attended. Several prominent Germans of this city noticed this, and after cudgeling their brains for some time to think of a remedy, they at last hit upon the plan of building a theater, centrally located, within easy access to all parts of the city for the use of a German stock company. and such traveling German companies as could be secured to appear there. Having reached this determination, and knowing that the task of erecting and managing such a theater would probably be too much for them, they issued the following invitation to all of the prominent Germans here:

> ST. LOUIS, April 11, 1891.
>
> DEAR SIR—In consideration of the good cause we count positively upon your appearance at a meeting to be held Tuesday afternoon, April 14, at 5 o'clock, in the Probate court-room, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps for the erection of a German theater for the coming season. Your presence is absolutely necessary, as the project should not suffer a moment's delay, and as we require the participation of all prominent art-loving Germans. Respectfully,
>
> A. GRIESEDICK,
> CHAS. F. ORTHWEIN,
> DR. E. PREETORIOUS,
> Committee.
>
> S. KEHRMAN, Secretary.

It is the intention to make the theater first-class in every respect and as fine as any of the theaters in the city. It is to have a seating capicity of about 1,500. The location of the theater has not as yet been decided upon, but several good sites have been offered in the central part of the city, one of which will be selected by a committee appointed for such purpose next Tuesday afternoon. It is claimed by some that Adolphus Busch has offered a site at Broadway and Elm, and that the projectors of the enterprise think very favorably of it, as it is exactly the location that is desired and the terms are very reasonable.

The theater will cost about $125,000, and there is no doubt but that amount could be raised in a very short time, as Adolphus Busch has promised the projectors of the enterprise $25,000, and several other prominent Germans have pledged amounts ranging from $5,000 to $15,000.

In addition to the gentlemen on the committee the following well-known and influential Germans have taken an interest in the matter and promise to see it through: Judge Woerner, Edward C. Kehr, Hugo Muench, W. J. Lemp, Adolphus Busch, Caspar Koehler, Richard Bartholdt and Henry Braun.

"It is the intention to have a regular stock company attached to the theater," said Mr. Richard Bartholdt, "but as many engagements as possible will be made with traveling German companies. A thoroughly competent manager for the theater will be secured either here or in Germany, and a good many of the people in the existing stock company will be retained, if possible, next season. Only three German performances a week will be given in the new theater, and for the other evenings the theater will be rented for concerts or dramatic performances."

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Their Work Confined to Assessments on Personal Property—The Board Adjourns.

The Board of Equalization adjourned sine die yesterday morning. It being the off year, no appeals against assessments on real estate could be received. The work was entirely on the personal assessment. A great amount of time and attention was given to the assessment on the banks and the street railroads. The former, especially, received considerable attention, and the members of the board claim to have made the best and most equable assessment ever made against those corporations. The matter of probate assessments was also considered, and a number of delinquent executors and administrators were brought before the board, and raised their returns to handsome amounts. On adjourning high testimonials of esteem and regard were tendered Mr. John J. O'Brien, the President of the Board of Assessors, for the efficient and business-like administraton of the Assessor's office during the past and former years. The members of the board were Messrs. Jas. E. Kaime, Chas. F. Vogel, Berdard Kernan and C. B. Burnham. Mr. Joseph McCormack, the secretary, and Chas. W. Clayton, the sergeant-at-arms, were tendered a vote of thanks. The session lasted four weeks.

Fahey Found.

On the 30th of last August complaint was made to the police authorities that Patrick Fahey had stolen a revolver and $4 in cash from the cash drawer at the saloon of Adam Brockman, 300 South Main street. About 2:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon Fahey was found at the corner of Second and Poplar streets by Officer Tebeau of the Central District and was landed in the Holdover at the Four Courts. Later a warrant charging him with petit larceny was sworn out. Fahey only recently returned to the city.

Charged With Embezzlement.

A warrnt for embezzlement was issued by Assistant Circuit Attorney Zachritz yesterday afternoon against Albert Howard. The defendant was employed as a collector for Daniel Frank, grocer at Grand and Lindell avenues. It is alleged in the complanint that he has misappropriated $40 of his employer's money with which he disappeared. His present whereabouts are not known.

Chicago's Mortality.

CHICAGO, April 11.—The Health Department mortality report for March indicates that there were 3,450 deaths in the city during that period. For the same period a year ago the deaths were 2,065. Of the deaths, 1,245 were from respiratory diseases.

PAYS NO DIVIDENDS.

A Suit Which Shows What "Republic" Stock Is Worth.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS' STOCKHOLDERS HAVE RECEIVED NO RETURNS.

Mr. Charles W. Knapp, the Business Manager of the Concern on Third and Chestnut Streets, Brings a Singular Suit Against Himself—History of the Case—Court Matters.

Charles W. Knapp, administrator of the copartnership estate of Geo. Knapp & Co. vs. Publishers: Geo. Knapp & Co.

That is the style of a suit brought in the State Circuit Court yesterday and referred to Judge Fisher's court-room, No. 2. Plaintiff states that defendant is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Missouri with a capital stock of $500,000, divided into $100 shares; that on April 6, 1885, John Knapp was appointed administrator of the copartnership estate of George Knapp & Co., "a firm composed of Nathaniel Paschall, George Knapp and the said John Knapp as surviving partner of said firm; that at and before the time of the apappointment of such administrator the said firm of Geo. Knapp & Co., or Old Firm, as it was sometimes called, was the owner of 300 shares of the capital stock of the defendant, which stock passed as assets of the said firm to the said administrator with full right to collect all dividends on the same;" that said John Knapp died testate Nov. 18, 1888, and that plaintiff was appointed executor of his estate. and that he took charge of both estates, that of Geo. Knapp & Co. not having been administered upon. Plaintiff claims that by virtue of his position he is entitled to all dividends declared by defendant and due on 300 shares of its capital stock, and that $5,400 is due him on account of dividends declared since Jan. 1, 1889, "which sum defendant refuses to pay on demand," and plaintiff therefore prays judgment for that sum with interest and costs of suit.

It will be observed that plaintiff fails to make any demands for dividends prior to Jan. 1, 1889, although if he, as administrator of the estate of George Knapp & Co., is entitled to the dividends declared since Jan. 1, 1889, it would seem that he is also entitled to all the dividends declared on 300 shares of the company's stock since the death of Geo. Knapp, and perhaps for a much longer period.

MUM'S THE WORD.

The attorneys for Mr. G. W. Knapp, the administrator and plaintiff, are Messers. Pollard & Werner, and the attorneys employed by Mr. C. W. Knapp as President and principal stockholder of the corporation known as "Publishers: George Knapp & Co.," are Messers. Boyle, Adams & McKeighan. Mr. Werner, counsel for plaintiff, was seen and asked for an explanation of the mysterious suit, but the gentleman had none to give, at least none for the public. "It is only an amicable suit of scarcely any consequence whatever," he said. "Only a formality required by law, but without any public interest at all, nothing that a newspaper item could possibly be squeezed out of."

Judge McKeighan, counsel for defendant, was equally uncommunicative, about the only statement of interest which he would venture being one to the effect that Mr. Knapp, although seemingly the principal defendant in the suit, had, in fact, very little interest on that side of the case compared with his interest on the other side. None of the attorneys on either side seemed to know or be willing to tell how the estate of George Knapp & Co. came to own 300 shares of the new corporation's stock and how it happened that that ownership was overlooked by Mr. Charles W. Knapp in his settlement of that estate, as the filing of yesterday's suit showed it had been. The historian of the POST-DISPATCH was therefore consulted, and to his excellent memory are the readers of the paper indebted for the important information.

THE EXPLANATION.

Away back in the '40s the *Missouri Republican* was published, first by the firm of Chambers, Harris & Knapp and then by the firm of Chambers & Knapp, one of the partners selling his interest out to the two others. In May, 1854, Mr. Chambers died, and for the next year or two his widow, who was the mother of Mr. Alf Carr, Mrs. Bankhead and Mrs. Hull, who are still living, was associated with Col. George Knapp in the management of the paper. Mr. Knapp then bought Mrs. Chambers out and soon afterwards he made Nathaniel Paschall, whose name figures in the present suit, managing editor of the paper and let him have one-eighth interest in it, with the privilege of paying it out of the profits of the concern.

A second partner was taken in at the same time in the person of Col. John Knapp, George's brother, from whom Col. George had borrowed $10,000. The money was paid back and Col. John was given a two-eighths interest in the paper. In 1856 the firm of George Knapp & Co. was formed and two years later it was incorporated with a capital stock of $300,000 in 3,000 shares of $100 each, and Col. John Knapp and Mr. Paschall were made equal shareholders with Col. George Knapp, 1,000 shares of stock in the new corporation being issued to each.

THOSE THREE HUNDRED SHARES.

In 1863 the capital stock was increased to 5,000 shares of $100 each or $500,000, and the increase was divided as follows: George Knapp, 500 shares; John Knapp, 500 shares; Nathaniel Paschall, 500, and "Old Firm," 500 shares, the old firm being the partnership of 1858, in which George Knapp had five-eighths interest, John Knapp two eighths and Mr. Paschall one-eighth. These shares were carried on the books to the credit of the "Old Firm," the same old firm referred to in yesterday's suit. In December, 1866, Mr. Paschall died and was succeeded in 1869 as editor-in-chief by Mr. William Hyde, who was at once made a present of 200 shares of the Old Firm's stock of the paper on the same conditions that Mr. Paschall had received his one-third interest, namely, that he draw no divi dends on the stock until the dividends paid for it at its face value. This left 300 shares to the credit of the Old Firm, and they have been carried on the books of the company ever sincd as the "Old Firm's," and it is this stock that Mr. Charles W. Knapp expects to collect dividends on from the Circuit Court for the benefit of the estate of Geo. Knapp & Co.

NO DIVIDENDS IN TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS.

It is claimed, although not stated in the petition, that no dividends were collected on the 500 shares given to the Old Firm, from 1863 to 1869, when Mr. Hyde was presented with 200 of the shares, and that no dividends on the remaining 300 shares have been declared from that day to this. It is also claimed that while the paper may not have made much money in the last few years, its dividends were enormous during the war and for several years thereafter and a mathematician way up in figures has figured out that the present company, doing business under the corprrative name of "Publishers: Geo. Knapp & Co.," owes the Old Firm, including the interest for nearly thirty years, something like half a million dollars.

LOOKS LIKE A COLLAPSE.

If Mr. Knapp wins the present suit, the company will be called upon to pay the dividends due on 300 shares of stock since 1869 and on 500 shares during the period from 1863 to 1869, when the paper fairly coined money. Of course, nobody expects that a concern already $300,000 in debt—that being the amount of the paper's indebtedness to the Pratt heirs—can pay a court judgment for $300,000, or for even $100,000, and so the concern on Third and Chestnut streets will have to be sold out by the Sheriff.

As the heirs of John Knapp have a one-fourth interest in the estate of the old firm and a still larger interest in its immediate successor, the corporation of George Knapp & Co., Mr. Charles W. Knapp and his brothers and sisters will come in for a large share of the prospective judgment of $500,000 against the present company, and the heirs of George Knapp and of Nathaniel Paschall are also deeply interested, but the future looks very dark indeed for some of the newcomers. Mr. Hyde, who doesn't happen to be one of the interested heirs, was wise enough to forsee the trouble brewing, and he sold his 200 shares some time ago for $20,000. Col. Jones owns 1,200 shares, George Allen about 1,000, and the Clubb estate about 500. Mr. Sam Holliday is also a stockholder, as are also Harry Paschall and the children of Col. John Knapp and some of the children of Col. George Knapp, three of the latter holding together nearly 500 shares. Mr. C. W. Knapp controls the largest block of stock and he and Mr. Jones together control 2,463 shares, or a majority of the stock, not counting the 300 shares carried on the books to the credit of the Old Firm.

But even if Mr. C. W. Knapp had no interest in the Old Firm, he would feel obliged to place the matter in the hands of the court for settlement or he might be held responsible as administrator of the estate of George Knapp & Co. for the amount involved in the dispute. That estate has been settled in the Probate Court, but the settlement can be reopened at any time, and that, it seems, will have to be done in the present litigation.

Robbed While Drunk.

A few minutes after 6 o'clock last evening John Murphy of Jonesboro, Ill., complained to Officer Byrne that while drunk in the yard in the rear of the residence at 6 South Fourth street he had been robbed by Charles Sullivan and a companion of $13 in money and a silver watch. Sullivan was arrested by Officer Byrne. Nothing incriminating was found on his person. The prisoner says he spent the day with a man named "Boots," who hangs around Union Market. Both Murphy and Sullivan are locked up at the Four Courts to await an investigation.

The Lookout Mountain Co.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 11.—This afternoon Chancellor Key dissolved the vexatious injunctions against the Lookout Mountain Co., allowing the deal to proceed. The company was required to give only a $20,000 bond. This is a big deal in which nearly $1,000,000 are invested.

THIS IS YOUR
OPPORTUNITY.

Special bargains in Medium-priced goods. We will offer these goods at such prices as to assure us no competition. Call early to avoid the rush.

Cast Your Eye on These Snap Bargains.

Ingrain Carpets, 200 Styles 15c Upwards.

Brussels Carpets, 500 Patterns, 60c.

This Elegant Overstuffed Parlor Suit, all hair filled, plush or silk.......$86.00.

These Spring Edge Couches, 25 styles, plush or leather.......$12.50

Elegant Upright Folding Bed, bevel glass.......$32.00

Solid Oak Bed-Room Suits, bevel mirror (our own make).......$24.00

Lace Curtains and Portieres In Endless Variety.

Call and See Us. We Can Save You Money.

High Back Antique Plush or Tapestry Rockers.......$6.50

Extra Large Student Rockers and Chairs, plush or leather.......$12.50

Hand Carved Center Tables, wood or marble top, $4.50.

Kitchen Chairs	.31
Kitchen Safes	$2.85
Kitchen Tables	.90
Wardrobes	6.50
Chiffoniers	9.75
Sideboards	10.50

Cooking Stoves, complete	$10.50
Baby Carriages	7.50
Refrigerators	5.00
Oilcloths	.25

All Other Goods at Equally Low Prices.

Hardwood Extension Tables, any length, $3 upward.

OPEN AT NIGHT.

H. J. NATHAN & BRO.
GREAT INSTALLMENT HOUSE
1128-1130 OLIVE ST.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS. Special Inducements to People Starting Housekeeping. Folding Beds in 75 Different Styles.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—4 lots, good dwelling and store house for sale or property ex.; good business point. For particulars apply to W. L. Shull, Bernie, Mo. 6

FIVE special offerings in snaps on East St. Louis Realty, Broadway, Missouri and Collinsville avs., must be taken at sight $5 for $1 on amount needed to swing each deal. Get information at office, No. 1, Bridge Entrance, St. Louis. 6

A NEAT COTTAGE HOME
—AT AN—
HONEST BARGAIN
—ON—
EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS
—AT—
Maddox Station, 'Frisco Railway.
(Formerly South Benton.)

Grading and improvements going on. The most beautiful ground anywhere in the suburbs. Will build you a house or sell you a lot on small cash payment and take balance in monthly installments.

Several Cottages Built and Several Under Way.

SEE IT SUNDAY!

Fare, 10 rides, 50c. Time, 17 minutes. Sunday trains at 8:25 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. Some one will be on the ground. Apply to
EDWARD W. LEE,
or, BAGGOT & HALEY,
815 Chestnut st.
9

YOUR advertisement in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH will be read by every body

FARMS FOR SALE.

COTTON PLANTATION, Louisiana; 1,000 acres, all fenced; 600 acres cultivated; good gin house, large saw-mill and plenty of timber, houses, etc.; without saw-mill rents for $2,400; on railroad and river; $30,000. HUGH M. THOMPSON,
79 108 N. 9th st.

FOR SALE—A fine farm of 140 acres, or will exchange for city property. Call on or address Jas. Hennessy, 1638 Wash st. 79

FINE FRUIT FARM, 1½ miles from Judsonia, Ark.; 3,700 fruit trees; 15 acres in strawberries and other small fruits; splendid 6-room house; beautiful lawn; shrubbery and flowers; a Southern sunny home; want to exchange for city property.
79 PHIL CHEW & CO., 9 N. 8th st.

STOCK FARM!

One of the finest stock farms in this State; 800 acres; good house, barn and other improvements; well watered; close to railroad and other facilities; price, $30,000; a big bargain can be had.

PAPIN & TONTRUP,
79 626 Chestnut st.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

16,000 ACRES—CHEAP LAND.

A large body of land in Southwest Missouri, with several houses, large stables and shed room for 5,000 sheep; good soil; well watered; about 1,000 acres; good timber. It can be bought for $2.50 per acre with improvements. It would make an elegant stock farm or a rare investment for future profit.

PAPIN & TONTRUP,
626 Chestnut st.

THE POST-DISPATCH

BRANCH OFFICES.

At the following LOCATIONS BRANCH OFFICES have been established, where WANT ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received and where the PAPER is kept for sale:

BENTON ST.—1501	Koch & Kempff
BENTON ST.—2572	A. H. Vordick
BROADWAY—2001 N	O. D'Amour
BROADWAY and ANGELICA	W. J. Kohrumel
BROADWAY—2613 S	E. S. Geisler
BROADWAY—3907 S	F. Hemm
BROADWAY—7631 S	L. F. Waibel
CARR ST.—1328	Lion Drug Store
CARR ST.—2201	Crawley's Pharmacy
CASS AV.—1000	Cass Avenue Pharmacy
CASS AV.—Cor. 23d	H. W. Strathmann
CHOUTEAU AV.—1801	H. F. A. Spilker
CHOUTEAU AV.—2837	W. E. Krueger
CLARK AV.—2136	Chas. P. Ochsner
DODIER ST.—2248	B. Vogt
EASTON AV.—3180	F. C. Pauley
EASTON AV.—4161	Fisher & Co
EASTON AV.—4966	G. P. Mulhall
EAST GRAND AV.—1923	T. T. Wurmb
ELEVENTH ST.—3701 N	T. T. Wurmb
FINNEY AV.—3837	P. E. Fiquet
FRANKLIN AV.—1600	C. Klipstein
GAMBLE ST.—2631	A. Braun
GARRISON AV.—1016	D. S. Littlefield
GRAND AV.—1400 N	F. Sohn & Co
GRAND AV.—1926 N	W. D. Temm
GRAVOIS ST.—2946	B. Jost
HICKORY ST.—800	E. A. Sennewald & Co
HICKORY ST.—2601	Theodore F. Feager
JEFFERSON AV.—300 S	A. H. Shulte
JEFFERSON AV. and MIAMI ST.	Fred'k J. Meyer
LAFAYETTE AV.—2601	Paul M. Nake
LAFAYETTE AV.—1800	Philip Kaut
LUCAS AV.—1700	W. S. Fleming
LUCAS AV.—3341	Charles C. May
MARKET ST.—2100	C. G. Penney
MARKET ST.—2846	St. Louis Pharmacy
MENARD.—1434	G. Weinsberg
MICHIGAN AND IVORY AV	Benno Bribach
MORGAN ST.—3930	J. S. Procter
NINTH ST.—2625 N	O. Claus
OLIVE ST.—1500	R. Riley
OLIVE ST.—2800	J. L. Royston
OLIVE ST.—3201	Louis Schurk
OLIVE ST.—3500	Adam B. Roth
OLIVE ST.—3615	W. R. Grant
PARK AV.—1937	G. H. Andreas
SALINA ST.—2870	A. P. Kaltwasser
ST. LOUIS AV., cor. GLASGOW	Carey's Drug Store
TAYLOR AV.—1900	G. H. Wagner
WASHINGTON AV.—1328	Stuart's Pharmacy
WASHINGTON AV.—2338	T. S. Glenn
WASHINGTON AV.—2800	J. Weiner
WASHINGTON AV.—3901	J. E. Hilby

SUBURBAN.

EAST ST. LOUIS	O. F. Kresso
BELLEVILLE, ILL.	Geo. H. Stolberg

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES—Bible study at Addington Hall, 17th and Olive sts., every Sunday at 3 p. m. All are welcome.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (Unitarian), corner of Garrison av. and Locust st., Rev. John Snyder, pastor. Sunday, April 12, at 10:45 a. m., the pastor will preach. Subject: "Christianity a Prophecy." Sunday-school at 12 m. Mission Sunday-school at 3 p. m. All are cordially invited to our services.

TEMPLE ISRAEL, corner Pine and 28th sts. Sunday lecture by Rabbi Sonneschein. Subject: "The Imaginary and Real Value of Prayer." Exercises begin at 10:45. All are invited.

LODGE NOTICES.

CHEVALIER LODGE, No. 70, K. of P.—All members are earnestly requested to attend our next regular meeting, Thursday eve., April 16, at 7:30 o'clock; work in the amplified rank of Knight on two Esquires; visiting knights fraternally invited to be present. By order HARRY SEDDONS, C. C.
L. W. SORGENFREI, K. of R. and S. 33

EXCELSIOR LODGE, No. 19, K. of P., will confer their great amplified rank of Knighthood Wednesday evening, April 15. All lodges and transient Knights invited. By order W. J. KENNEDY, Chan. Com.
GEO. H. ZIPLING, K. of R. and S. 33

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 812 K. of H. will meet Tuesday, April 14, at 1 o'clock p. m., to attend the funeral of our late brother, Henry Leidner. Members are earnestly requested to attend.
R. R. HOFFMAN, Dictator.
PEYTON C. JONES, Reporter. 33

MEMBERS of Washington Lodge, No. 24, I. O. O. F., are requested to meet at their hall to-day at 1:30 o'clock to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, Jacob B. Decker.
HENRY WALTHER, N. G.
WM. HEPNER, Permanent Secretary. 33

TRAVELERS' REST LODGE NO. 1, I. O. O. F.—Will hold regular meeting at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner 9th and Olive sts., Monday, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock p. m. sharp. Initiation. Members and visitors invited to attend.
I. F. WILLIAMS, N. G.
I. N. REYBURN, Rec. Sec. 33

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—Situation by young man of 21 of good ref., in wholesale house. Add. L 51, this office.

WANTED—By an honest young man a situation in a retail shoe store to learn the business; best of refs. Address P 54, this office. 37

WANTED—Situation by a well educated young man; speaks German and English; in some real estate office. Address P 52, this office. 37

WANTED—Any kind of office work by young man of ten years' experience in railroad office; competent: good ref. Add. J 52, this office. 37

WANTED—Situation by young man in mercantile or manufacturing business; good reference and well educated. Address J 50, this office. 37

WANTED—By a young man a situation as hat salesman in a retail hat store to learn the business; best of refs.; Address O 54, this office. 37

WANTED—Young man with experience wants situation in hardware store; willing to leave city; best of reference. Add. D 49, this office. 37

WANTED—Situation as drug clerk by a young man with 2 years' experience; age 18 years; willing to work for moderate salary. Address A 54, this office. 37

WANTED—Young man from the East with A1 references wishes situation of any kind of clerical work; no objections to leaving the city. Address E 54, this office. 37

WANTED—Situation as salesman on the road for carriage material house; am acquainted with all goods in the line of carriage and wagon manufacturing. Address G 53, this office. 37

WANTED—By an experienced clothing, dry goods, hat, boot and shoe salesman and window-dresser, a situation in a city or country town; can give best of city and country references. Add. W. B. M., Box 376, Kirksville, Mo. 37

The Trades.

WANTED—Situation by engineer who is also first-class machinist. Address T 51, this office. 38

WANTED—Situation to work on small patterns or models. Call or address A J S, 2107 Walnut st.

WANTED—Situation by a druggist, graduate, German and English; good refs. Add. G 51, this office. 38

WANTED—Situation by young man of 25 to learn carpenter trade; with some experience. Address N 53, this office. 38

WANTED—A young man, 21 years, would like a situation at painting; has had some experience. Address L 53, this office. 38

Stenographers.

WANTED—Sit. by a young gentleman as stenographer; good reference. Add. A 51, this office. 41

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Job work cleaning wall paper, satisfaction guaranteed, city or country. Add. F 48, this office. 43

WANTED—A young man wishes situation as driver of delivery wagon or collector. Address S 53, this office. 43

WANTED—Situation by young man with good references to do any kind of work. A. H., 2550 Wright st. 43

WANTED—By sober, reliable man work on gentleman's place gardening, care horses and cows. Address M 51, this office. 43

WANTED—By an honest young man situation as a collector for a time payment house; best of references. Address N 54, this office. 43

WANTED—Situation on gentleman's place by sober young man to drive; understands care and management of horses, cows and lawns. Address W. S., 1113 N. 3d st. 43

GAS-BURNERS put on gasoline stoves to burn gas; stoves exchanged. 4-Shaw, 1417 Franklin av.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Book-Keepers.

THE Bryant & Stratton

BUSINESS, SHORTHAND AND TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, corner Broadway and Market st. For circulars address Dr. W. M. Carpenter, Principal. 53

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Coachmen.

WANTED—An experienced German coachman, with first-class reference; good wages. Ad. C 52, this office. 55

Cooks.

WANTED—A man or woman to cook in restaurant, 1517½ Franklin av. 56

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—Entry clerk, only an experienced one need apply. S. Strauss & Co., 801 Washington av. 54

WANTED—Experienced dry goods entry clerk, salary $85; one writer, $70. Add. P 49, this office. 54

WANTED—A live traveling man to sell special machinery on commission. Address R 52, this office. 54

WANTED—Salesman, 1214 Pine st., St. Louis, to sell Mrs. Heidel's patent sad-iron holders; price 25c; send for sample. 54

WANTED—Three salesmen to sell goods with special inducements to consumers. Apply after 10 to-day Austrian Hotel. H. A. Pontious. 54

WANTED—Salesmen; must be well acquainted in city; give city reference; pay large commissions. Frederick Peres & Co., 950 N. 3d st. 54

WANTED—Manufacturer of dry colors and inks wants to place his agency with reliable party. Address with full particulars, C 49, this office. 54

WANTED—A salesman to sell on the road, as a side line or by itself, a manufactured article of unlimited sale, on com. or profit. Ad. O 51, this office. 54

WANTED—Young man to solicit orders in city; must understand taking measurements; good commission paid to right party. Address E 50, this office. 54

WANTED—Young man to read evenings; a fast and correct pen Pitman writer preferred; will pay reasonable compensation for services. Address O 52, this office. 54

WANTED—Canvassers who visit the drug trade and physicians who can with propriety carry a single article as a side line; liberal commissions. Address S 47, this office. 54

WANTED—Traveling man to carry a good selling staple article as a side line for the grocery trade; good commission paid; state territory traveling in. Answer W 51, this office. 54

WANTED—Will guarantee $15 per week to four first-class newspaper solicitors; position permanent; bring references. James Plunkett, 210 and 212 N. 3d st., 4th floor. 54

WANTED—A young man familiar with the retail grocery business or similar work, who can solicit, deliver and collect; must be a hustler and not afraid of work and come well recommended. Address, with references, D 52, this office. 54

WANTED—Salesmen on salary or commission to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil; the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours; we want one energetic general agent for each State and Territory; sample by mail, 35 cents. For terms and full particulars address the Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.

PERKINS & HERPEL'S

Mercantile College, cor. 4th st. and Washington av. Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Shorthand, Arithmetic, Grammar, etc. Day and night school now open.

HAYWARD'S

Business and Shorthand College, 618 and 620 Olive st. Day and night; all branches taught. 54

JONES'

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

421 N. 3d st., over the State Bank. Offers superior advantages for learning shorthand, type-writing and telegraphy. Day and night classes. J. G. BOHMER, Principal.

The Trades.

WANTED—A carpenter. 912 N. 2d st. 58

WANTED—A first-class butcher. Call 217 S. 14th st. 58

WANTED—Carriage-trimmer at Morse's factory, Auburn, Ill. 58

WANTED—3 first-class paper hangers. 2304 Gravois av. 58

WANTED—Quarrymen, Grand and Chouteau aves. Selma Watson. 58

WANTED—Carriage painters at Uhlenhant Bros.' 1326 Merchant st. 58

WANTED—One machine carver. Globe Furniture Co., 2536 Wright st. 58

WANTED—Six bricklayers at s. w. cor. Laclede av. and Cabanne av. 58

WANTED—A good wood engraver. Werner Engraving Co., 26 S. 3d st. 58

WANTED—First-class bread and cake baker. Add. C. S. Smith, Louisiana, Mo. 58

WANTED—A good paper-hanger at J. L. Isaacs Wall Paper Co., 1210 Olive st. 58

WANTED—5 good stone masons, 55c per hour. Wraschamp & Coffey, 2829 Cass av. 58

WANTED—One or two fresco painters at J. L. Isaacs Wall Paper Co., 1210 Olive st. 58

WANTED—Several painters. H. H. Bothe Carriage & Wagon Co., 1317 N. 9th st. 58

WANTED—A good painter; German preferred. 2623 Glasgow av., call at 7 a. m. Monday. 58

WANTED—Salesman to travel by wagon and sell to country merchants. Add. G 52, this office. 58

WANTED—A good blacksmith for spring wagon work. Call at 1505 S. Broadway, between 10 and 12 a. m. 58

WANTED—1 stair-builder and 1 carpenter to put up hard wood finish. Call at 4206 Bell av., Monday. Frantz. 58

WANTED—All painters to attend meeting, 13th and Benton st, 2 p. m. Sunday, April 12. General Organizer. 58

WANTED—Coremakers; boys with some experience in coremaking. Western Brass Manufacturing Co., 615 Walnut st. 58

WANTED—10 macadam breakers; $1.25 per square; apply on work, Wyoming and Wisconsin avs. Skrainka Construction Co. 58

WANTED—Jobbers in carpentering wanting to buy cheap nails, moldings, etc., call Sunday, between 2 and 4 o'clock, at 1414 Papin st.; going out of jobbing business. 58

ATTENTION, QUARRYMEN! A special meeting will be held on Sunday, (the 12th) at Klosterman's Hall, 24th and Cass av.; business of importance must be transacted. Quarrymens' Union. 58

HENRY W TAYLOR, sole agent for St. Louis of Bellefontaine Letter Co.'s white enameled letters; office, 1108 Pine st., trade supplied at manufacturers' prices; letters put on and warranted. 58

Boys.

WANTED—Boy to learn trade at 713 Olive st. 61

WANTED—Boy in drug store. 1209 Poplar st. 61

WANTED—Errand boy; one not afraid to work. Add. N 52, this office. 61

WANTED—Drill press boy. Moon Bros. branch, 16th and Popular sts. 61

WANTED—Small boy for office. Apply Monday morning at 3002 Olive st. 61

WANTED—Three experienced paste boys at wall paper store, 3156 Easton av. 61

WANTED—Boy with experience in retail grocery. Call Sunday or Monday, 4200 Pleasant st. 61

WANTED—White boy about 16 to take care of horse. Apply Sunday morning 5009 Bell av. 61

WANTED—A bright boy to distribute cards and solicit for hotel. Call at room 3, 720 Chestnut. 61

WANTED—A good strong boy to learn the tinner's trade. Apply Monday morning early. 1722 S. 11th st. 61

WANTED—General man, one that has done painting, whitening and carpenter work preferred. 423 S. 6th st. 61

WANTED—Boy to attend pool table in the evening from 7 till 10. Call on Mr. Mooney, Missouri Gymnasium, 810 Olive st., at 10 a. m. Monday. 61

WANTED—Intelligent boys to sell an article on which they can make $2 per day; $3 deposit required. Oscar Gotsch, 218 and 220 Chestnut st.

WANTED—10 boys and girls, ages 5 to 10 years, for children's exhibition and play; experience unnecessary; instructions free. Address E 53, this office. 61

WANTED—This week, boys and girls on our line to learn telegraphing and typewriting; salary soon as competent. Western Telegraph Railroad Co., n. e. cor. 3d and Chestnut sts. Day or evenings. 61

WANTED—Boy, day or evening, to learn telegraphing, shorthand and typewriting for railway service; charges, $5 month; school connected with main line wires. Ap. to Manager, 615 Olive. 61

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A colored man to make himself generally useful. 3400 Morgan st. 62

WANTED—Teams to work in wheel scrapers, Compton and Eads aves. Selma Watson. 62

WANTED—Young man to drive delivery wagon and take care of horse. Call at C. J. Kostuba, 900 S. 7th st. 62

WANTED—Immediately, a sober, steady man as houseman, a German preferred. Apply Children's Hospital, 400 S. Jefferson ave. 62

WANTED—By old established house, gentleman or lady in Western office; salary, $750; position permanent; enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manager, Lock Box 532, Chicago. 62

WANTED—Young man to qualify as operator and station agent for railway service; charges, $5 month. Missouri Railroad Telegraph School, 615 Olive st. Main line wires connected with the school.

WANTED—Immediately, gentlemen on our line to learn telegraphing and typewriting; salary monthly soon as competent. Western Railroad Telegraph Co., n. e. cor. 3d and Chestnut sts. Day or evenings. 62

NOTICE—Another main line wire has been put in the Missouri Railroad Telegraph School, 615 Olive st., for the benefit of its students 62

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Laborers.

WANTED—Men and teams on Jefferson and Adams st. F. Dougherty. 59

WANTED—15 men and teams on 8th and Locust sts. Monday morning. Gahan & Fisher. 59

WANTED—30 laborers; apply on work, Wyoming and Jefferson avs. Skrainka Construction Co.

WANTED—Teams to haul brick from 7th and Locust sts. to Shaw's Garden, with wagon beds to hold 1,000 brick. 59

WANTED—20 men and 20 teams on Taylor av., between St. Louis and Ashland avs., Monday morning at 8 o'clock, at $3.50 per day. P. D. Sage.

SPECIAL MEETING of Team Owners' Union, Sunday, April 12, '91, at the hall, Jefferson av. and Walnut st., at 1:30 p. m. The object of this meeting is to form a price for hauling dirt per block; also the city has passed an ordinance in regard to a dirt bed, which is 6 feet long in the clear, 3 feet in width and 21 inches in height inside. F. Wolf, Secretary. 59

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—Situation by lady as cashier. Address F 54, this office. 44

WANTED—By a young lady, a position as book-keeper or assistant book-keeper, or office work. Address H 48, this office. 44

WANTED—Young lady would like a position as cashier in restaurant; is willing to work for reasonable salary, including board. Ad. P 51, this office. 44

Stenographers.

WANTED—Position by lady stenographer; operates caligraph; willing to commence with small salary. Ad. B 53, this office. 45

WANTED—Young lady stenographer having some leisure time during day desires copying to do on machine. Add. T 49, this office. 45

WANTED—Young lady wants situation as stenographer and typewriter; references. Anna Brandhorst, Shaw av. and Cooper st. 45

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—Situation for plain sewing. Call 3507 Missouri av. 46

WANTED—A few engagements in families; can cut, fit and drape. Add. D 47, this office. 46

WANTED—Experienced shirt-makers; also learners; good wages paid. 2039 Morgan st., 2d floor.

WANTED—First-class dressmaking; home or in families; terms, $1.50 per day. Address P 53, this office. 46

WANTED—A dressmaker wants cutting and fitting; no objections to making dresses over; terms cash. 1453 N. Market. 46

WANTED—A lady would like sewing in families or take work home; any kind of family sewing. Ad. Dressmaker, 618 Pine st., up stairs. 46

WANTED—A sit. by a competent woman who understands all kinds of sewing; would assist with housekeeping or care of children; good refs. Add. F 53, this office. 46

WANTED—A dressmaker, who can cut, fit and drape, wishes one or two first-class engagements; terms, $1.50 per day; first-class references. Call or address 2325 Market st. 46

Housekeepers.

WANTED—Situation as housekeeper; no objection to children; call Sunday and Monday. 1408 Wash st. 47

WANTED—A widow, with a little girl 6 years, wants a position as housekeeper or work in some family; city or country. Add. M 54, this office.

WANTED—Refined young widow of experience and ladylike appearance wishes situation as housekeeper for widower or bachelor, or would care for home while family were abroad; no objection to children; willing to go anywhere, but Chicago preferred; only first-class gentleman need reply. Address Jennie Griffith, St. Joe, Mo., care G. D. 47

General Housework.

WANTED—Situation by a German girl for general housework. 1916 Market st. 48

WANTED—Sit. as housegirl or assist in general housework; call Sunday. 2301 Sullivan st. 48

WANTED—Situation by girl to do house cleaning by the day. Add 3510 Manchester Rd, upstairs.

STOVE REPAIRS!

For every stove or range made in the United States to be had at A. G. Brauer's, 219 Locust st. 48

Cooks Etc.

WANTED—Situation as cook in first-class family. 1408 Wash st. 49

WANTED—Situations by three German girls; cooking or general work, other housework and nurse. 2607 Morgan st. 49

WANTED—Situation to do cooking and housework in small family; no washing or ironing. M. S., 4415 Cote Brilliante av. 49

Nurses.

WANTED—Situation as nurse or housework. 1408 Wash st. 50

WANTED—Situation by middle-aged person to sew and take care of child; responsible. Address T 52, this office. 50

WANTED—A situation by a young girl between 13 and 14 years old as nurse or to do light housework. Call at 1121 N. 9th st. 50

Laundresses.

WANTED—By a laundress to go out four days each week. Call or add. 2630 Mills st. 51

WANTED—Family washing to do at home; reference given. Address 28 S. Leonard st., 2d floor.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Situation to clean offices; can give good references. Address K 52, this office. 52

WANTED—Situation by young lady in sewing-machine office. Address C. 53, this office 52

GAS-BURNERS put on gasoline stoves to burn gas; stoves exchanged. 4-Shaw, 1417 Franklin av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Teachers, Companions, Etc.

WANTED—A lady of education and refinement wanted for a good paying position. Add. H 52, this office. 78

Stenographers.

WANTED—Educated lady of culture to fill vacancy, one acquainted with business methods preferred. Call room 57, Emilie building, 904 Olive st. 63

WANTED—Six salesladies who are experienced in the millinery business; only such can find a steady place with Mrs. Mary Fuchs, 1266 S. Broadway, or French Market. 63

WANTED—Young lady evenings to learn shorthand, telegraphing and typewriting for railway service; school is connected with main line wires; charges, $5 month. Missouri Railroad School, 615 Olive st. 63

Cooks Etc.

WANTED—A good cook; reference required. 3107 Pine st. 68

WANTED—Good woman cook and dishwasher. 412 N. 11th st. 68

WANTED—Cook and laundress (white). 1017 N. Cardinal av. 68

WANTED—A German girl to cook and iron. 1427 Chouteau av. 68

WANTED—A good girl to cook, wash and iron. 4036 Delmar av. 68

WANTED—A woman to cook, wash and iron at 4343 Morgan st. 68

WANTED—A competent cook, German preferred, in small family. 3438 Lucas av. 68

WANTED—A girl to cook and assist with washing and ironing. 2637 Washington av. 68

WANTED—Woman to cook, wash and iron; small family; ref. required. 3806 Delmar av. 68

WANTED—Good cook to assist in washing and ironing, German or Swede, 1825 Wash st. 68

WANTED—A first-class cook; no washing; must assist in ironing. Call Monday, 3692 Pine st.

WANTED—Two German girls, one to cook, wash and iron, the other to nurse. 2856 Russell av. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and do general housework for small family. 1326 Hickory st.

WANTED—At once—Good cook, with ref.; good wages; no washing or ironing. 3142 Locust st.

WANTED—A girl to cook, also to do washing and ironing; references required. 2610 Park av.

WANTED—In private family, a good cook with references; German pref. Apply at 1523 Hickory st. 68

WANTED—A good steady girl or woman as cook; must be neat and quick. Apply with reference, 2909 Thomas st. 68

WANTED—Experienced cook and a housegirl; small family. Call at 5858 Cates av., or address R 51, this office. 68

WANTED—First-class girl to cook and assist in laundry; small family; good wages. Apply No. 4071 Washington av. 68

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron; small family; $15 to first-class girl. Apply Monday, No. 2747 Russell av. 68

WANTED—Good cook for general down-stair work; small family; West End; $16 per month. Apply Monday 3734 Finney av. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and iron in small family; elegant home; good wages. 1919 S. Grand av., opposite Reservoir Park. 68

WANTED—Good girl to cook; good wages for a good cook; 5447 Cabanne place. Take Lindell railway to Belt av., or Cable and Western to Cabanne st. 68

WANTED—Immediately, good woman, German preferred, to cook wash and iron; must be quick and clean; also, girl for general housework; references required. 2622 Lafayette av. 68

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON; ONLY 4 IN THE HOUSE. 4656 WASHINGTON AV. 68

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

General Housework.

WANTED—Girl for housework. 1708 Mississippi av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1802 Rutger. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework. 302 S. 2d st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 118 S. 14th st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 3730 Cook av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 3526 Olive st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 3001 S. 13th st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 2612 Spring av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 3824 Finney av. 66

WANTED—At 3212 Olive st., a good white girl for housework. 66

WANTED—Girl to do general housework. 4325 Delmar av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework, 2621 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for housework; no washing. 318 S. 7th st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 2845 Franklin av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework. 1619 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework. 3438 Franklin av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 909 N. Jefferson av. 66

WANTED—Good girl to do general housework. 3121 Olive st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. 2930 Olive st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. 1522 S. 12th st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. 3720 Cozens av. 66

WANTED—A girl or woman for light housework. 2844 Easton av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. 1631 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 518 Vandeventer av. 76

WANTED—Good colored girl for housework. 3037 Washington av. 66

WANTED—A German girl for general housework at 2847 Clark av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 22 Nicholson place. 66

WANTED—A German girl to do general housework at 106 N. 14th st. 66

WANTED—A good girl, German preferred. Call at 2307 Olive st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply to 4018 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—A girl to help with general housework at 3129 N. 12th st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in family of two. 3819B Olive st. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework. 3007 Rauschenbach av. 66

WANTED—A neat girl to do housework; no washing. 4123 Finney av. 66

WANTED—A good German girl for general housework. 3061 Cass av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Apply at 2933 Dickson st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework in a small family. 2715 Wash st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in private family. 3032 Clark av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family. 1826 Bacon st. 66

WANTED—A competent girl for general housework. 3125 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Apply at 2744 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; also nurse girl. 3652 Olive st. 66

WANTED—For general housework, a good, reliable girl. 2946 Thomas st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework, four in family. 4311 N. 11th st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Apply at 1032 Morrison av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework, or one of 15 to assist. 4033 Peck st. 66

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework; good wages. 2933 Henrietta. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Apply at 1310 Mississippi av. 66

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework; small family. 2010 Rutger. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework in small family. 3209 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—A girl for light housekeeping. Inquire at 2215 N. 9th st., second floor. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family. Call at 1029 Autumn st. 66

WANTED—Girl, immediately, to assist in general housework. 2000 Olive st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; family of two. 4012 Westminster place. 66

WANTED—House girl. Call at 3303 Pine st., Monday, between 10 and 12 a. m. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework in a small family. 2620 Thomas st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing; steady place. 1304A Olive st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Call at 1106 Franklin av. in candy store. 66

WANTED—Young colored girl for light housework. Apply 1205 Mississippi av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; good wages paid. 1015 Paul (S. 9th) st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; good wages; small family. 4024 Finney av. 66

WANTED—A steady middle-aged woman to do general housework, 2349 Market st. 66

WANTED—Girl to do general housework; good wages. 316 N. Channing av., 2d floor. 66

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework; no washing; small family. 4140 Bell av. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework; small family; no children. 3846 Cook av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; an easy place for the right girl. 2215 Sullivan av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing; good wages. Apply 2712 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework and cooking; family of three. 2931 Dayton st. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework; German; references required. 4135 Finney av. 66

WANTED—Two girls for general housework and to nurse; reference required. 3856 Pine st. 66

WANTED—A good German girl for general housework; must speak English. 4371 Garfield av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing; small family. 821 Franklin av.; 2d floor. 66

WANTED—A young girl to assist with housework; a good home to the right party. 3115 Olive st.

WANTED—A young lady 14 or 15 years old to do light housework; no children. 901 Franklin av.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework in a family of three persons. Apply 1926 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—A good German girl for general housework. 3104 School st., one block south of Easton av. 66

WANTED—Girl or middle-aged woman for general housework. 2000 Eugenia st., up stairs over saloon. 66

WANTED—Neat girl for general housework in small family. Call after 9 a. m. at 1020 Morrison av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework: family of 4; must understand cooking; good wages. 2854 Spring av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; three in family. 307 N. Compton av., between Olive and Locust sts. 66

WANTED—A girl from 15 to 18 years for work in small family, with or without washing. 2949 Gamble st. 66

WANTED—A girl or woman for general housework; family of three; good wages. Darcel's, 515 Olive st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing or ironing. 2008 Crittenden, 1 block north Benton Park. 66

WANTED—Two girls, housegirl and a cook, no washing, at 1619 Missouri av., west side of Lafayette Park. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; family of three adults; good place for the right girl. 3938 Finney av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework: small family and good wages. Add. P. O. Box 32, Old Orchard, Mo. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework without washing; must be good cook; refs. Apply Monday, 3840 Washington av. 66

WANTED—Situation by good reliable woman, with boy of 12 or 14 years of age, to do general housework; no washing; call side entrance. 1020 N. 21st st. 66

WANTED—An experienced girl for general housework. Call between 8 and 10 o'clock Sunday and Monday mornings at 2008 Rutger st., one block north of Lafayette Park. 66

GAS-BURNERS put on gasoline stoves to burn gas; stoves exchanged. 4-Shaw, 1417 Franklin av.

ICE CHESTS and Refrigerators at cash prices, Condon Bros., 11th and Market sts. 66

TRY McKINNEY'S NEW ENGLAND BREAD

Of Ye Olden Times.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

General Housework.

WANTED—A good German or Swede girl for general housework and cooking; small family and good wages. Call at 2742 Thomas st. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework; small family; reference required. Mrs. E. Price, 726 Vandeventer av., cor. Morgan st. 66

Housekeepers.

WANTED—Working housekeeper by a mechanic with two children. Add. G 54, this office. 65

WANTED—A housekeeper and when family travels to take care of a baby; 2 in family. Address G 50, this office. 65

GAS-BURNERS put on gasoline stoves to burn gas; stoves exchanged. 4-Shaw, 1417 Franklin av.

BEDROOM SUITS, $12.

Mulvihill's, 112 and 114 N. 2th st.

Would also like to inform you that we can furnish you a three-room flat complete for $74 and give you a square, honest deal that you will have your goods in as good shape as when you bought them for cash, on easy payments.
Open until 9 o'clock. 65

FOLDING BEDS.

MULVIHILL'S, 112 and 114 N. 12th st.

We are now ready to show you the cheapest and handsomest line of Walnut, Oak and XVI. Century Folding Beds shown to the public, at prices and terms to suit all.
Open until 9 o'clock. 65

CARPETS.

MULVIHILL'S, 112 AND 114 N. 12TH ST.

We have just received a full line of handsome Tapestry, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, also a full line of Lace Curtains, Portieres and Rugs at low prices for cash or easy payments.
Open until 9 o'clock. 65

Laundresses.

WANTED—A good washerwoman at 1136 S. 7th st. 67

WANTED—Girls to iron on neck band machine and collar and cuff machine at 1315 Pine st. 67

WANTED—Finishers, plain ironers and starchers. Apply at Peerless Laundry, 209 S. 2d st. 67

WANTED—Washwoman; one day in week for small family; call Monday. 1903 S. 7th st. 67

WANTED—A woman to do washing and cleaning. Apply Monday, April 13, at 2217 Salisbury st., up-stairs. 67

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—Two dressmakers at 302 S. 2d st. 69

WANTED—A good dressmaker at 318 S. 7th st, 69

WANTED—Good seamstress. 1002 Mississippi av. 69

WANTED—Girls to learn dressmaking at 215 N. 14th st. 69

WANTED—A first-class waistmaker. Add. W 53, this office. 69

WANTED—One girl to learn dressmaking. 2020 Wash street. 69

WANTED—Girls on custom-made vest. 219 N. 8th st., room 15. 69

WANTED—Three first-class baskmakers. Penny & Gentles', at once 69

WANTED—An experienced hand girl on pants. 2618 Washington av. 69

WANTED—Good baster; one used to tailor work preferred. 3131 Olive st. 69

WANTED—2 girls to sew awnings. Eagle Awning Co., 21st and St. Charles st. 69

WANTED—Competent dressmaker; also an apprentice. 2845 Franklin av. 69

WANTED—First-class dressmakers. Griffin's Fashion Bazar, 1415 Olive st 69

WANTED—Two machine and two hand girls on shop coats. 1020 N. 11th st. 69

WANTED—Machine girls on vests, and finishers. 704 Biddle, Monday morning. 69

WANTED—Machine girls to sew on coats; also, girls to learn. 2306 S. 10th st. 69

WANTED—Dressmaker; one that can cut and fit. Address Mrs. C. Bloch, 410 S. 2d st. 69

WANTED—Experienced hand-sewers, basters and machine girls on coats. 1525 Biddle st. 69

WANTED—A first-class button-hole worker; send sample of work. Address D 51, this office. 69

FOR responsible ladies, light work delivered; send postage for answer. Address R 48, this office.

WANTED—Apprentices to learn dressmaking, cutting and fitting; tailor system; free. 3213 Pine st.

WANTED—One good dressmaker and one apprentice. Call Monday after 10 a. m., 3036 Dickson st. 69

WANTED—Immediately, several good waist makers at 2814 Washington av. Call Monday morning. 69

WANTED—40 men and teams on 7th and Chestnut sts. and 21st and Locust sts. E. Whelan & Fanning. 59

WANTED—Experienced overall makers; steady work. Northwest corner Biddle and Collins sts. Eureka Manufacturing Co. 69

WANTED—Experienced basters and furnishers to work on shop coats; highest wages paid and steady work. 1425 Morgan st. 69

WANTED—A good assistant dressmaker, at Women's Training School, 813 N. 4th st. Apply Monday morning. between 10 and 12. 69

WANTED—A good dressmaker who understands all styles of waists, good pay and good home. For particulars address Mrs. M. Robinson, Pana, Ill.

WANTED—Ten more machine hands; tops and spring sewers on jeans pants; plenty of work and good pay. 900 N. 3d st., corner Franklin av.; 4th floor. 69

Nurses.

WANTED—Nurse girl at 1233 Linn st. 70

WANTED—Reliable nurse girl. 3802 Cook av. 70

WANTED—Nurse for one child at 1309 Dolman st. 70

WANTED—A nurse at 3052 Locust st. Apply immediately. 70

WANTED—A good healthy wet nurse. Apply at 2726 Lucas av. 70

WANTED—Nurse girl for child 3 years old; can sleep at home. 2314 Morgan. 70

WANTED—A nurse girl between 12 and 15 years of age. Call Monday at 2825 Olive st. 70

WANTED—A girl about 14 years to mind a baby and assist in housework. 2208 Carr st. 70

WANTED—A girl from 12 to 14 to take care of one child. Call any time at 1432 St. Ange av. 70

WANTED—Neat girl, under 14, to take care of one child; references required. 3028 Lucas av. 70

WANTED—An experienced nurse for three children; reference required. Apply at Nugent's store Monday, betwen 9 and 12 o'clock; ask for James G. Nugent. 70

WANTED—Colored nurse, one who is willing to travel. 4152 Washington av.; refs. required. Apply Monday morning. 70

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Female help at 902 Pine st. 71

WANTED—Good girl at 1124 Morrison av. 71

WANTED—A good girl at 1115 Washington av. 71

WANTED—A good German girl at 2932½ Eads av. 71

WANTED—Girl to do up-stairs work. 2323 Geyer av. 71

WANTED—A girl to take care of child. 3226 Lucas av. 70

WANTED—A good woman for a home at 3922 Fairfax av. 71

WANTED—Good girl; good wages. 1002 Mississippi av. 71

WANTED—25 girls for Monday to get places. 1408 Wash st. 71

WANTED—Two dishwashers at restaurant, 1517½ Franklin av. 71

WANTED—Working girls can get board at Mrs. Hardy's, 2607 Morgan st. 71

WANTED—Young girl, in family of 2; go home nights. 3503 Easton av. 71

WANTED—Scrub-woman, at Richelieu Hotel, 14th and Washington av. 71

WANTED—A girl to wash dishes at Hotel Beers, Grand av. and Olive st. 71

WANTED—Small girl, 13 or 15 years of age, to assist around house. 1123 N. 19th st. 71

WANTED—First-class stitchers and lining makers. Jos. Baum & Co., 6th and St. Charles sts. 71

WANTED—German and American girls. Female Employment Bureau, cor. Broadway and Lucas av. 71

WANTED—25 girls can get situations in private families and boarding-houses free of charge. 1023 N. 10th st. 71

WANTED—Four middle-aged ladies to take orders from the consumer for a staple article. Address R 50, this office. 71

WANTED—Immediately, ladies on our line to learn telegraphing and typewriting; salary monthly soon as competent. Western Railroad Telegraph Co., n. e. cor. 3d and Chestnut sts. Day or night.

NOTICE—Another main line wire has been put in the Missouri Railroad Telegraph School, 615 Olive st., for the benefit of its students. 71

FREE TREATMENT

For all diseases; small charge for medicines only; 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., daily and Sunday; no students. Policlinic and Dispensary, 813 N. 6th st. 71

INFORMATION WANTED.

MR. McAULIFF—Were you in the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Regiment, Company K, at Steward's? If so, please write particulars to Mrs. Hewett, as it will be much to your interest and mine, and oblige Mrs. Hewett, 3014 Easton av. Indiana papers please copy.

DRESSMAKING.

ACCORDION plaiting; first-class work only; plaiting will not come out; last as long as goods; all goods returned by express free of charge to any part of the United States or Canada; write for circular. Mrs. J. B. Montgomery, 1214 Olive st. 72

GO—To Penny & Gentles' for your dressmaking. 72

LADIES call at once and have your spring dresses made latest style; first-class cutting, fitting and draping at 709 N. 21st st. 72

MRS. E. FLINT, formerly of 6th and Olive sts., will be pleased to receive her patrons at her new dressmaking parlors, 2742 Olive st. 72

WANTED—Man to do kitchen work at Richelieu Hotel, 14th and Washington av. 72

NOVELTIES IN DRESS CUTTING.

The past season has produced some handsome novelties, such as the Parisian dartless basque and various styles of seamless waists and basques, the most charming of which is a glove fitting waist cut out of a single piece, without seams or darts in either lining or outside. It cannot be cut by ordinary patterns, charts, or any method that uses proportion, for being without seams it admits of no refitting. Thorough instruction in drafting this waist or any other style of garment is given by the Ladies' Tailor, which cuts every part of every garment by actual inches. Lessons given day and evening at No. 2020 Olive st. 72

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS are cordially invited to call at 2020 Olive st. Many will find it to their interest to do so. 73

AGENTS wanted to sell Mrs. Heidel's patent sad-iron holders; price 25c; send for sample. 1214 Pine st., St. Louis. 73

AGENTS make big money handling the reliable self-lighting pocket lamp: send stamp for particulars. Star Electric Works, 1129 Olive st., St. Louis. 73

I CAN pay a salary of $5 a week and increase it, for ladies to open letters at their homes and assist me in a quiet and agreeable way among friends. Nice little sum of money made by a few hours' work each day. Reference given. I can give pleasant employment to a few ladies. Address with stamp Mrs. Marion Walker, 514 4th av., Louisville, Ky. 73

LADY AGENTS send for terms for selling Mme. McCabe's Sanative Corsets. St. Louis Corset Co., 21st and Morgan sts., St Louis Mo. 73

WANTED—Agents to sell Dickens' retail grocers' reference tables to grocers. Call at People's Hotel, 702 4th st. 73

WE make a liberal offer to traveling and local salesmen in every State who call on retail grocers. Gluten Entire Wheat Flour Co., 135 Lake st., Chicago, Ill. 73

WANTED—A first-class city canvasser for best selling article. Address T. F. Mark, care of Lindell House, s. w. cor. 14th and Poplar sts., or call Monday or Tuesday forenoons. 73

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED—By 2 gentlemen board and room, centrally located; state terms. Add C 54, this office. 20

WANTED—Room and board by young lady employed, in private family, terms must be reasonable. Add. W 49, this office. 20

WANTED—Young gentleman wishes board and room with nice private family. Add., with price and particulars, R 49, this office. 20

WANTED—Board and rooms by gent and sister; private family preferred; best of reference given. Address N 45. this office. 20

WANTED—Young lady emyloyed during the day wants room and board; southern location; state terms. Address W 50 this office. 20

WANTED—One unfurnished room and board for lady and daughter—private family preferred; ref. exchanged. Address F 50, this office. 20

WANTED—Gentleman wishes to engage room and board for quiet young lady with pleasant parties (private); state full particulars. Address B 51, this office. 20

WANTED—By gentleman and wife, furnished or unfurnished room, with board, in private family; West End preferred; references exchanged. Address G 46, this office. 20

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF CONDUCTORS MEETS HERE MAY 10; BE HERE 10 DAYS. HOUSEKEEPERS WILL YOU ACCOMMODATE THESE 1,200 PEOPLE? COME AND SEE US.
ST. LOUIS HOUSE AND ROOM RENTING AGENCY, 813 LOCUST.

HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC., WANTED.

WANTED—Unfurnished room, east of Jefferson av. Add D 54, this office. 21

WANTED—To rent, a 5 or 6-room house with bath and yard. Add. H 51, this office. 21

WANTED—A 9 or 10-room house, near Grand av., between Finney and Pine. Address K 54, this office. 21

WANTED—To rent a 6 or 8-room house with stable; must be reasonable and not far out. Address E 52, this office. 21

WANTED—By a young couple 2 unfurnished rooms; must be reasonable; state terms. Add. R 53, this office. 21

WANTED—By two gentlemen room within short walk of Union Depot; please state terms. Address A 49, this office. 21

WANTED—An unfurnished room in nice neighborhood; 1st or 2d floor with privileges. Address T 53, this office. 21

WANTED—Rooms, with or without board, for 50 ladies and gentlemen at once. St. Louis House & Room Renting Agency, 813 Locust. 21

WANTED—To rent by the month for transient couple a furnished room in a retired and respectable neighborhood. Add. H 50, this office. 21

WANTED—Flat of 5 rooms, 2d floor, good neighborhood; four in family, no children; prefer to be with owner; rent moderate. Ad. D 50, this office. 21

WANTED—Young couple would like to rent dwelling house and take care of property, centrally located. For full information add. M 53, this office. 21

WANTED—Two gentlemen desire suite of rooms; southern exposure preferred; best of references. Address, with particulars, N 49, this office. 21

WANTED—A detached 8-room house in the western part of the city, somewhere west of Compton av. and between Olive and Morgan sts. Address O 50, this office. 21

WANTED—Young gent desires small neatly furnished room in private family; can give reference; please state terms and answer at once. Add. O 53, this office. 21

WANTED—By couple with one child, nice second-story flat of 2 rooms and kitchen; convenient to car line; front entrance; rent not to exceed $12. Address W 47, this office. 21

WANTED—May 1, four to five large rooms on one floor; new house; in northern part of city; all convenience; near cable or electric cars; small family of adults. Add. L 50 this office. 21

WANTED—A neatly furnished room in a private, respectable widow's family, where home comforts are assured, by a gent who is in the city every 10 days. Address J 54, this office. 21

WANTED—Rooms; one large or two medium-sized rooms for two adults and child; with or without board; between Elliot and Garrison, Stoddard and Thomas sts.; state price. Address B 49, this office.

FURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.

WANTED—For the summer, a furnished house; 9 rooms; within 20 miles of the city. Address J. A. Dillon, this office.

WANTED—We desire to rent for a year or two a dwelling house of 8 or 10 rooms and nice grounds somewhere in Illinois, within 40 miles of St. Louis, for a good St. Louis family, who will take good care of the property and be a credit to the community. Address BAGGOT & HALEY, 815 Chestnut st.

STORES, STABLES, ETC.—WANTED.

WANTED—Desk room for an insurance agency; state price. Address A 52, this office. 82

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—To buy 6 or 7-room house in West End; $50 cash and $30 monthly. Address K 50, this office. 22

WANTED—To buy a cheap residence lot in Oak Hill pl.; give price and terms. Address N 51, this office. 22

WANTED—To buy 6-room house, suitable for two families, soth of Chouteau, east of Jefferson; state price. Address J. L., 619 S. 6th st. 22

WANTED—First-class residence in the West End, worth $15,000 to $20,000; give full description and location. PHIL CHEW & CO., 9 N. 8th st.

WE want to buy houses and lots for cash. GAY & McCANN, 710 Chestnut St.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—Merchants' Exchange membership. Address O 51, this office. 2

PUT in $2,000 and take out $5,000 in less than five months; learn where it can be done. At office No. 1, Bridge entrance, St. Louis, Mo., and get action at once. 2

WANTED—1 to 3 persons with capital aggregating $1,500 to $2,500 to engage in manufacturing a fast-selling patented article; product of factory mostly already engaged; gilt-edge references. Address K 53, this office. 2

WANTED—PARTNERS.

WANTED—Partner, by a first-class machinist who has just leased complete machine shop, including power, for $75 a month; an excellent chance for good mechanic with $1,000 cash. Ad. S 51, this office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—To exchange $75 diamond for good typewriter. Add. W 48, this office. 24

WANTED—Improved farm within 200 miles of St. Louis, worth from $15,000 to $25,000, for improved renting property, paying good income; incumbered for half value. Add. M 48, this office. 24

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED—To borrow $1,000 to $18,000. P. O. Box 670, St. Louis. 25

WANTED—To borrow $1,500 on good brick house in city; no commission. Apply 4334 Garfield av.

BUSINESS WANTED.

WANTED—To purchase first-class saloon. Address B 52, this office. 3

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

WANTED—A second-hand set barouche harness with collars; must be good. 211 N. Main st.

WANTED—Desks, office and household furniture, at People's F. S., 907 Market st. E. A. Skeele.

WANTED—$5,000 worth of second-hand feathers; highest cash price paid. J. Slupsky, 812 N. 6th st. 26

WANTED—Second-hand copy of "Birdil Inder-linear," state price. Address Mrs. G., 521 Ware av. 26

WANTED—Second-hand and in good condition: 1 500-light incandescent dynamo, 1 60-horse power engine and boiler complete; state how long in use, and name of dynamo and engine. Address H 54, this office. 26

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a red dog. 718 Marion st. 5

FOR SALE—Old brick. Apply at 1218 Blair av. 5

FOR SALE—A new Safety bicycle. Apply at 2831 Stoddart st. 5

FOR SALE—A fine Yorkshire dog at a bargain. Call at 3732 Cook av. 5

FOR SALE—Thirty yards carpet; also some furniture; cheap. 734 S. 7th. 5

FOR SALE—Old building rock. Apply Sunday morning 2209 Dickson st. 5

FOR SALE—A Newfoundland dog, cart and set of harness at 2701 Eugenia st. 5

FOR SALE—Skye terrier puppies, 3 months old; choice stock. 812 N. Levee. 5

FOR SALE—Cheap, 1 Dake builders' hoist engine. F. C. Bonsack, 10th and Olive. 5

FOR SALE—A beautiful young Jersey cow, fresh; $50. Address 5231 Ridge av. 5

FOR SALE—Stoves, Steinway piano and other furniture. Apply at 2753 Clark av. 5

FOR SALE—Furniture of 5-room flat complete; terms reasonable. 2359 Market st. 5

FOR SALE—A large stock of fine shade trees cheap. T. Murnane, 1402 Taylor av. 5

FOR SALE—A gas cooking stove; has 4 burners. Can be seen at 1613 S. Compton av. 5

FOR SALE—A Quick Meal gasoline stove, in splendid order. Address N 50. this office. 5

FOR SALE—A handsome rattan baby carriage, as good as new. Add. M 50, this office. 5

FOR SALE—A No. 1 beer pump, Abels' patent, Apply 1106 N. 21st st., Hunt's Annex. 5

FOR SALE—Cheap—2 large work-horses, 1 bay and 1 sorrel, at stable in rear of 918 Cass av. 12

FOR SALE—A new rapid Bicycle valued at $130; will sell cheap. Address P 50, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Set of physician's instruments, also valuable medical library. 2712 Walnut st, 5

FOR SALE—New mail union, Hartford, '91 style; big value; see them at noon. 207 N. 10th st. 5

FOR SALE—A fresh young Holstein cow; regular pet. 3692 Clark av., corner of Cabanne av. 5

FOR SALE—Two fine old oil paintings, cheap; parties leaving city. Address O 49. this office. 5

FOR SALE—Mahogany bedroom set; also gasoline stove. Apply Monday at 3830 Washington av.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a first-class barber chair. Call at 1711 Locust st., room 23, after 6 o'clock p. m. 5

FOR SALE—Bicycle, in good condition, $45, by party hard-up; cost new $127. Add. K 51, this office. 5

FOR SALE—A nice Jersey heifer; would take a young horse in exchange. Apply 4334 Garfield av. 5

FOR SALE—First-class sight feed ½ gallon engine lubricator, can be bought for $5. Address F 52, this office. 58

FOR SALE—A Brunswick-Balke-Collander table in good order, cues, cue rack, etc. Apply 1612 Washington av. 5

FOR SALE—Furnished house, 10 rooms, on Chestnut near 13th; a bargain. R. W. Staley, 1017 Chestnut, Room 5. 5

FOR SALE—Sewing machine, Wheeler & Wilson, No. 2. with all attachments; good as new. Call at 3507 Lindell av. 51

FOR SALE—Ice chests, refrigerators, gas and gasoline stoves at mid-summer prices. Condon Bros., 11th and Market sts. 5

FOR SALE—Bicycle—$100 cash, buys a nearly new 1890 Columbia Safety, in excellent condition. Add. S 49, this office. 5

FOR SALE—N. E. cor. of Olive and 11th, furnished house, doubling the rent; entrance on 11th. Call any time after Sunday. 5

FOR SALE—One two horse covered platform spring wagon at a bargain. Inquire at Rutter's Livery Stable, 2807 Easton av. 12

FOR SALE—For cash or on time payments—good 2d-hand furniture. People's Furniture Store, 907 Market st. E. A. Skeele, Manager. 5

FOR SALE—Furniture of 10-room house in West End; everything complete; table and bed linen included. Address E 54. this office. 5

FOR SALE—Oak finish bedroom 1 set, table, rocker, folding lounge; all nearly new; must sell to-day or to-morrow. 726 Chouteau av. 5

FOR SALE—A high-speed engine 7 H. P., used two weeks, cost $480; will sell same for $150. Apply to Jas. Whitelaw, 107 Market st. 5

FOR SALE—A silver-cased watch that strikes the hours and quarters; something for curiosity seekers; will sell cheap; in perfect order. Call at 3418 Olive st. 5

FOR SALE—Cheap, 1 handsome body Brussels carpet, 30 yds., and 1 solid oak bedstead, both almost new; 1 hard coal baseburner stove. Inquire at 2427 North Grand av. 5

FOR SALE—Cheap; one walnut bed room suite, marble-top washstand and dresser, wardrobe, heating stove, chairs, oak center table and kitchen table. 3021 Thomas st. 5

FOR SALE—2 folding beds, $10 and $15; two parlor suits, $15 and $22.50; fine sideboard, $20; plate glass wardrobe, $25; French plate mirror, 48x30, with marble base, $10; large hall rack, $12; two secretaries, $7 and $12.50; very fine French plate dresser, $18; ten desks and tables from $2.50 to $15, all of which can be bought on time payments at these prices, together with a full stock of chamber and kitchen furniture. People's Furniture Store, 907 Market st. E. A. Skeele, Manager. 5

GAS-BURNERS put on gasoline stoves to burn gas; stoves exchanged. 4-Shaw, 1417 Franklin av.

HOUSEHOLD furniture at private sale—Eight artistic odd chairs, one very handsome book-case and desk combined, 1 very fine cheval glass, three high art cabinets, 1 extra fine antique brass chandelier, pictures, fine bric-a-brac, fine Irish point curtains, silk draperies, fine china, carpets and stair carpets, also one large size, white mattress, etc., etc., at 4523 Page av.

OAK DESKS.

MULVIHILL, 112 AND 114 N. 12TH ST.

Also a full line of bed room suits, parlor suits, sideboards, folding beds, in all woods. As the season approaches you will need a nice gasoline stove, refrigerator or baby carriage which you can buy for cash or easy payments.
Open every evening until 9 o'clock. 5

KINGMAN & CO.,

NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.
Full Line Fine Vehicles. Latest Styles.
200 AND 202 S. 8TH ST.

STORAGE.

STORAGE—Regular storage house for Furniture, Pianos, Vehicles, Trunks, Boxes, etc.; safe, reliable; clean rooms; get our rates; careful moving, packing, shipping, etc.; estimates free; money loaned. Consign goods to our care. Telephone 1,422. R. U. Leonori, Jr., & Co., 1104-1106 Olive.

Having Purchased the Large 5-story Building,
1723 and 1725 Morgan St.,
and fitted up the same throughout with moth-proof lined and cedar rooms, we take pleasure in announcing to our patrons and the public our unsurpassed facilities for

STORING FINE FURNITURE

and household goods. Large padded vans and ordinary furniture cars for hire by load or contract.

Fidelity Storage, Packing & Moving Co,
1723 and 1725 Morgan St.
Branch office—1003 Pine st. Telephone Nos. 2800 and 4101.

HORSES AND VEHICL
Wanted.
WANTED—Horses to winter. E. N.
N. 6th st.
WANTED—Sound lady's driving hor
Address F 49. this office.
For Sale.
FOR SALE—A cheap horse. Rear 270
FOR SALE—Cheap, a team of mules.
st.
FOR SALE—A good 2d hand top bugg
av.
FOR SALE—3 horses and 1 wagon.
Hickory st.
FOR SALE—Cheap; 1 good buggy-ho
1003 Morgan st.
FOR SALE—Fine buggy, harness and
2839 N. Grand av.
FOR SALE—One storm buggy; also o
wagon. 1717 Elliott av.
FOR SALE—Second-hand surrey; pr
at once. Call at 412 Morgan st.
FOR SALE—Small horse, in good co
gain; $25. 1447 Dodier st.
FOR SALE—One open two seated pa
most new. Apply 1004 N. 13th st.
FOR SALE—Cheap—Six new buggy
Bros. Carriage Co., 1700 Morgan st
FOR SALE—A sound, gentle horse 6
hands high; dark color. 1523 Luca
FOR SALE—A McCall & Haase surr
der; also speeding cart. 3865 Page
FOR SALE—Team of horses, harn
wagon. Inquire at 2230 Montgom
FOR SALE—Gentle driving horse, p
harness, as good as new. 1409 S.
FOR SALE—Horse, first-class surr
harness; also 2 black horses. 4327
FOR SALE—A stylish low fender surr
three months. Apply Monday. 2
FOR SALE—Three teams with job
Francisco av., one block north of N
road.
FOR SALE—Sound horse, harness a
top grocery wagon, $175. Mr.
Thomas st.
FOR SALE—Horse, buggy and harnes
power engine and boiler. J. J. Tho
Indiana av.
FOR SALE—Nice village cart; good
gain. At 5051 Wells av., oppo
Brothers' College.
FOR SALE—Cheap, sprinkling, co
dirt wagons and harness to close ou
Bros. & Co., 12th and St. Charles sts.
FOR SALE—Cheap—A 2-horse wago
double harness, almost new; will s
separate. Inquire in yard, 1022 Carr
FOR SALE—Nice team of black
matched and broken, afraid of not
cheap. Call early to-day, rear 3705 Li
FOR SALE—Fine saddle and driving
old; nearly new top buggy and new
fit, $95; bargain for somebody; call to-
8th st., 2d floor.
FOR SALE—A fine team of bay horses
suitable for business house, in go
can be seen at Geiger's Livery Stable,
and Finney avs.
FOR SALE—At Crum's livery stabl
and Locust st., nine head of fine
and two fast road horses from Lexing
be seen there until Tuesday. Jas. F. I
FOR SALE—Very stylish, 16 hands,
nut sorrel horse, with fine pedig
dapple-gray, 4-year pony; both horse
saddle and buggy and guaranteed sound
hand-made harness and jump-seat s
order; will sell separately or together
1419 N. Park pl., north of Bremen av.
PARTIES wishing to exchange or purc
or harness of any kind will save tim
by giving us a call. 1110 N. Broadway
WE have the largest and finest stock
and jump-seat surries, Kensing
park, spindle and storm wagons, also
natural wood and painted, which we
than any reputable house in the We
manufacture and have in stock a full
butcher, laundry, milk and all kinds of
delivery wagons and trucks. We are a
the celebrated Collins road carts.
McCABE, YOU
12 1225 N.
$35 BUYS native pony, saddle and
brood mare, $25; a new elliptic
box, top buggy, $60, bargain, at 1314 N
$75 Will buy an excellent family
without hitching. 1216 S. 10th
STORM BUGGIE
Finest style, best quality, home-mad
EMBREE-McLEAN CARRIAG
Factory, No. 1817 to 1823 Oli
FOR SALE
Cut under surrey in good order, n
can be seen to-day. CHAS. R.
12 341
FOR SALE
Nearly new loop front ladies' phaeto
can be seen to-day. CHAS. R.
12 341
RAPP & MOLLER CARRI
Have on hand a full line of the finest l
vehicles in the city which we are sell
Call and see our stock before purchasin
and repainting a specialty. 2220 and
JOS. J. LON
Manufacturer of fine carriages. 111
st., is the place to get your fine
cut-under surreys, phaetons and all
vehicles. All work guaranteed to g
Repairing and repainting done in firs
at reasonable prices.
JOHN NEIN
CARRIAGE REPOSIT
1108 St. Charles
Has for sale the finest stock of Sum
Barouches, Surreys, Top Wagons,
Boulevard Buggies, new and second
count of moving, will sell same at a
All of my own manufacture and
years. Call and see me before going
Auction Sale at 9th
Livery Stable on M
April 13, at 10 O'Cloc
10 of the best family-broke horse
roadsters; 8 side-bar buggies, 6 end-
1 fine park phæton, 1 nice surrey. 1
storm wagon and 1 phæton; 15 sets s
sets of double harness; laprobes,
whips. All of the above property is
and will be sold to the highest bidd
Lanham & Sutton, auctioneers.
12 PORTER
BRIGHT AND BEA
Are the vehicles in our new repository
and regular size buggies. See our g
light three-fourth driving phaeton,
riages, barouches, buckboards, land
premiers, etc. Here you find the st
prices to suit all buyers.
KINGMAN &
200 and 202 S. 8T
Spring vehicles of
natural wood, oak, gra
painted in fashionable
am selling at very lo
Call and see them b
chasing.
CHAS. R. GR
3417 Locust
THEATRICAL.
RAHAME'S Amusement Bureau
School, 1524 Olive st.—Talent f
classes of entertainments; elocution
a specialty.
R. M. J. KONCEN'S Dancing Sch
st.—Spring term now open; circu
FINANCIAL.
OR SALE—5 shares of Northweste
49 months old; all paid up. Add
ffice.
OR SALE—Ten shares of stock
building association; has run ov
ddress E 49, this office.
ANT ADVERTISER
SECURE THE BEST RESU
THE POST-D

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

Wanted.

WANTED—Horses to winter. E. N. Benoist, 419 N. 6th st. 11

WANTED—Sound lady's driving horse; state price. Address F 49, this office. 11

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A cheap horse. Rear 2705 Mill st. 12

FOR SALE—Cheap, a team of mules. 307 N. 15th st. 12

FOR SALE—A good 2d hand top buggy, 2308 Cass av. 12

FOR SALE—3 horses and 1 wagon. Inquire at 3323 Hickory st. 12

FOR SALE—Cheap; 1 good buggy-horse. Apply at 1003 Morgan st. 12

FOR SALE—Fine buggy, harness and road cart at 2839 N. Grand av. 12

FOR SALE—One storm buggy; also one-half spring wagon. 1717 Elliott av. 12

FOR SALE—Second-hand surrey; price $35 if sold at once. Call at 412 Morgan st. 12

FOR SALE—Small horse, in good condition; a bargain; $25. 1447 Dodier st. 12

FOR SALE—One open two seated park wagon, almost new. Apply 1004 N. 13th st. 12

FOR SALE—Cheap—Six new buggy tops at Moon Bros. Carriage Co., 1700 Morgan st. 12

FOR SALE—A sound, gentle horse 6 years old; 16½ hands high; dark color. 1523 Lucas av. 12

FOR SALE—A McCall & Haase surrey, in good order; also speeding cart. 3865 Page av. 12

FOR SALE—Team of horses, harness and stake wagon. Inquire at 2230 Montgomery st. 12

FOR SALE—Gentle driving horse, park wagon and harness, as good as new. 1409 S. 12th st. 12

FOR SALE—Horse, first-class surrey and buggy harness; also 2 black horses. 4327 N. 20th st.

FOR SALE—A stylish low fender surrey, used only three months. Apply Monday. 2631 Chestnut.

FOR SALE—Three teams with job at 4428 San Francisco av., one block north of Natural Bridge road. 12

FOR SALE—Sound horse, harness and handsome top grocery wagon, $175. Mr. Warren, 2955 Thomas st. 12

FOR SALE—Horse, buggy and harness; also 4-horse power engine and boiler. J. J. Thomas, Jr., 2216 Indiana av. 12

FOR SALE—Nice village cart; good as new; a bargain. At 5051 Wells av., opposite Christian Brothers' College. 12

FOR SALE—Cheap, sprinkling, coal, stake and dirt wagons and harness to close out. Schureman Bros. & Co., 12th and St. Charles sts. 12

FOR SALE—Cheap—A 2-horse wagon and set of double harness, almost new; will sell together or separate. Inquire in yard, 1022 Carr st. 12

FOR SALE—Nice team of black horses, well matched and broken, afraid of nothing; will sell cheap. Call early to-day, rear 3705 Lindell av. 12

FOR SALE—Fine saddle and driving horse, 7 years old; nearly new top buggy and new harness outfit, $95; bargain for somebody; call to-day. 2019 S. 8th st., 2d floor. 12

FOR SALE—A fine team of bay horses and harness, suitable for business house, in good condition; can be seen at Geiger's Livery Stable, Vandeventer and Finney avs. 12

FOR SALE—At Crum's livery stables, Channing and Locust st., nine head of fine saddle horses and two fast road horses from Lexington, Ky.; can be seen there until Tuesday. Jas. F. Dailey. 12

FOR SALE—Very stylish, 16 hands, 4-year chestnut sorrel horse, with fine pedigree; beautiful dapple-gray, 4-year pony; both horses broken for saddle and buggy and guaranteed sound; almost new hand-made harness and jump-seat surrey made to order; will sell separately or together at a bargain. 1419 N. Park pl., north of Bremen av. 12

PARTIES wishing to exchange or purchase a vehicle or harness of any kind will save time and money by giving us a call. 1110 N. Broadway. 12

WE have the largest and finest stock of cut-under and jump-seat surries, Kensington phaetons, park, spindle and storm wagons, also buckboards in natural wood and painted, which we sell cheaper than any reputable house in the West. We also manufacture and have in stock a full line of baker, butcher, laundry, milk and all kinds of open and top delivery wagons and trucks. We are also agents for the celebrated Collins road carts.
McCABE, YOUNG & CO.,
12 1225 N. Broadway.

$35 BUYS native pony, saddle and bridle; good brood mare, $25; a new elliptic spring, piano box, top buggy, $60, bargain, at 1314 N. 10th st. 12

$75 Will buy an excellent family horse; stands without hitching. 1216 S. 10th st. 12

STORM BUGGIES.

Finest style, best quality, home-made, low prices.
EMBREE-McLEAN CARRIAGE CO.,
Factory, No. 1817 to 1823 Olive st.

FOR SALE.

Cut under surrey in good order, nicely painted, can be seen to-day.
CHAS. R. GRAVES,
12 3417 Locust st.

FOR SALE.

Nearly new loop front ladies' phaeton, good make; can be seen to-day.
CHAS. R. GRAVES,
12 3417 Locust st.

RAPP & MOLLER CARRIAGE CO.

Have on hand a full line of the finest light pleasure vehicles in the city which we are selling very low. Call and see our stock before purchasing. Repairing and repainting a specialty. 2220 and 2222 Pine st.

JOS. J. LONG,

Manufacturer of fine carriages, 111 and 113 S. 11th st., is the place to get your fine storm wagons, cut-under surreys, phaetons and all kinds of light vehicles. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. Repairing and repainting done in first-class manner at reasonable prices. 12

JOHN NEINER'S
CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,
1108 St. Charles Street.

Has for sale the finest stock of Summer Carriages, Barouches, Surreys, Top Wagons, Park Wagons, Boulevard Buggies, new and second-hand. On account of moving, will sell same at a great bargain. All of my own manufacture and guaranteed for years. Call and see me before going elsewhere.

Auction Sale at 9th and Pine
Livery Stable on Monday,
April 13, at 10 O'Clock A. M.

10 of the best family-broke horses and 10 nice roadsters; 8 side-bar buggies, 6 end-spring buggies, 1 fine park phaeton, 1 nice surrey, 1 park wagon, 1 storm wagon and 1 phaeton; 15 sets single harness, 5 sets of double harness; laprobes, lapsheets and whips. All of the above property is in fine shape and will be sold to the highest bidder for cash by Lanham & Sutton, auctioneers.
12 PORTER LEONARD.

BRIGHT AND BEAUTIFUL

Are the vehicles in our new repository, three-quarter and regular size buggies. See our gentleman's new light three-fourth driving phaeton. Surreys, carriages, barouches, buckboards, landaus, victorias, premiers, etc. Here you find the stock. We make prices to suit all buyers.

KINGMAN & CO.,
200 and 202 S. 8TH ST.

Spring vehicles of all kinds, natural wood, oak, grained and painted in fashionable colors. I am selling at very low prices. Call and see them before purchasing.

CHAS. R. GRAVES
3417 Locust St.

THEATRICAL.

GRAHAME'S Amusement Bureau and Dramatic School, 1524 Olive st.—Talent furnished for all classes of entertainments; elocution and stage dancing a specialty. 75

MR. M. J. KONCEN'S Dancing School, 2341 Olive st.—Spring term now open; circulars mailed. 75

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—5 shares of Northwestern B. A. stock 49 months old; all paid up. Address N 47, this office. 31

FOR SALE—Ten shares of stock in a first-class building association; has run over three years. Address E 49, this office. 31

WANT ADVERTISERS
SECURE THE BEST RESULTS IN
THE POST-DISPATCH

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate at lowest rates of interest.
E. H. PONATH & CO.,
Real Estate and Financial Agents,
31 515 Chestnut st.

A BARREL OF MONEY

To loan on St. Louis real estate at the lowest rates of interest. If you want to borrow money see me. Brother real estate agents accommodated.
JOHN S. KING,
31 622 Chestnut st.

MONEY TO LOAN.

I have money to loan, in any sum to suit, at lowest rates of interest, on improved or unimproved real estate security. My charges are very reasonable, as I am very anxious to place this money. Call and see me if you want money.
CHAS. F. VOGEL,
31 716 Chestnut st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON PERSONAL PROP'TY

A GENTLEMAN wishing to invest some surplus funds will loan $25 and upwards on household furniture and other security; parties wishing advances will be treated fairly, and can secure loans on satisfactory terms. Call at 1017 Morgan st. 31

BROLASKI & VOORHIS, 111 N. 8th st., make liberal loans and terms on good securities, on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, building association books, insurance policies, horses and vehicles, real estate, etc.; see us for low rates. 111 N. 8th st.

MONEY loaned on clothing, diamonds, watches, chains, guns, revolvers, trunks, musical instruments, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office, 912 Franklin av.

MONEY loaned on furniture and pianos without removal; also on indorsed payer or any personal securities; our terms the best in the city. M. E. Dougan & Co., 113 N. 8th st.; no commission. 31

LOANS on furniture in residence, city real estate and all good securities; fair and reasonable terms. Porter & Williams, room 2, 904 Olive st. 31

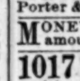
MONEY loaned on furniture without removal, any amount; lowest rates. John C. King, 814 Morgan.

1017 CHESTNUT ST. is the number. I loan any amount on furniture, pianos and other securities in residence; low rates; fair terms. R. W. STALEY, 1017 Chestnut st. 31

MUTUAL LOAN CO., 216 N. 8TH ST., Near Olive.

Money loaned at reduced rates on furniture and other personal property. No removal necessary. Business confidential. No commission or charge for papers. Borrowers will receive the best terms and be treated right. Loans can be paid off part at a time and save interest. Do not fail to see us before making a loan.

MONEY CAN BE BORROWED On personal or real estate security, in sums to suit; money will be loaned on any kind of security, good for amounts wanted. Hanford Loan Co., room 5, Pope building, 9th and Olive sts. 31



AMOUNTS of from 50c to $10,000 to loan on diamonds, watches, jewelry of all kind, guns, pistols, trunks and valises, musical instruments, clothing, etc., at a reasonable rate of interest. Central Loan Co., J. A. Brice, Manager, 204 N. 4th st., near Pine st. 31

FURNITURE LOANS.

$25 and upwards to loan on furniture at residence without removal; lowest rates; business strictly confidential. C. F. Betts, 1003 Pine st. 31

St. Louis Mortgage Co., 720 1-2 Pine St.,

Loan money on furniture; you can keep possession of your property and pay off the loan in installments at your convenience; no commission charged; all business confidential; we guarantee the lowest terms on these loans, and parties wishing temporary accommodation will find it to their advantage to apply to us. If you have a loan elsewhere and wish it carried at a reasonable rate give us a call. 31

MISSOURI MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
WILL LOAN $20 TO $10,000
ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, TEAMS, ETC.,
THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN IN YOUR UNDISTURBED POSSESSION,

AT A LOWER RATE OF INTEREST THAN YOU CAN GET ELSEWHERE.

EVERYBODY WHO WANTS MONEY SHOULD CALL AND SEE US.

We are just as glad to make you a $25 loan as one for $2,500; we will give you plenty of time to pay the money back; in fact, we let you make the payments to suit yourself; as we do not ask for references or make inquiries of your neighbors, the transaction is sure to be private; no fear of losing your goods, as we loan money for the interest and not to get the goods.
619 PINE ST., SECOND FLOOR. 31

DOYOU WANT MONEY
Advanced on Furniture, Pianos, Horses and Wagons?

If so, call at once and get our rates, which are positively the lowest on any sum from $10 to $10,000. Loans made without publicity or removal of property and carried as long as desired. Part payments taken and costs reduced in proportion. If you have bought furniture or a piano on time and can't meet payments, we will pay it for you. No charges taken out in advance; borrower gets full amount of loan.

LARGE LOANS AT SPECIAL LOW RATES.
EAGLE LOAN CO., 714 PINE ST.
O. C. VOELKER, Mgr., 2d Floor.

IF YOU WANT MONEY
Loaned on Furniture, Pianos, Horses, Wagons, Etc., without Removal or Publicity,

Then call and get our rates, which are the very lowest on any sum from $10 to $10,000. We will carry your loan as long as desired. Part payments taken and costs reduced in proportion. If you bought furniture or piano on time and can't meet payments we will pay it for you; no charges taken out in advance; borrowers get full amount of loan.

LARGE LOANS AT SPECIAL RATES.
GERMAN-AMERICAN LOAN CO.,
515 Pine st., 2d Floor.
F. W. PETERS, Manager.

MUSICAL.

APRIL 15TH I will move to my new store, southwest cor. 10th and Olive sts. Reduced prices on all pianos at old stand till removal. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1111 Olive st. 27

BANJO and guitar. S. M. Stringer, teacher, member of Ideal Banjo Club Studio, 909 North 22d st.

COME and see the matchless Kroeger piano before purchasing elsewhere. General Western Agent, F. Beyer, 820 Chouteau av. 27

FOR SALE—Seven-octave square piano cheap. 1400 N. 8th st. 27

FOR SALE—Cheap; one upright boiler complete. 2869 S. Jefferson av. 27

FOR SALE—A good-toned square piano cheap. Apply at once, 1627 Carr st. 27

FOR SALE—Ernest Gabler upright piano; nearly new. Address C 50, this office. 27

FOR SALE—$350 piano, used 3 months, in fine condition, for $150. Inquire 1314 N. 6th st. 27

NEW upright pianos, $124. J. A. Keiselhorst, 1111 Olive st. After April 15 at S. W. cor. 10th and Olive sts. 27

PIANO—For sale; in perfect condition at a bargain; one nearly new; Emerson square grand piano, at 4523 Page av. 27

SINGING and piano lessons, by G. Stetmann, 1318 Chouteau av. 27

SEVERAL fine Pianos of the estate of J. S. Barrairas for sale at a great bargain. 1520 Olive st., Barrairas. 27

WANTED—Will store and care for piano for its use by a reliable party; no children. Address T 50, this office. 27

WM. STEINKUEHLER, thorough teacher of violin. Pupils desiring instruction address 2624 Olive. Reasonable terms. 27

$150 WILL buy a fine 7⅓ octave upright piano. 1103 Chouteau av. 27

BANJO, MANDOLIN AND GUITAR,

Charles H. Partee, teacher; ninth successful season in St. Louis; all the latest standard music; special rates to clubs. New parlors, 2721 Lucas av. 27

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Grocery at 1440 N. 11th st.; cheap rent. 4

FOR SALE—Post-Dispatch route. Address S 50, this office. 4

FOR SALE—A No. 1 meat shop, in a good location. 608 N. 11th st. 4

FOR SALE—Good steam laundry, with good trade. Address L 54, this office. 4

FOR SALE—A small Florida railroad. J. T. Brent, P. O. Box 670, St. Louis. 4

FOR SALE—Dry goods and notion store; good location. Add. M 52, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Good uptown route on this paper. Apply to Barthel, 1428 Papin st. 4

FOR SALE—Printing office, cheap. Call at once. Wardlow & Eslinger, 117 N. 8th st. 4

FOR SALE—Carpenter and jobbing shop with a well established trade. 723 N. 23d st. 4

FOR SALE—Grocery and saloon in northern part of city; good reasons for selling. Address S 46, this office. 4

WANTED—A lady or gentleman to manage the sale and manufacture of a new invention on a royalty. Address N 48, this office. 4

FOR SALE—A good paying barber shop, also photo gallery outfit cheap; if desired either place can be rented low; see this. 3827 Easton av. 4

FOR SALE—Carrier's route on the St. Louis Chronicle, very cheap; reason, other business. Inquire of A. G. McMurtry, 1517 Cass av., or H. M. Young, Esq., Chronicle office. 4

LIVERY BUSINESS—For sale, one of the best in St. Louis; lease stock and entire outfit; making good pay; centrally located; $12,500.
HUGH M. THOMPSON,
105 N. 9th st.

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

BATHS—Miss Grace Wright, 902 Pine st., gives sea salt and sulphur baths; massage treatment; alcohol and bay rum rubbings. 74

BE YE HEALED—When medicine fails go to Dr. De Voe, 208 N. 14th st.; he is very successful in curing without medicine; references. 74

BATHS—1417 Pine st., Mrs. Brooks, massage parlors; has vapor, sea salt, sulphur and spray baths, bay rum, alcohol and dry rubbings; magnetic and massage treatment. Hours 9 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. 74

COOK STOVES, firebacks guaranteed five years. Condon Bros., 11th and Market sts. 74

CALL for the doctor at Pope's Pharmacy, 9th and Olive; treats all dis.; charges only for medicines.

CARPET cleaning; best process; lowest prices. American Works, cor. 19th and Pine sts. Telephone 1187. 74

DR. ANNIE NEWLAND, ladies' physician and midwife, treats diseases of women as a specialty; ladies in trouble call or write; 2314 Market st. Ladies boarded during confinement. 74

EUNICE-CUT millinery; bangs cut and curled, stamping, hair bleach, shampooing; Fountain System taught; doll wigs; hair dressed. Mme. Barron, 609 Franklin av. 74

FURNACES, ranges, stoves—Repairs for all kinds made in the United States; copper and galvanized iron work; tin roofs, gutters and spouts repaired and painted. Condon Bros., 11th and Market sts. 74

HATS, hats, hats; ladies, have your hats reshaped to leading spring styles. Olive Straw Works, 809 N. 6th st. 74

HIGHEST price paid for cast off clothing Call or address N. Jacobs, 318 Locust st. 74

HIGHEST price paid for cast-off clothing; call or send postal. M. B. Cohn, 111 S. 6th st. 74

HIGHEST prices paid for cast-off clothing; please send postal. John Daley, 1519 O'Fallon st. 74

HATS, hats, hats; ladies, have your hats reshaped to leading spring styles. Olive Straw Works, 809 N. 6th st. 74

IF you want a genuine misfit suit call and see the bargains at Dunn's Loan Office. 74

MME. ANNA, the fortune teller of the West, 326 Market st., near 4th; established 1851. 74

MME. LEOHN tells fortunes by burning fluid; satisfaction guaranteed. 1525 Morgan st. 74

MRS. WUNDERLE, 810 Wash st., tells past, present and future; ladies, 50c; gents, $1. 74

MRS. L. HOTSON, midwife; recs. ladies during con.; reas. rates; ladies in trouble call 2305 Market. 74

MME. E., the great European fortune-teller, 1129 N. 7th st. Charges, 50c; past, present and future.

MRS. DR. SILVA gives steam, vapor, massage; electric baths; nerve treatment. 1322 Market st.

MRS. DR. ARTHUR, ladies' physician, receives ladies in confinement; first-class ac. at reasonable terms; ladies in trouble call at 2603 Wash st. 74

MRS. DOCTRESS DOSSEN, ladies' physician. All communications strictly confidential. Ladies in trouble call at 1332 Chouteau av., St. Louis, Mo. 74

MME. RIENER, ladies' physician and midwife; regular graduate of two colleges; female diseases a specialty; ladies received in the house during confinement; charges reasonable. 1504 Clark av. 74

MRS. A. BURGER, M.D., receives ladies during confinement; first-class accommodations at reasonable terms. Ladies in trouble call at 2300 S. 12th st. Take yellow cars at Union Depot going south. 74

OSTRICH FEATHERS cleaned and dyed equal to new at Olive Straw-works, 809 N. 6th st. 74

RURAL Retreat for ladies in confinement; communications confidential. Address O 48, this office.

SEND to 1214 Pine, St. Louis, 25c in cash or stamps for a patent sad iron holder. 74

WANTED—A man and wife with business ability to travel. Call after Sunday or address Hughes & Storey, 2020 Olive st. 74

1,000 BUSINESS CARDS, $1, H. B. Crole & Co., printers, 813 Locust st. Send for estimates.

TAPE-WORM Expelled with head, or no pay; no starving nor sickness. Call or write Direct Medical Co., 919 Olive st.

PENSIONS or no fee. O'Brien & Neudorf, 421 Chestnut street, St Louis, Mo. 74

COUSINS' TEA CO.

Is headquarters for the finest tea and coffee in St. Louis. Their pure Bonanza tea is only 60c a pound (fully worth 80c); roasted cracked Java 25c, worth 30c; also 20 pounds best granulated sugar $1. 74

BOSTON STEAM DENTAL CO.,

No. 615 Olive st., next to Barr's. Established 1871.

Largest and most complete dental rooms in the city. Only place where the very best sets of teeth are made for $7 and no charge for extracting. Gold fillings, $1.50 to $2; silver, platina and other fillings, 75 cents. Extracting teeth with gas or vitalized air, 25 cents. All work guaranteed first-class.
74 DR. J. H. CASE, Manager.

KINGMAN & CO.,
NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.
Full Line Fine Vehicles. Latest Styles.
200 AND 202 S. 8TH ST.

ST. LOUIS Dental Rooms, 618 OLIVE ST.	
The only office where you can get Gold Crowns for	$5 00
Best teeth (extracting free)	7 00
Gold fillings	1.50
Platina fillings	75c
Teeth extracted with gas or vitalized air	25c

Teeth Without Plates. Office open until 9 p. m.; Sunday, 10 to 4 p. m. German spoken.
DRS. WRIGHT & MUTH.

NOTICE.

The Pride of the West Steam Dye House will call at your residence for your garments that want cleaning, dyeing and repairing by sending postal or telephoning. A. Seligsohn, Proprietor, 716 N. 9th st. Telephone 2823. 74

WR Wickersham WH Wickersham E P Wickersham

Centennial Dental Rooms
Still at 820 WASHINGTON AV.,
Also permanently opposite Post-Office.
Entrance on Locust st., Cor. Ninth street.
We have No Drummers.
PLEASE LOOK FOR THE NAME.
DRS. WICKERSHAM.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER!
MRS. JULIA STAMM,
THE EGYPTIAN FORTUNE TELLER,
1849 BIDDLE ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.,

Removes business trouble, family trouble, or any other trouble. She locates lost friends and relatives, brings the separated together, causes a happy marriage and tells you whom and when you'll marry. Her predictions always come to pass. Mrs. Stamm's Egyptian Charms never fail to cause luck and success in love affairs, law suits, business or property transactions, speculations of all sorts and undertakings of any kind. Consultation in English or German. Fortunes by mail $1. Letters answered promptly and confidential. 74

WHENEVER IN TROUBLE

Call upon Mrs. C. Wilcus, the Great New Orleans Business Adviser and Spiritual Healer. She will tell you what is best to do in your present and future life. She can help you in case of sickness, or those believing themselves Conjured or Bewitched, or if you have lovers' quarrel, family, business or law troubles. Gives advice in English or German; also writes advices for those outside of city. Charges $1.00 and upwards. Send 2c stamp for book. Contains prices and testimonials of New Orleans Magic Lucky Belt, which are sold only by Mrs. C. Wilcus on easy time payments at the office in Dr. R. Janes' Building, No. 1400 Olive st., entrance on Olive, St. Louis, Mo. Hours from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Call early; parlor always crowded. All letters with stamp promptly answered. Mention this paper.

MRS. G. LUBY,

Fortune-Teller, business adviser and spiritual healer, promotes speedy marriages; cures diseases and gives luck in business and love affairs; tells your lucky and unlucky days; manufactures the genuine magic belt, which gives you luck in business and all your undertakings. Hours from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m. Letters with stamp answered. 209 N. 14th st., between Olive and Pine sts. 74

LUCK.

To lovers and business people. If in trouble of any kind call on
MME. LA VETA,
The truest fortune-teller in the city. Tells everything from the cradle to the grave with as much ease as if she had known you always. Call and satisfy yourself that she is genuine. Gives luck in love and business affairs with perfect satisfaction. Not one failure. Sells the lucky belts at a very reasonable price. There is no doubt that Mme. La Veta is the greatest medium on earth. Has been patronized by all the most prominent business men and women from all parts of the world. If you cannot call on her send date of birth, lock of hair and $1 by mail, with stamp, and have your fortune written. Address 2614 Wash st., St. Louis, Mo. Hours, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays same. 74

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

DR. CAMPBELL & SONS
1002 Olive St., St. Louis.

Each day finds some new improvements in the dental art. We make it our business to watch for every advanced idea that promises success, and give our patients the benefit of our investigations.
☞ Teeth extracted with gas or the freezing process. 74

DR. E. C. Chase's Dental Rooms, 904 Olive st., are better equipped with skillful operators than ever before, and persons unable to make future appointments can have their work done at the first visit. All operations in dentistry, bridge work, crowns, fillings and plates at moderate prices. Gas always fresh. 74

FREE TREATMEMT

For all diseases; small charge for medicine only; 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., daily and Sunday; consultation private. Dr. Etavard's Central Dispensary, 1323 Franklin av.

MRS. ROS Sabine

Universally Acknowledged and Praised
AS THE ONLY
Business Adviser and Spiritual Healer.
1410 PINE ST.

Her fame has spread even beyond the Atlantic, as the great number of letters which she receives from all parts of Europe proves.

Her spiritual power enables her to
CURE ALL DISEASES

To which mankind is subject. She effects cures even in those cases which have been pronounced incurable by physicians.

Her superior advice, as well as her spiritual assistance, are always followed by astonishing success. Consult her in

ALL YOUR AFFAIRS.

For there are NO MATTERS pertaining to human destiny IN WHICH SHE COULD NOT AID AND ADVISE.

By transmitting such power as she possesses to an otherwise worthless article, she creates a most powerful talisman, viz.:

THE MAGIC BELT,

Which secures to its owner really invaluable advantages: "Luck and success in business, lottery, and, in fact, all enterprises; protection against sickness and accidents, health and wealth, as well as friendship, esteem and love."

Send 2c stamp for her illustrated circular, which contains: "A full description of the Belt's qualities and Mrs. Sabine's wonderful gift, a number of

GENUINE TESTIMONIALS.

Sworn to before proper officials, numerous newspaper recommendations, and an illustrated history of Fortune-telling from 6,000 years ago until to-day." 74

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Bunch of keys last Sunday morning. Finder please return to U. Studler, 2716 Market st. 30

LOST—The gentleman who found $5 on Broadway will please notify at Grindon, 701 Washington av.

LOST—Black and tan dog; long and thin; cropped ears; answer to name of Pete; reward. 1622 Pine st. 30

LOST—On Spalding or Union ave., a pair of good spectacles. Finder will be liberally rewarded at 5233 Wells ave. 30

LOST—A watch charm; on one side is engraved a bird and other side plain. Finder please return to 507 Market st., room 12, and receive reward. 30

LOST—Sunday, April 5, on Lucas av., between 27th and 34th sts., lady's solitaire diamond knife-edge bar pin; a liberal reward offered; room 325 Commercial Building. 30

LOST—A pocketbook containing $13.90 and arrow pin yesterday afternoon either on bridge, on Broadway or Franklin av.; finder will please leave same at Jones' Commercial College and receive reward. 30

LOST—From buggy in Central part of city a satchel containing two account books and instruments; if books are returned a liberal reward will be paid and no questions asked. Dr. George Boemler, 1922 St. Louis av. 30

LOST—Friday evening between 7th and 18th on Chestnut st., a package addressed to Miss A. L. King, Sacred Heart Convent, Merimec st. Return same to above address or to E. H. Warner, Marion and Kosciusko sts. and receive reward. 30

FOUND—Saturday, April 4, in Post-Dispatch counting-room, a muff; owner can obtain same upon proving ownership at this office. 30

PARTY that found two pairs ice-tongs, near Broadway and Clinton st. will please drop postal to G. C. Hemminghaus Ice Co. and get reward. 30

KINGMAN & CO.,
NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.
Full Line Fine Vehicles. Latest Styles.
200 AND 202 S. 8TH ST.

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—Pupils to learn china painting; terms reasonable. Address L 48, this office. 29

ENGRAVING

Lessons given to those desiring to learn the art at 304 N. 6th st. 29

DANCING.

A MARRIED couple would like to join a small class of learners for practice in dancing; no dancing school or big class. Address A 50, this office. 76

MR. M. J. KONCEN'S Dancing School, 2341 Olive st.—Spring term opens next Tuesday evening; hall for rent; circulars mailed. 76

ALL SORTS.

GASOLINE STOVES at cash prices. Condon Bros., 11th and Market sts. 32

WE offer special bargains in ladies' cloaks, dresses, shawls, shoes, toilet cases, albums, umbrellas, parasols, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office. 32

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

2845 DAYTON ST.—8-room house, elegantly furnished, to first-class parties. 15

4343 MORGAN ST.—For the summer, a furnished house for rent; electric lights and all modern conveniences. 15

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Furnished house at Ferguson, five minutes' walk from depot; nicely furnished; eight rooms, in good repair; possession given May 1, 1891.
CORNETT & ZEIBIG,
16 110 N. 8th st.

FOR RENT—At Webster Groves, the saloon and dwelling house, formerly belonging to Henry Horch; saloon with fixtures and house room for boarding and residence; a good business location and for rent on reasonable terms. Apply at H. Horch's residence for particulars. 16

FOR RENT—Suburban residence in St. Louis County, situated on the northwest corner of the Manchester and north and south roads, near Brentwood Station, on Missouri Pacific R. R., nine miles from St. Louis; house contains 10 large rooms, and now is being thoroughly repaired; stable and other outhouses; several acres of ground (from 4 to 10 acres) will be rented with the house. For terms apply to L. S. Brotherton, 417 Pine st., or to owner, 3512 Washington av. 16

FOR RENT—FERGUSON.

Queen Ann house, 8 rooms, five minutes walk from depot; rent $30 per month.
J. C. DARST,
16 325 Commercial Building.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

11 N. 6TH ST.—Ivy house, comfortable rooms, clean beds, $1, $1.25 and $1.50 per night; men only. 13

13 S. 16TH ST.—Two rooms on third floor. 13

27 S. 16TH ST.—One furnished front room, suitable for two gents. 13

29 S. 13TH ST.—A lady alone, will rent front room, 1st floor, near Union Depot, to 1 or 2 gents. 13

100 N. LEFFINGWELL AV.—New elegantly furnished rooms. 13

101 S. 16TH ST.—Two unfurnished rooms, with bath-room and closet, on second floor; cheap to quiet people. 13

105 S. 16TH ST.—Nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 13

121 N. 7TH ST—S. w. cor. Pine—nicely fur room. 13

311 S. 21ST ST.—4 nice rooms with hall, water and gas; 2d floor; keys at 305 S. 21st st. 13

340 S. JEFFERSON AV.—Elegantly furnished rooms, southern exposure, gas, bath, all conveniences; terms reasonable; also, good table. 13

404 N. 11TH ST.—Elegantly furnished rooms. 13

412 S. 15TH ST.—A nicely furnished room for gentlemen. 13

413 LOCUST ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, 25c to $1 per day; $1.50 to $3.50 per week. 13

618 N. BEAUMONT ST.—Three unfur. rooms for housekeeping; every con; $12 per month. 13

710 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms. 13

817 FRANKLIN AV.—Two furnished front parlor rooms, with bath-room. 13

819 WASH ST.—Neatly furnished front room convenient for two gentlemen; private family. 13

821 N. EWING AV.—Handsome suite of second-story rooms. 13

914 N. 18TH ST.—Pleasant furnished rooms with all conveniences for housekeeping. 13

926 N. 15H ST—Two neatly furnished rooms. 13

930 GARRISON AV.—3 unfurnished rooms, beautiful location. 13

1013 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished front rooms; also single room, by week or month. 13

1021 DILLON—Four rooms, second floor, bath, etc.; small family; references exchanged; by May 1. 13

1025 N. BROADWAY—Nicely furnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping. 13

1029 S. 12TH ST.—Four nice rooms, 1st floor, newly whitened and decorated. 13

1030 S. 13TH ST.—One furnished room first floor. 13

1102 MORRISON AV.—2d floor front, with small room attached. 13

1110 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely furnished room; 1 or 2 gentlemen private family. 13

1110 N. 13TH ST.—Handsomely fur. front room on the 1st floor; for one or two gents. 13

1111 GLASGOW AV.—2 neatly fur. front rooms; every con.; private family; terms reasonable.

1113 CHESTNUT ST.—Second and third floors, 8 rooms hall, bath and gas.
13 KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

1120 CASS AV. (2d floor)—2 and 4 rooms. Apply there. 13

1121 PINE ST.—Nicely fur. front rooms for light housekeeping, from $2 up. 13

1125 N. 24TH ST.—Four rooms, first floor; $14. 13

1125 PINE ST—Furnished front rooms $2.25 and $3.50 week, housekeeping or gents. Respectable only. 13

1138 WASHINGTON AV.—Neatly furnished front rooms; also two connecting front rooms for two or four gentlemen. 13

1210 ST. ANGE AV.—Near Chouteau av.—Nicely furnished room in private family for one or two gents, with bath and all conveniences. 13

1213 CHOUTEAU AV.—Rooms for gentlemen, $1 per week; with breakfast, supper and Sunday dinner, $3. 13

1214 HICKORY ST.—Desirable furnished room, everything pleasant. 13

1216 S. 9TH ST.—Nicely furnished 2d-story front, also hall room; private family; reasonable rates. 13

1218 2D CARONDELET—Nicely furnished rooms in private family. 13

1224 WASHINGTON AV.—One nice 2d-story front room; also basement, suitable for restaurant. 13

1226 S. BROADWAY—2 small furnished rooms at the rate of $4 and $5 a month. 13

1227 WASHINGTON AV.—Dining room and kitchen furnished or unfurnished. 13

1305 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished parlor, also small room. 13

1308 CHOUTEAU AV.—Newly fur. 2d-story room; price reasonable; private family. 13

1310 DILLON ST.—Nicely furnished room; first floor; private family. 13

1318 LA SALLE ST—Furnished rooms for gents or light housekeeping; private family. 13

1403 OLIVE ST.—One large furnished front room suitable for two gents. 13

1421 PINE ST.—Rooom and board; $4 per week; day board; $3 per week. 13

1422 WASHINGTON AV.—2d-story front and back, nicely furnished, single or en suite; transients accommodated. 13

1447 2D CARONDELET AV.—Comfortable furn room, suitable for two gents; all conv.; private family; one block east of Lafayette Park; terms reasonable. 13

1500 OLIVE ST.—Second floor front room furnished; gas, bath, so. exp.; $16 per month.

1502 WASHINGTON AV.—Furnished room; southern exposure, for gentlemen. 13

1513 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished 2d-story front room, also other rooms; so. exp.

1517 OLIVE ST.—Neatly furnished front room; suitable for 2 or 3 gentlemen. 13

1521 PENROSE ST.—A nice furnished front room. 13

1523 WASHINGTON AV.—Newly furnished room suitable for 2 gents. 13

1526 CHESTNUT ST.—Rooms, fur. or unfur. 13

1528 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms. 13

1534 BACON ST.—Nicely fur. front room; cars con.; gents preferred. 13

1554 GRATIOT ST.—Two rooms and hall, third floor; small family; $5. 13

1629 MORGAN ST.—Nicely fur. room, with or without board; gents only. 18

1704 CHESTNUT ST.—Neatly fur. rooms, $1.50 and $1.75 per week. 13

1715 PAPIN ST.—Two front rooms on third floor furnished for light housekeeping; water on same floor. 13

1716 OLIVE ST.—Delightful room, central and choice; low price; comfort and reliability; private family. 13

1717 PAPIN ST.—Two nice rooms furnished for light housekeeping; all conveniences. 13

1718 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished and desirably located rooms. 13

1718 OLIVE ST.—Very large front parlor room with piano, folding bed, and board if desired; suitable for man and wife and delightfully located. 13

1719 OLIVE ST.—Nice rooms in neat house; ready Monday. 13

1720 OLIVE ST.—Second-story front room neatly fur., and hall room; new building. 13

1730 CARR PL. (Wash st.)—Furnished rooms with attention; modern conveniences; no objection to light housekeeping. 13

1807 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, home comforts, from $1 up; also hall room. 13

1807 WASH ST.—Handsome rooms, 1 or 2 gents; other rooms for housekeeping; terms reas. 13

1811 WASH ST.—Handsomely furnished front parlor with piano; also one front room furnished for housekeeping; southern exposure. 13

2005½ BIDDLE ST.—One nicely furnished front room for one or two gents. 13

2008 OLIVE ST.—Newly furnished rooms; gas and bath. 13

2023 WALNUT ST.—Nicely furnished rooms. 13

2024 PINE ST.—Handsomely furnished front and back parlor. 13

2113 WALNUT ST.—Two elegantly furnished rooms; all conveniences. 13

2122 OLIVE ST.—2d-story front room, elegantly furn'd; hot and cold baths; terms moderate.

2126 OLIVE ST.—Large, elegantly furn. room; transients accom.; first-class; convenient.

2204 CARR ST.—Two nice rooms, furnished or unfurnished; bath and closet. 13

2225 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished front and back rooms, for gentleman or man and wife.

2227 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms. 13

2231 WASHINGTON AV.—One or two well furnished second-story rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; for gents only; in family of two. 13

2233 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms. 13

2233 WASHINGTON AV.—A nicely furnished front room, southern exposure, for one or two gentlemen, without board; references. 13

2234 WASHINGTON AV.—Furnished room; private family; refs. 13

2307 OLIVE ST.—Second-story front room; southern exposure. 13

2316A ADAMS ST.—Furnished front room for two gents; also small room for single gent. 13

2325 OLIVE ST.—3 or 4 unfur. rooms, front south, water in rooms, bath, other conv. 13

2335 OLIVE ST.—2 connecting rooms, furnished for housekeeping, water in kitchen 13

2337 OLIVE ST.—Two unfurnished rooms; also furnished rooms and hall room. 13

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

2604 BELLEGLADE AV.—3 rooms, 2d floor; rent $10 per month. 13

2615 PINE ST.—Nicely fur. desirable front room; so. ex.; all conveniences. 13

2620 CHESTNUT ST.—Furnished front room with alcove; private family; rent reasonable. 13

2622 DAYTON ST.—Two nicely furnished rooms, one front, one back. 13

2623 PINE ST.—Well furnished rooms; single or en suite. 13

2624 OLIVE ST.—Two elegant rooms furnished completely for housekeeping; gas, bath, large closets, every convenience; reasonable rent to desirable parties. 13

2626 LUCAS AV.—Widow living in own house will rent first floor of three rooms and laundry. 13

2629 CHESTNUT ST.—Large, pleasant, nicely furnished double parlor, also other rooms; every convenience. 13

2631 MORGAN ST.—One nicely fur. back room, 2d floor; private family. 13

2631A OLIVE ST.—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping, single or en suite; 3d floor.

2632 CHESTNUT ST.—Very neat front rooms, 2nd and 3rd floors. 13

2634 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms; moderate price. 13

2634 OLIVE ST.—One neatly furnished room for light housekeeping. 13

2638 OLIVE ST.—Large furnished room; private family; southern exposure. 13

2638A FRANKLIN AV.—Two newly furnished rooms; bath and gas. 13

2642 LUCAS AV.—Two nicely furnished rooms complete for light housekeeping; $12. 13

2643 OLIVE ST.—Two unfurnished rooms for housekeeping; in good order; water; $9. 13

2647 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished room for one or two ladies. 13

2670 SCOTT AV.—Large unfurnished front room to party without children. 13

2700 MORGAN ST.—Pleasant room for 1 or 2 gents; reasonable. 13

2706 WALNUT ST.—Newly fur. front parlor; private family; no other roomers; bath, gas; also stable; room for 2 horses, buggy, wagon, etc. 13

2710 LOCUST ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, including 2d-story front; refs. 13

2712 WASH ST.—Newly fur. room. suitable for 2 gentlemen; reasonable. 13

2722 OLIVE ST.—Very desirable hall-room; neatly furnished. 13

2728 SHERIDAN AV.—Three large rooms on second floor; water and gas. 13

2728 OLIVE ST.—By owner, two rooms, third floor; one alcove, unfurnished; ref. req. 13

2729 DAYTON ST.—Suite of fur. 2d story front rooms; hot bath; private family. 13

2747 MORGAN ST.—2 unfurnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping. 13

2803 DAYTON ST.—Furnished front room; private family; use of gas, bath and fire. 13

2808 WASHINGTON AV.—Small room suitable for one person; every convenience. 13

2815 LUCAS AV.—Two second-story rooms, newly papered and handsomely furnished.

2820 OLIVE ST.—Four unfurnished rooms, 2d floor, with water. 13

2829 MORGAN ST.—A handsomely furnished room in private family for one gent. 13

2845 FRANKLIN AV.—Two pleasant rooms on 2d floor; fur. or unfur. 13

2845 FRANKLIN AV.—Two pleasant 2d-floor rooms, fur. or unfur. 13

2917 LUCAS AV.—A nice furnished front room; reference required. 13

2921 SHERIDAN AV.—One nicely fur. room. 13

3007 CLARK AV.—A pleasant front room; southern exposure; no other roomers. 13

3008 OLIVE ST.—A nice furnished front room for 2 gentlemen only, in a private family. 13

3026 LOCUST ST.—Two handsomely furnished rooms; first-class locality; private family; ref. 13

3036B DICKSON ST.—Nice furnished room cheap to good parties. 13

3042 EASTON AV.—Three nicely furnished front rooms. 13

3054 THOMAS ST.—Nicely furnished second-story furnished room; also 2 unfurnished.

3057 DICKSON ST.—Second-story front room; southern ex.; no other roomers. 13

3112 SHERIDAN AV.—One large room and kitchen, completely furnished for light housekeeping. 13

3139 SHERIDAN AV.—2 nicely furnished parlors, or 4 rooms for light housekeeping. 13

3167 SHERIDAN AV.—One room, unfurnished. 13

3178 EASTON AV.—Two nicely furnished front rooms, gas and bath; $10 per month. 13

3212 KOSSUTH AV.—3 rooms, 2d floor, front and side entrance; to young couple only, with owner. 13

3231½ CHESTNUT ST.—Newly furnished rooms on second floor, single or en suite; terms reasonable. 13

3314 HICKORY ST.—Three rooms first floor, $10; 3 rooms second floor, $9; water in kitchen; new. KEELEY, 1113 Chestnut st.

3438 FRANKLIN AN.—Large pleasant rooms for 2, 3 or 4 young ladies for summer; large pleasant yard; terms $15 and $16 per month; refs. given and required. 13

3537 MANCHESTER RD—A nicely furnished front room, southern exposure, for one or two gentlemen, without board; references. 13

3565 OLIVE ST.—2d-story front room; fur.; private family. 13

4001 MORGAN ST.—2 nicely furnished rooms; private family; reference required. 13

4143 FINNEY AV.—Four large rooms, first floor, with owner, to good tenant; no small children. 13

4146 FINNEY AV.—One furnished second floor front room for one or two gents; ref. req. 13

4304 COTE BRILLIANTE AV., between Whittier and Goode, two blocks north of Easton—Three rooms, water in kitchen; $10 a month. 13

4522 DELMAR AV.—Four nice rooms, 2d floor; water. On Lindell electric railroad. 13

5119 MINERVA AV.—4 handsome rooms, bath, large yd; 1 block to Washington av. elec. 13

FOR RENT—One large furnished hall room, s. e. cor. 12th and Olive. 13

FOR RENT—Rooms for transients; quiet location. Address R 54, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Newly furnished rooms; location desirable. Add. B 54, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms at very low rates by the month at Hotel Barnum. 13

FOR RENT—Handsomely furnished house with every convenience, in West End. Address K 48, this office. 13

FOR RENT—10 and 12 N. 4th st., Hotel Belmont, nice rooms by the week or month at low rates; house newly opened. 13

FOR RENT—Neatly furnished rooms, centrally located for transients, strictly confidential. Address H 53, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Furnished front rooms for two gentlemen or light housekeeping; $2 per week. 803 N. 10th st., over saloon. 13

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished 2d-story front room in the strictly private family of a widow lady. Add. J 53, this office. 13

FOR RENT—To couple without children 4 connecting rooms on 1st floor, with owner; West End, on electric line; $22. Address K 49, this office. 13

FOR RENT—A widow having a nice little home, no children, would like 1 or 2 young ladies employed during the day, or young couple. Address S 48, this office. 13

FOR RENT—A widow lady in her own house without children wishes to rent a handsome second-story front to gent; home comforts assured. Address F 48, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Five handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite, with small family owning house; good table board in immediate neighborhood; Morgan st., near Garrison av.; best reference only. Address M 47, this office. 13

FOR SALE—Having sold my breeding farm, Washington, Ind., and found it impossible to sell my stock for cash, I brought them to St. Louis; 4 young draft horses and 5 medium horses, and 4 mares in foal. Any one in need of stock will get a bargain by calling at 1908 Biddle st. 13

GAS-BURNERS put on gasoline stoves to burn gas; stoves exchanged. 4-Shaw, 1417 Franklin av.

SEE our list of rooms, with or without board, before locating. St. Louis House & Room Renting Agency, 813 Locust st. 13

WANTED—Lady room-mate; reference exchanged. 2940 Locust st. 13

WANTED—Room mate; an accurate Ben Pitman writer of 125 words per minute, who will read evenings when asked and for which will pay room rent. Address S 52, this office. 13

BOARDING.

14 N. 3D ST.—First-class board, with rooms, $3.50 to $4.50 per week. 18

412 MORGAN ST.—A newly furnished room for 2 gents, with or without board. 18

506 CABANNE ST., cor. of Olive. handsomely furnished front rooms, with or without board, also unfurnished rooms in a small private family. 18

908 ST. CHARLES ST.—Board and lodging, $3.75 per week; meals, 15c; bed, 15c per night; office, and papers to read. 18

918 GARRISON AV.—Board and lodging; nicely furnished room and board; first-class accommodations; terms reasonable. 18

1104 PINE ST.—Newly furnished rooms with good table board. 18

1109 ST. ANGE AV.—Large 2d story front room, furnished or unfurnished; nice veranda and lawn; board with private family. 18

1128 LEONARD AV.—One furnished room, with or without board. 18

BOARDING.

1201 ST. ANGE AV.—Nicely furnished room; table first-class, served hotel style; day boarders accommodated. 18

1215 DOLMAN ST.—Nicely furnished room, with or without board, near cable; private family.

1318 CHOUTEAU AV.—Large nice furnished front and back rooms; all conveniences; best German table. 18

1420 PENDLETON AV.—One elegantly furnished front room for couple or two gents, with board. 18

1431 LUCAS PL.—Pleasant 3d-story front room with good board. 18

1503 CHESTNUT ST.—Neatly furnished front parlor, suitable for two; so. ex.; with board.

1706 LUCAS PL.—Nicely furnished rooms, first-class board. 18

1717 CORA PL.—A nicely furnished front room, with board, to one gent in strictly private family. 18

1718 OLIVE ST.—Desirable rooms and table board. 18

1806 OLIVE ST.—Furnished front and back room with or without board, or light housekeeping. 18

1809½ CARR ST.—Furnished rooms, with or without board. 18

1813 HICKORY ST.—Two gents can secure elegantly furnished 2d-story front room, southern exposure; with breakfast and 6:30 dinner; near Lafayette Park; reference exchanged. 18

1925 OLIVE ST.—Furnished front rooms with family board; also day board. 18

2028 MORGAN ST.—3 men can find a comfortable room with good board; terms reasonable. Ritter's bell. 18

2028 MORGAN ST.—2 men can share a splendid front room at reasonable terms; good board. Ring Ritter's bell. 18

2113 LUCAS PL.—Elegantly furnished rooms, first-class board. 18

2206 OLIVE ST.—Desirable double and single rooms with board. 18

2309 CHESTNUT ST.—Large, comfortably furnished back parlor with fire, light and bath, with board for 2 gents; strictly private family; refs. given and required. 18

2601 PINE ST.—2d-story room, well furnished; excellent table and attention. 18

2612 WASH ST.—Nicely furnished rooms for quiet couple; board for lady; in a quiet place. 18

2624 CHESTNUT ST.—Cozily furnished room for one or two gents in private family, with board. 18

2629 WASHINGTON AV.—Large front parlor, nicely furnished; also one room on second floor; southern exposure; first-class board. 18

2635-2637 WASHINGTON AV.—Newly furnished rooms, with board; good location; Hotel Yorkshire. 18

2636 LOCUST ST.—Nicely fur. large 3d-story front room; 2 rooms 2d floor with board. 18

2646 PINE ST.—Large, 2d-story front, with alcove; board, hot bath, gas. 18

2662 LUCAS AV.—Nice 2d-story front room, convenient to 3 lines of cars, 2 gents preferred, furnished or unfurnished. 13

2702 LUCAS AV.—Neatly furnished room, with good board. 18

2706 DAYTON ST.—Nicely furnished front room, with board; suitable for two gents or man and wife. 18

2808 LOCUST ST.—Furnished rooms, with board. 18

2810 DAYTON ST.—Pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. 18

2821 OLIVE ST.—Second story room with board. 18

2930 LOCUST ST.—Elegant rooms; day boarders accommodated. 18

2946 EASTON AV.—Nicely furnished room with board for gentlemen; terms reasonable. 18

3014 EASTON AV.—Furnished rooms with board; day boarders wanted. 18

3051 THOMAS ST.—Nice furnished rooms, suitable for two gents; all conveniences; near two lines of cars; first-class board. 18

3100 FRANKLIN AV.—Second-story front room, with alcove; also side rooms fronting on Cardinal av.; table board if desired. 18

3142 LOCUST ST.—Large, nicely furnished front room, with first-class board and accommodations; ref. exchanged. 18

3213 PINE ST.—Desirable front room, with excellent board; reasonable; southern exposure; reference required. 18

3213 PINE ST.—Choice of 3 desirable rooms; excellent board; very reasonable; refs. req. 18

3400 MORGAN ST.—Two elegantly furnished front rooms, with board, to couples who want first-class accommodations in every particular; superior table. 18

3421 LUCAS AV.—One or two couples can secure two beautiful second floor rooms; one large front with board. 18

3509 LINDELL AV.—Nicely furn'd rooms with good board; also day boarders accommodated.

3748 OLIVE ST.—Comfortably furnished room and board for gentleman. 18

3828 COOK AV.—A beautiful second-story front, with first-class board; private family; references exchanged. 18

3902 MORGAN ST.—Lady, widow, living in southwest cor. flat; has one desirable room for gents or lady; compensation no object; refs. req.

FOR RENT—Handsomely furnished room; table board unexcelled. Add. A 55, this office. 18

WANTED—A lady wishes to take a small boy or girl to board in private family. Call at 1121 N. 9th st. 18

WANTED—Lady to rent dining-room and kitchen, furnished, and board four people. Address L 52, this office. 18

COUNTRY BOARD.

TWO single gentlemen with good reference can get board for the summer with private family at Webster Groves. Address L 49, this office.

WANTED—Boarders—Suburban home for invalids, ten miles from the city; pure air and water with good nursing. Box 406, Collinsville, Ill.

FOR RENT—FLATS.

39 S. CHANNING AV.—Second-story flat, 3 rooms and bath; $13. 83

1939 PAPIN ST.—3 rooms, 2d-floor; bath, etc.; $12.50. HAYNES, 211 N. 8th st.

2208 N. 11TH ST.—Flat of 4 rooms; hall, gas and bath. 83

2219 WALNUT ST.—Nice 4-room flat. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

2339½ CLARK ST.—4 room flat $17, separate entrance; keys at 902 Chestnut st. 83

2705 MILL ST.—Six-room flat. 83

4057 OLIVE ST.—4-room flat; newly papered; $18, including water. Apply within. 83

4437 NORTH MARKET ST.—Flat of 3 large rooms, attic, water and bath-room; $15. 83

COLEMAN ST.—1919-1921, two 2-story 6-room houses arranged into flats; lot 37x120, in fine condition; price $5,000; rents $55 per month.
CORNET & ZEIBIG,
83 110 N. 8th st.

FOR RENT—Flat of 5 rooms; water, bath and gas. 316 N. Channing av. 83

FOR RENT—handsome 6-room flat on Olive, near Grand. Inquire 3557 Olive st. 83

FOR RENT—A handsomely fur. flat in West End; most desirable locality. Ad. G 49. this office. 83

FOR RENT—An elegant new 6 room flat near Vandeventer pl.; nicely furnished. Address P 48, this office. 83

FOR RENT—As fine flat, as good location as in city; wife of owner will take board in part payment. Add. M 49, this office. 83

NICEST flat in St. Louis for the money—1523A Bacon st., 4 rooms, w. c. and bath $18; newly papered and decorated. G. H. Boehmer, 621 Olive st.

DESIRABLE FLATS, $15.

No. 1138 N. 20th st., 4 rooms, hall, porch, closets, water, nice order; open.
82 WM. C. WILSON & CO., 619 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT.

3700 Cote Brilliante av.; 7-room flat; large yard; in good order; $25. THOS. F. FARRELLY,
Real Estate and Financial Agent,
83 812 Chestnut st.

OLIVE STREET FLATS.

Just east of Grand av.; most elegant 7-room flat, with all modern improvements; vacant May 1, 1891.
NOONAN & BRO.,
83 800 Chestnut st.

FLATS FOR RENT.

2833 Chestnut st., elegant 6 and 7-room stone front flats, hall, gas, bath, etc. Will be ready for occupancy about April 15. Go and see them
BUTLEDGE & HORTON,
83 801 Locust st.

NEW FLATS AND ROOMS.

3207 Salisbury st., 4 rooms, bath, etc.; private hall; electric bells; shed in rear; $16.
2618 Laclede av., 4 rooms; private; $16.
1420A Singleton st., 3 rooms complete; $10.
4341 St. Ferdinand, 3-room house; $12.

STORES.

3205 Salisbury st., size, 20x60.
3209 Salisbury st., size, 20x60.
434 S. 14th st., for small business; $10.
1335 Poplar st., for small business; $15.

CHAS. H. PECK, JR.,
Telephone, 768. 1002 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT.

This beautiful flat, 3007 Laclede av., 5 rooms and bath, new; only $30; 1st floor.
C. H. GLEASON & CO.,
83 720 Chestnut st.

At AUCTION Saturday, Apr. 18, 2 P.M

ON THE PREMISES.

O'DAY PLACE

North side of Manchester Road, 2 1-2 miles west of city limits, 1-2 mile west of Mentor (Marshall) Station on Creve Cœur Branch Missouri Pacific Railroad.

143 ACRES SUBDIVIDED INTO 43 Lots of 2 to 5 Acres Each

The subdivision of this well-known and truly beautiful tract of land is made for the purpose of supplying the increasing demand for residence lots in a first-class neighborhood. The location is high and healthful and the soil is fertile. TERMS—1-3 cash, balance 1 and 2 years with 6 per cent interest. TITLE absolutely perfect. Special train leaves Union Depot at 1 o'clock p. m. Free Ride and Fine Lunch. For full particulars apply to

A. K. FLORIDA & CO., 821 Pine St.

LANHAM & SUTTON, Auctioneers.

Oak Hill Place

Is undoubtedly the prettiest and cheapest property in the city to-day for the money. It is the place to build yourself a nice HOME, as the locality equals that of any in the city, lying directly opposite the south gate of Tower Grove Park, midway between Grand avenue and King's highway on Arsenal street, on the Pine Street Electric Line. Go out to-day and purchase a lot, which can be bought on the following terms: $50 cash and $10 per month. We have established a branch office opposite the south gate, where an agent will be to-day and every day this week.

Rose Hill

This beautiful subdivision lies between Easton avenue and Page, Arlington and Clara avenues, and is the prettiest property in the West to-day; in easy access of both the Easton avenue Cable and Washington avenue Electric Line. As we have only a few lots remaining, and not wishing to carry them over, we can put them to you at bed-rock prices. Our agent will be on the grounds to-day and every day this week. Terms, $50 cash and $10 per month.

HAMMETT, ANDERSON & WADE, 213 N. Eighth St.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

One of the

BEST-BUILT HOUSES

West of Union Avenue.

A Great Bargain.

"IT IS CHEAPER TO BUY THAN TO BUILD."

In offering this house for sale I desire to state that there is nothing CHEAP in it. It is well built FROM THE GROUND UP with THE BEST of everything. It contains 12 rooms, including large reception hall 16x26; has bath, hot and cold water (city service just put in); the lower floors finished in hard-wood; open fireplaces throughout, with wood mantels, iron fire backs and glazed hearths and facings; large brick fireplace in hall. The rooms throughout have been newly decorated. Fine cellars, furnace, etc., etc. Lot 200x185, all nicely sodded and terraced, with gravel roadway. Barn, etc. High location, four blocks from Washington Electric, two blocks from Cable (Narrow-Gauge), three blocks from Wabash.

Card to view property MUST be secured at my office.

FRANK OBEAR,

Licensed Real Estate Broker........Rooms 47, 48, 49, Turner Building

MUST BE SOLD!

91 Acres

Lying upon the line of the new St. Louis & Suburban Railway. The property is platted, subdivided and graded, in excellent shape, and affords a golden opportunity for speculation. The owner desires to sell and will dispose of the property upon very easy terms. For terms and particulars apply to

HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE,
213 N. 8th St.

East St. Louis

$5.00 A FOOT

For property on Missouri avenue and the best streets in the place, one mile from the east bridge approach, 15 minutes' ride from Third and Washington avenue on Electric cars.

Scott, Miltenberger & Co.,

Room 312 Commercial Building,
Telephone 1495. Sixth and Olive.

Call for the

SPRING CATALOGUE.

Barnard-Hamilton

Real Estate Co., 19 North Eighth Street.

$5 PER FOOT UNDER THE MARKET.

900 Feet at $25.00 in Hamilton Place.

(Adjoining Cabanne and Clemens Place.)

Inferior Lots in Bulk Sold Last Week at $29.

Selected Lots, All Above Grade, : : : : : : North Side.

DELMAR BOULEVARD A CERTAINTY, 2 blocks to Lindell Electric Lines to Third and Washington av.; ½ block to Suburban Electric Line to Sixth and Locust; ¾ block to Wabash Railroad to Union Depot.

50-foot Lots at Slight Advance. Favorable Terms.

CHAS. H. CLEASON & CO., 718 Chestnut Street.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

12 N. CARDINAL AV.—Nice eight-room brick house, hall, gas, bath, stable, etc.; $45. GAY & McCANN, 710 Chestnut st. 14

722 N. 12TH ST.—3-room house in lot by itself, to a nice colored family; $10 per month; will be open to-day. 14

1520 MISSISSIPPI AV.—Beautiful 10-room residence; fronting Lafayette Park. P. G. GERHART & CO., Phone 797. 104 N. 8th st.

1842 O'FALLON ST.—6 rooms, large yard; all in first-class order; and will be rented very low to a desirable tenant. THOS. F. FARRELLY, Real Estate and Financial Agent, 812 Chestnut st. 14

2134 VICTOR ST.—A nice eight-room brick house, hall, gas, bath, etc.; $25. GAY & McCANN, 710 Chestnut st. 14

2724 GAMBLE ST.—Nice detached five-room house with large yard and stable; in the best of order; rent $25. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st. 14

2831 STODDARD ST.—8-room house. Apply on premises, or to Richard Walsh, Mechanics' Exchange. 14

3118 MORGAN ST.—10-room residence detached; large yard, stable and carriage house; hot and cold water; low rent. Apply at Hotel Barnum or next house west. 14

3146 SCHOOL ST.—6-room, stone-front dwelling; hall, bath, laundry, etc.; rent $30. HAYNES, 211 N. 8th st. 14

3202 PINE ST.—That beautiful stone front will be for rent on May 1; cheapest rent on the street; will be painted new inside and out; all improvements. JAMES M. CARPENTER & CO., 108 N. 8th st. 14

3509 LACLEDE AV.—10-room house, with good furnace; all modern conveniences; $60. 14

CHESTNUT ST.—3446, neat, detached 8-room stone-front dwelling; finished attic, etc.; $50. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st. 14

CHESTNUT ST., 3107.—9 rooms, furnace; in elegant order; carpets and part of furniture for sale. Rare chance for anyone going to housekeeping. LEON L. HULL & CO., 804 Chestnut st. 14

FOR RENT—Stone front house, 8 rooms, all mod. imp., hall, bath and gas. Call 1612 Pine st. 14

FOR RENT—4128 Green Lea pl. New 4-room, frame at $12. See it. J. F. GREFFET, 810 Chestnut st. 14

FOR RENT—Cedar st. 312, new 4-room brick house with sewer, water and gas inside, just east of South Fourth st.; $13. J. F. GREFFET, 810 Chestnut st. 14

FOR RENT—Rooms or flats; northwest corner of Clark avenue and Montrose. 5-room, entrance front and rear, water, bath, closets in every room; $17, including water. JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 107 N. 8th st. 14

FOR RENT—One of those desirable eight-room houses on Cabanne st., No. 527, bet. Washington av. and Olive; all modern conveniences, in perfect order. Key at Grant's drug store. Rent, $50. J. E. KAIME & BRO., 610 Olive st. 14

TRY Mitchell Furniture Co., 413 N. 4th st., for your furniture and refrigerators. 14

Good House---Cheap Rent.

9-room stone-front, with hall, bath, etc.; in perfect order; 3009 Cass av.; $35. PAPIN & TONTRUP, 626 Chestnut st. 14

FOR RENT.

3036 Magazine st., stone front house, 6 rooms, bath, hot and cold; finished laundry; front and rear yards, $30. C. H. PECK, JR., 1002 Chestnut st. 14

WE MAKE THE

Collection of Rents a Specialty.

GIRALDIN BROS. & CATES,

Real Estate Agents, 914 Locust St.

FOR RENT.

916 Leonard av.; 2-story 8-room brick house; large yard and all in first-class order with all conveniences; $35. THOS. F. FARRELLY, Real Estate and Financial Agent, 812 Chestnut st. 14

2739 LUCAS AV.

Handsome 9-room, bath room and laundry; hall has lobby and mantel; finest of paper ceilings and walls; cistern water in laundry; house modern; open every day. 14

2804 LUCAS AV.

We have for rent this beautiful modern "reception hall" dwelling, 8 rooms, bath, w. c., etc., large cedar closet, cemented cellar and laundry, furnace, and everything strictly "first-class;" house will be handsomely decorated and will be ready for occupancy by April 10; rent, $60 per month; this is the last one of the four new houses to be rented. SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO., Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive sts. 14

If You Are Moving

Get the New York Storage Co.'s vans. Cost same as ordinary wagons; contract or load; responsibility for breakage assumed by us; 400 private rooms for storage of household goods. Packing and shipping a specialty. Office, 310 N. 7th st. 14

CHEAP RENT.

4 detached 10-room houses near Lafayette Park; furnaces, electric bells, everything; rent one-half what you pay in West End.

JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO., Telephone 725. 618 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT.

2905 Morgan st., stone front, 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath, hot and cold water, laundry and all modern conveniences; one of the finest houses in the city for rent in first-class condition. ADAM BOECK & CO., 207 N. 8th. 14

$27.50—NO FLAT BUT A

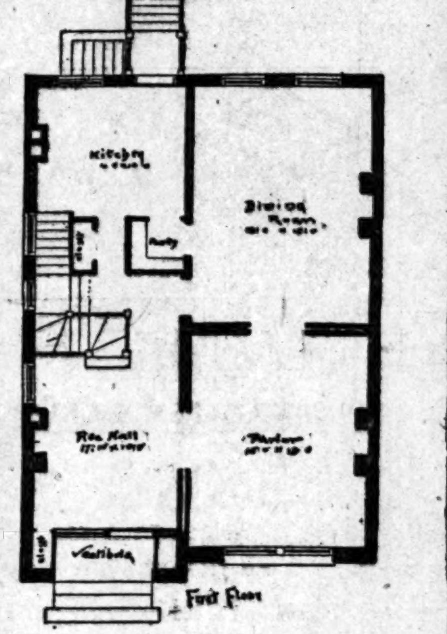
Seven-room (bath-room and laundry) house, Nos. 315 and 317 Montrose av.; also 327, a 9-room corner house, $32.50. Finest of order, papered ceilings and walls; electric car to house; awning for front door; houses open all day. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st. 14

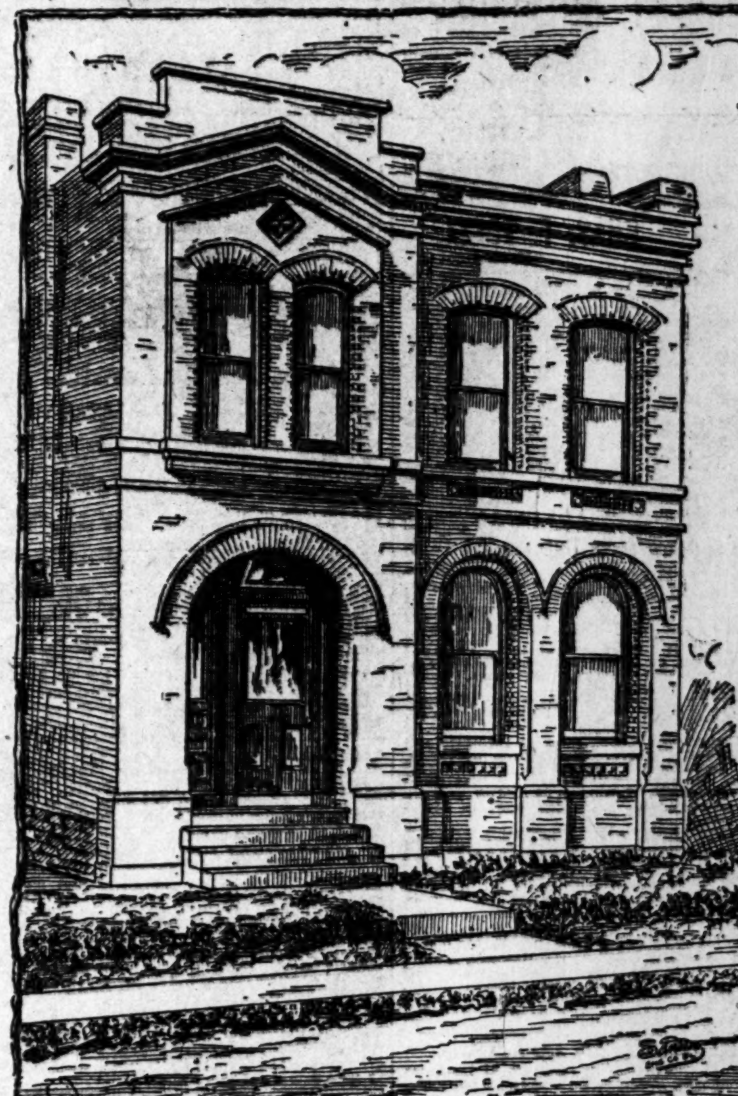
FOR SALE IN FAIR GROUND PLACE

Harper St., bet. Thompson and Grand Avs. ELEGANT NEW RESIDENCES. 7 Rooms and Reception Hall to Each. Lots 30 feet front. Houses 26 Feet Front and Detached.

Fair :-: Ground :-: Place

Situated immediately opposite Fair Grounds, is one of the Highest, Healthiest and most convenient residence parts of the city and is accessible by six electric street car lines at present. Maple trees 25 years old growing just inside curb line. Lots rigidly restricted for Private Residences. This is the choicest part of the North-western part of the city. Sewers, Gas, Water, Street, Curbs and Granitold Pavements completed.

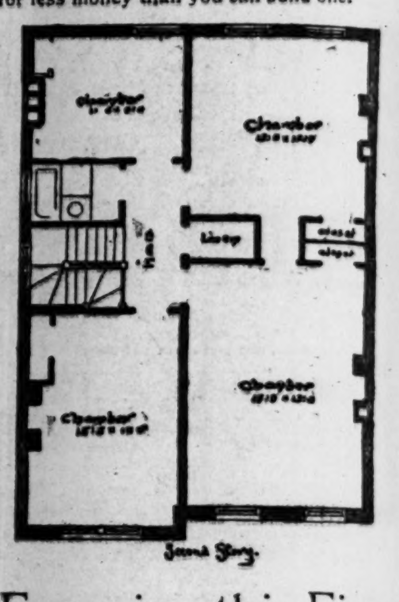




To Members of Building Associations:

Go and see these Houses, then call and see me if you want a home that will ALWAYS BE A HOME.

☞ I will sell you one of these houses for less money than you can build one.



Examine this Fine House Before You Buy.

C. H. PECK, JR., (Telephone No. 768) - **1002 Chestnut St., St. Louis**

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE.
213 N. EIGHTH ST.
We Solicit Rent Collections.

2712 Pine st., large house and grounds, possession at once	40 00
3409 Lucas av., stone-front dwelling, 9 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, electric bells, furnace, all modern conveniences	......
1127 Chestnut st., 11 rooms, bath, etc	40 00
1427½, 1431, 1433 and 1435 N. 16th st., 6 rooms each, in first-class condition	20 00
N. w. cor. 18th and Chestnut, large and commodious livery stable	......

STORES.

302 S. 4th st., large 4-story building, per annum	2,400
S. w. cor. 11th and Morgan sts., store and rooms, $80 per month, or will rent separate	......
S. w. cor. Cass av. and Collins st.; stable	......
For Lease—The splendid 3-story building, n. e. cor. 15th and Chestnut sts., for term of years.	
112 and 114 Plum st., store on first floor, 2 nice large rooms on 2d floor and large attic; each	18 00
2817 and 2819 Chouteau av., large store with rooms on second floor, suitable for boarding house or saloon; also large hall on 3d floor	......
513 and 515 Market st., 50x110, suitable for light manufactory, hotel or, in fact, general business of any character, which will be altered or rebuilt to suit desirable tenant	......
S. w. cor. Broadway and St. Charles, over Miller & Stephenson's, 1st, 2d and 3d floors, per year	$3,600 00
1234, 1236, 1240, 1250 N Broadway, elegant stores in business locality.	
615 and 619 N. Main st., will lease to good tenant; per month	60 00
717 S. 2d st	12 00

FLATS.

S. w. cor. 20th and Walnut, 2 rooms, 3d floor	7 00
2201 Market st., 6 rooms, 2d floor	27 00
2201 Market st., 6 rooms, 3d floor	23 00
2132 O'Fallon st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	8 00
3013A and 3013 North Market st., 4 rooms each, large yard, etc	15 00
240 Cass av., 3 rooms, 2d floor	8 00
S. w. cor. 20th and Walnut, 2 rooms, 2d floor	7 00
717 S. 2d st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	12 00
717 S. 2d st., 3 rooms, 3d floor	10 00
719 S. 2d st., 2 rooms, 3d floor	8 00
719 S. 2d st., 2 rooms in rear, per room	4 00
713 S. 4th st., 2 rooms in rear	5 00
S. w. cor. 20th and Walnut, 3 rooms, 2d floor	9 00
S. w. cor. 20th and Walnut, 2 rooms, 3d floor	6 00
238 Cass av., 3 rooms, 1st floor	9 00
1011 Collins st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	9 00
725 S. 4th st., 2 rooms, 2d floor	10 00
2 rooms in Mermod-Jaccard Building	
No. 2A N. Jefferson av., 5 rooms and bath	22 00
109 N. 8th st., 5 rooms	45 00
907 Gratiot st., 3 rooms and bath, 2d floor	13 00

FOR LEASE.

106 N. Broadway, large, new, 5-story building, will be leased for a number of years; per annum.

N. w. cor. 7th st. and Christy av., 7-story brick building and basement; will be leased for term of 5 or ten years; suitable for wholesale business of any description.

305 and 307 S. 7th st., 6-story brick; will be placed in good repair; elevator, fire-proof vault, etc., in building.

120-acre farm on Skinker road, adjoining west end of Forest Park; all under fence; 4-room frame house; plenty of water, grass and shade; well adapted for pasture; $600 per year.

FOR RENT

—BY—

GREEN & LA MOTTE

S. E. Cor. 8th and Chestnut sts.

3530 Pine st., 3-story stone front, 10 rooms and laundry, hall, gas, bath and furnace.

3526 Laclede av., 2-story stone front and mansard 10-room dwelling; all modern improvements.

518 West End pl., 2-story brick and mansard, 9 rooms; half block from Olive st. cable

1217 N. Garrison av., 2-story brick and attic, 8 rooms, hot and cold water, furnace and range, in good order.

505 Ware av., 2-story stone front and mansard, 9 rooms, hall, gas and bath.

1735 Dolman st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms and laundry, hall, gas and bath.

828 S. 9th st., 3-story brick, 10 rooms, hall, gas and bath.

2811 Adams st., 2-story brick, 5 rooms and 2-story brick stable.

2015 Carr st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms, hall, gas and bath.

1227 N. 14th st., 2-story brick, 8 rooms; hall, gas, etc.

612 Carr st., 2-story brick building, 2 rooms and stable.

1128 Collins st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms.

112 S. 16th st., 3-story brick, 10 rooms.

STORES.

526-528 N. Main st., 4-story building, cellar facing on Commercial st., and sub-cellar.

17 S. Main st., 4-story building.

6410 S. Broadway, store and building.

308 N. Commercial st., store.

ROOMS.

1414 S. Compton av., 3 rooms, 2d floor.

1935 St. Charles st., 3 rooms, 2d floor.

1922 Washington av., 2 rooms, 1st floor.

FLATS.

2210 Carr st., 4 rooms, 2d floor; gas, bath, etc.

OFFICES.

S. e. cor. 8th and Chestnut st., offices 2d and 3d floor. 14

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

GREER'S
—TO LET—
DWELLINGS:

3538 PINE ST., near Grand av., elegant 12-room residence, best repair, part carpets and furniture can be purchased; front and side yard	$90 00
2924 SHERIDAN AV., splendid 8-room stone, bay-window house, front, rear yards, large brick stable, etc	40 00
2618 HOWARD ST., 6 rooms, bath, hall, etc.	22 00
CALIFORNIA AV., corner Chariton st., 4 new cozy 3-room, water, fine large cellar	12 00
1813 N. GRAND AV., 6-room pretty frame, front and back yard, fine neighborhood, cable cars in front of door	20 00
1815 CARR ST., 2-story brick, 6 rooms, hall, bath, etc., large back yard	25 00
SELMA STATION, 8 miles on Frisco Railroad, train every hour; nice cottage, 5 rooms, 2 acres ground, orchard, trees, vineyard, etc. Fronting on Big Bend road; best neighbors; only	20 00

STORES AND OFFICES.

EASTON AND EWING AVS., s. e., corner, large, light store	40 00
615 N. MAIN, 3 floors and cellar	60 00
621-23 N. MAIN, two 2-story brick stores with fine offices on corner of Christy av., good condition; engine and boiler for sale	125 00
112 N. 2D ST., bet. Pine and Chestnut, large office store on ground floor, good front, plenty light and extra convenience; to right party low rent	......
305 S. MAIN ST., 3-story, large store, fine elevator	150 00

ROOMS.

204 CHESTNUT ST., 1 room	8 00
318 S. MAIN, rooms for colored people	5 00

FLATS.

2839½ CLARK AV., 4 rooms	17 00

R. C. GREER REAL ESTATE CO.,
902 CHESTNUT STREET.
"HELLO 886." 14

JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO.,

618 CHESTNUT ST.

DWELLINGS.

3034 Franklin av., 2-story brick, 8 rooms.
1105 S. 10th st., 2-story stone front, 9 rooms.
1816 Rutger st., 2-story stone-front; 9 rooms.
4218 Gratiot st., 1-story frame; 3 rooms.
909 S. 11th st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms.
1820 Hickory st., 10 rooms, all conveniences.
1808 Hickory st., 2-story stone-front, 10 rooms.
1818 Hickory st., 2-story stone-front, 10 rooms.
1814 Hickory st., 2-story stone-front, 10 rooms.
1733 Lucas av., 2-story brick, 5 rooms.
1537 Gratiot st. (rear), 3-room house.
2309 Olive st., 3-story brick, 11 rooms.
720 S. 6th st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms.
603 Cerre st., 2-story brick, 4 rooms.

ROOMS.

1214 N. 8th st., rear, 3 rooms, 1st floor.
1216 N. 8th st., rear, 3 rooms, 2d floor.
1703 Biddle st., 3 rooms, 1st floor.
917 Salisbury st., 4 rooms, 1st floor.
917 Salisbury st., 4 rooms, 2d floor.
1406 N. 14th st., 3 rooms.
109 and 111 Vine st., 4 rooms, 3d floor.
702 S. Broadway, rear, 2 rooms, 1st floor.
702 S. Broadway, rear, 3 rooms, 2d floor.
1705 Biddle st., 2 rooms, 1st floor.
1207 N. 17th st., 2 rooms, 3d floor.
1422 Papin st., 2 back rooms, 2d floor.

FLATS.

3222 Pine st., 5-room flat, 1st floor.
1735 Lucas av., 4-room flat, 2d floor.

STORES, ETC.

125 Market st., 3-story building.
318-20-22 Locust st., 2d floor.
1812 S. Broadway, 3-story brick warehouse, in rear.
1701 Biddle st., small retail stand.
Telephone 725. 14

ADAM BOECK & CO.,

207 North Eighth Street.

DWELLINGS.

2727 MILLS ST.—6 rooms; $21.
2209 MARKET ST.—6 rooms, hall, gas and bath; $27.50.
2631 LAFAYETTE AV.—8 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc.; $55.
1919 GRATIOT ST.—9 rooms, hall, gas, bath and large yard; $45.
2927 CHESTNUT ST.—8 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc.; $55.
840 S. 8TH ST.—14 rooms, hall, gas, bath, stable and large yard; $75.
MORGAN ST.—2822—10 rooms, hall, gas, bath, furnace, etc.; $55.
N. 10TH ST.—802—6 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc.; $22.50.
2715 WASHINGTON AV.—10 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc.
3103 LUCAS AV.—10 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc., newly papered and painted; $75.

FLATS.

2623 OLIVE ST.—6 rooms, 3d floor; $22.
3522 OLIVE ST.—5 rooms on 1st floor, laundry, etc.
1910 OLIVE ST.—6 rooms on 2d floor; $28.
1800 OLIVE ST.—7 rooms on 2d and 3d floors; $35.
FRANKLIN AV.—2629—4 rooms on 3d floor; $15.
PAPIN ST.—1440—4 rooms, 2d floor; $20. 14

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

PERCY & VALLAT,

115 N. 8th St.

Telephone, No. 410.

DWELLINGS.

QUEEN ANNE HOUSE.

1325	ST. ANGE AV.—10 rooms, all conveniences.	40 00
3321	S. 9TH ST.—8 rooms, all conveniences.	22 50
109	S. 15TH ST.—10 rooms, all conv.	40 00
1329	DILLON ST.—8 rooms, all conv.	32 50
26	NICHOLSON PL.—10 rooms and all modern conven.; large yard, etc.	
1729	CHOUTEAU AV.—10 rooms, stable and all improvements.	
510	S. BROADWAY—8 rooms and stable.	35 00
26	S. 16TH ST.—10 rooms, all improvements.	30 00
1317	GRATTAN ST.—8 rooms, all improvements.	35 00
3242	OLIVE ST.—10 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc.	45 00
2100-02	RANDOLPH ST.—9 rooms and store.	
4118	WASHINGTON AV.—6 rooms, hall, gas, bath and w. closet.	40 00
1433	WRIGHT ST.—6 rooms; all improvements.	20 00

FLATS.

1431	WRIGHT ST.—5 rooms, 2d floor, all conv., separate entrance.	16 00
402	S. 3D ST.—3 rooms, 2d floor.	12 00
2754	CHESTNUT ST.—4 rooms, 1st floor, all conv., laundry, hot water, etc.	31 00
720	MORGAN ST.—2d floor, 8 rooms.	13 00
317	CONVENT ST.—3 rooms, 1st floor.	12 00
910	FRANKLIN AV.—2 rooms, 1st floor, rear.	8 00
1711	LAFAYETTE AV.—1st floor, 5 rooms, all improvements.	22 50
1408	CASS AV.—3 rooms, 1st floor.	11 00
1825	PAPIN ST.—4 rooms, 2d floor, bath, etc.	17 50

STORES.

906	S. 4TH ST.—Large store and cellar.	40 00
604	S. 4TH ST.—Large store and cellar.	25 00
1420	CHOUTEAU AV.—Store and cellar.	25 00
3748	PAGE AV.—Store, stable and 4 rooms; bath, etc.	40 00
1619	PARK AV.—Store and cellar.	22 50

PAPIN & TONTRUP,

626 CHESTNUT STREET.

DWELLINGS FOR RENT.

2306 Wash st., 10 rooms; $30.
3005 Cass av., 10 rooms, all conveniences; $35.
7106 Lanham av., Ellendale, 4-room cottage; $16
Lindell and Grand, elegant, new, 7-room flats; $60.
2622 N. 11th st., 6 rooms and bath; $19.
3858 Washington av., elegant modern residence, 10 rooms; $100.
3148 Olive st., 8-room flat, 2d floor; $50.
218 N. Compton, 8 rooms, $50.

STORES AND OFFICES.

516 Commercial st., cheap warehouse.
208 S. Main st., 5 stories; $80.
210 and 212 Washington av., 4-story building.
1722 Franklin av., store; $25.
111 Market st., 3 floors; $30.
309 N. Grand av., store; $50.
205 S. Levee, 5 stories; $50.
520 N. 3d st., 2d and 3d floors; $50.
305 N. 14th, store, $21.

FLATS AND ROOMS.

2305 Franklin av., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $13.
1529 Market st., 2 rooms, 2d floor; $6.50.
1408 Poplar st., 3 rooms, 1st floor; $11.
2624 N. 11th st., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $10.
1520 Market st., 1 room; $4.
3519 Clark av., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $14.
702½ N. 12th st., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $13.50.
208 Plum st., 2 rooms, 1st floor; $8.50. 14

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

926 Ware av., corner of Bell, a splendid 8-room house; best part of city, $40.

3425 Pine st., 7 rooms, all improvements, $35.

1926 Dodier st., 11 rooms, hot and cold water, bath stable, etc., $35.

2606 Dayton st., 6 room stone front, $23.

3308 School st., elegant 5 rooms, $23.

1542 Austin st., 6 rooms, $10.

FLATS.

3227 Franklin av., 4 rooms, bath, w. c., etc., new, $17.50.

1209 Lucas av., 4 rooms, $16.

1435 N. 12th st., 2 rooms, 1st floor, $6.

STORES.

9 S. Main st., 3 story building, $60.

315 S. 7th st., splendid location, $40.

3227 Franklin av., new fine store, $17.50.

2915 Cass av., a large store for $20.

2714 S. Broadway, a splendid new store and 4 rooms on 2d floor, $45.

BRADLEY & QUINETTE, 719 Chestnut st. 14

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

FOR RENT.

L. H. Lohmeyer

114 N. EIGHTH ST.

Telephone 891.

DWELLINGS.

1901 Gratiot st.—2-story brick, 10 rooms, bath, laundry, gas fixtures, curtains, etc	35 00
3415 Chestnut st.—2-story and mansard stone front dwelling, 10 rooms, furnace and all conveniences	......
2843 Clark av.—2-story and mansard stone front, 8 rooms, all conveniences	30 00
204 S. 11th st.—Brick, 8 rooms	30 00
2514 N. 22d st.—2-story brick, 6 rooms	15 00
2729 Chestnut st.—3-story stone front, 12 rooms, all conveniences	......
1725 Carroll st.—2-story and mansard brick, 8 rooms, bath, gas, electric bells, laundry, etc	......

FLATS AND ROOMS.

2821 Walnut st.—1st floor, 4 rooms	14 00
2703 Lafayette av.—2d or 3d floors, 5 rooms and bath	7 50
2947 Clark av.—2d floor, 5 rooms and bath	......
116 Center st.—1st floor, 2 rooms	9 00
2907½ N. Jefferson av.—3 rooms, 1st floor	8 00
1448 Collins st.—2d floor, 3 rooms	7 00
913 S. 11th st.—4 rooms, 2d floor.	12 50
1221 S. 7th st., 2 rooms, rear, 2d floor	7 00

STORES.

520 Elm st.	18 00
2516 N. Broadway—Store and room	10 00
2824 Walnut st., store	10 00

NOONAN & BRO.

800 CHESTNUT ST.

Branch Office, 3145 Olive Street.

ROBT. M. NOONAN, Notary Public.

3128 Pine st., elegant 10-room stone-front, in first-class order; $60.

3625 Cook av., choice 8-room stone-front; $50.

2753 Clark av., 8 rooms, choice, suitable for two families; $35.

1102 N. Channing av., 6 rooms, detached, all conveniences; $30.

2214 Chestnut st., 7-room stone-front dwelling, centrally located, all improvements.

2724 Dickson st., 6-room house, side hall, gas, bath, etc., in excellent order; $25.

4019 Cook av., 6 rooms; rent reduced.

2601 Madison st., corner of Jefferson av., new 6-room brick; $20.50.

1504 Singleton st., 6-room brick, near Union Depot; only $16.50.

FLATS.

329 S. Ewing av., 4 and 6-room flats, bath, etc.; $18 and $20.

2338A Eugenia st., choice 4-room new flat, 2d floor; $20.

1514½ Singleton st., 2 large rooms, first floor, water and porch; $8.

STORES AND WAREHOUSES.

2602 S. Broadway, nice store, good stand fo cigars, etc.; $16.

701 N. 9th st., good corner store; well lighte $60.

819 Lucas av., store; $20.

1511 Olive st., nice store; $30.

524 Franklin av.; will alter to suit tenant.

806 N. 6th st., 4-story building; will give lease good tenant; low rent.

RUTLEDGE & HORTON

801 LOCUST ST.

TELEPHONE 408.

DWELLINGS.

Page av., just east of Pendleton av., 8-room houses, 4 rooms on each floor	45
2831 Chestnut st., elegant 12-room detached residence; every modern improvement	75
1114 2d Carondelet av., 7 rooms, in splendid condition	35

FLATS.

2833 Chestnut st., elegant 6 and 7-room flats, every convenience	45

ROOMS.

1252 Collins st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	[illegible]
1266 Collins st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	[illegible]
1251 N. 3d st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	[illegible]
239 Ashley st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	[illegible]

STORES.

607 and 608 N. Levee, 2 good 3-story buildings	
Cor. 2d and O'Fallon	16 0
4960 Easton av., nice store, with 4 rooms above	45

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

1231 Morrison av., stone front, 10 rooms, all conveniences, detached, corner 13th st., $45.

1032 S. 13th st., 8 rooms, hall.

821 S. 6th st., 6 rooms, all conveniences, $25.

3704 Evans av., stone front, 10 rooms.

1625 Texas av., 7 rooms, every convenience.

Also other dwellings, flats, stores, etc. Telephone 454. JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 107 N. 8th st. 14

FOR RENT.

3031 Olive st., 9-room stone front, all modern conveniences; in good order; $40.

3420 Chestnut st., 10-room stone front; all conveniences.

3711 Hickory st., 7-room house, newly paper painted and whitened; $18.

2104 Randolph st., large 6-room house; large ya stable, etc.; $20.

2114 Adams st., 2 large rooms, 2d floor; new papered and whitened; see them; $8.

KEANE & GRACE, 719 Chestnut st. 14

PLACE

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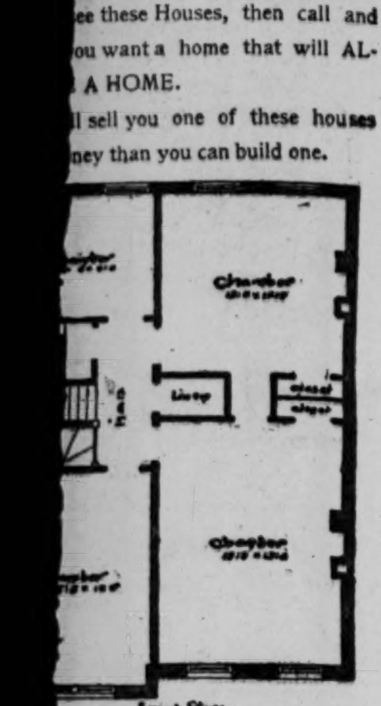

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St., St. Louis

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

FOR RENT.

H. Lohmeyer

114 N. EIGHTH ST.

hone 891.

DWELLINGS.

atiot st.—2-story brick, 10 rooms, bath, ndry, gas fixtures, curtains, etc.	35 00
estnut st.—2-story and mansard stone nt dwelling, 10 rooms, furnace and all nveniences	......
ark av.—2-story and mansard stone nt, 8 rooms, all conveniences	80 00
1th st.—Brick, 8 rooms	30 00
22d st.—2-story brick, 6 rooms	15 00
hestnut st.—3-story stone front, 12 ms, all conveniences	......
rroll st.—2-story and mansard brick, ooms, bath, gas, electric bells, laun-, etc.	......

FLATS AND ROOMS.

lnut st.—1st floor, 4 rooms	14 00
fayette av.—2d or 3d floors, 5 rooms l bath	7 50
rk av.—2d floor, 5 rooms and bath	......
ter st.—1st floor, 2 rooms	9 00
. Jefferson av.—3 rooms, 1st floor	8 00
llins st.—2d floor, 3 rooms	7 00
1th st.—4 rooms, 2d floor	12 50
7th st., 2 rooms, rear, 2d floor	7 00

STORES.

n st.	18 00
. Broadway—Store and room	10 00
alnut st., store	10 00

OONAN & BRO.

800 CHESTNUT ST.

nch Office, 3145 Olive Street.

OBT. M. NOONAN, Notary Public.

Pine st., elegant 10-room stone-front, in lass order; $60.
Cook av., choice 8-room stone-front; $50.
Clark av., 8 rooms, choice, suitable for two es; $35.
N. Channing av., 6 rooms, detached, all conces; $30.
Chestnut st., 7-room stone-front dwelling, ally located, all improvements.
Dickson st., 6-room house, side hall, gas, etc., in excellent order; $25.
Cook av., 6 rooms; rent reduced.
Madison st., corner of Jefferson av., new 6-brick; $20.50.
Singleton st., 6-room brick, near Union t; only $16.50.

FLATS.

S. Ewing av., 4 and 6-room flats, bath, etc.; nd $30.
8A Eugenia st., choice 4-room new flat, 2d $20.
Singleton st., 2 large rooms, first floor, r and porch; $8.

STORES AND WAREHOUSES.

S. Broadway, nice store, good stand for s, etc.; $16.
N. 9th st., good corner store; well lighted;
Lucas av., store; $20.
Olive st., nice store; $30.
Franklin av.; will alter to suit tenant.
N. 6th st., 4-story building; will give lease to l tenant; low rent.

UTLEDGE & HORTON

801 LOCUST ST.

TELEPHONE 408.

DWELLINGS.

e av., just east of Pendleton av., 8-room ouses, 4 rooms on each floor	45 00
Chestnut st., elegant 12-room detached residence; every modern improvement	75 00
4 2d Carondelet av., 7 rooms, in splendid condition	35 00

FLATS.

3 Chestnut st., elegant 6 and 7-room flats, very convenience	45 00

ROOMS.

2 Collins st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	8 00
6 Collins st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	8 00
1 N. 2d st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	7 00
Ashley st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	5 00

STORES.

7 and 608 N. Levee, 2 good 3-story buildings	
r. 2d and O'Fallon	16 00
0 Easton av., nice store, with 4 rooms above	45 00

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1231 Morrison av., stone front, 10 rooms, all coneniences, detached, corner 13th st., $45.
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2104 Randolph st., large 6-room house; large yard stable, etc; $20.
2114 Adams st., 2 large rooms, 2d floor; newly papered and whitened; see them; $8.
KEANE & GRACE, 717 Chestnut st.

B. F. HAMMETT, President. **FESTUS J. WADE, Vice-President.** **LORENZO E. ANDERSON, Treasurer.**

HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE,

213 N. Eighth St. Capital, $150,000, Full Paid. 213 N. Eighth St.

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NO PROPERTY ADVERTISED in this Bulletin unless we have the Exclusive Agency for same.

We RETURN EARNEST MONEY and pay examiner's fee, if title is not perfect.

PATTON PLACE.

Lots for $50 Cash and $10 per Month.

This property is located one block north of Easton avenue, between Union and Arlington avenues. This section is one that is rapidly increasing, both in population and value, and has transportation facilities equal to any subdivision in the city.

OUR AGENT WILL BE ON THE GROUND TO-DAY.

ASHLAND PLACE.

Terms: $50 Cash and $10 per Month.

Is one of our very best bargains, as we have only 4 lots remaining. Ashland place lies south of Ashland avenue, between Fair and Lambdin avenues; can be reached both by the Northern Central Railway, which is one block north, and by the Vandeventer avenue extension of the Washington avenue electric, which is only four blocks east.

OUR AGENT WILL BE ON THE GROUNDS TO-DAY.

OAK HILL PLACE.

Terms: $50 Cash and $10 per Month.

Is the place to build yourself a nice HOME, lying directly opposite the south gate of Tower Grove Park, midway between Grand avenue and King's highway on Arsenal street on the Pine street electric line. Go out to-day and purchase a lot, which can be bought on the following terms: $50 cash and $10 per month.

An Agent Will Be on the Ground To-Day and Every Day This Week.

ROSE HILL.

Terms: $50 Cash and $10 per Month.

This beautiful subdivision lies between Easton ave and Page, Arlington and Clara avenues, in easy access of both the Easton avenue cable and Washington avenue electric line. We have only a few lots remaining.

OUR AGENT WILL BE ON THE GROUNDS TO-DAY.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE!

VACANT LOTS.

Ashland Place,	$8 1-2	West side, 700 feet south of Ashland av.; 144.6x134.5. (469)
St. Louis Av.,	10	Northeast corner of Arlington, 117x139. (554)
Florence Av.,	10	East side, 931 feet south of Claggett; 100x180. (576)
Rowan Av.,	11	Northwest corner Ridge, 92.3x139. (543)
Rowan Av.,	11	Southeast cor. Wells av.; a fine corner and cheap; 91x139. (265)
Maffit Av.	11	North side, between Lambdin and Newstead; lot 100x145. (612)
Ashland Pl.	12	East side, 250 feet east of Ashland av.; 50x147. (564)
Maffit Av.	12	North side, 560 feet west of Lambdin av.; 50x145. (304)
Ridge and Ella Avs.,	12	125x122½ on each street, 75 feet west of Evergreen av. (606)
Greer Av.	12	South side, 300 feet east of Marcus av.; 50x135. (606½)
Arlington Av.	12	West side, 90 feet south of Ridge av.; 50x125. (662)
Junita St.	12	North side between Morgan Ford rd. and Alfred av.; lot 43x156. (700)
Coulter Av.	13	West side, 140 feet south of Wells; 50x139. (584)
Cote Brilliante.	13	South side, between Academy and Union; lots 3 and 4; block 4511. Lot 100x150. (458)
Theodosia.	13	North side, between Academy and Union; 75 feet east of Union; 50x150. (458)
Stewart Pl.	14	West side, 207 feet south of Wells; 100x125. (557)
Cano Av.	14	East side, 142 feet south of Lee av.; 50x125. (360)
Ashland Pl.	14	Southwest corner Ashland av.; two excellent corner lots; 100x134. (469)
Stewart Pl.	14	East side, between Ridge and Minerua; lot 100x125. (659)
Minerva Av.	14	Northwest cor. Arlington; good business corner; lot 90x125 (662)
Connecticut St.	14	North side between Oak Hill av. and Bent av.; 50x125. (697)
Arlington & St. Louis Avs.	15	Southeast cor., 80x217. (401)
Goodfellow Av.	15	East side, 332 feet south of Easton av., 50x132.4. (320)
Juniata St.	15	South side, 340 feet east of Morgan Ford rd.; 150x125. (571)
Foxbar Av.	15	South side, 100x135, between Marcus and Cora; will sell portion. (443)
Juniata St.	15	North side between Alfred and Morgan Ford rd.; lot 43x156½. (553)
Connecticut St.	15	North side, 290 feet east of Morgan Ford road; lot 50x125. (551)
Lucretia Av., East Side	15	East side, betweens Wells and Ridge; lot 50x125. (652)
Lucretia Av.	15	East side, between Wells and Ridge; lot 50x125. (661)
Arlington Av.	15	Southwest corner Ridge; one of the best corner lots in Rose Hill; lot 90x125. (662)
Burd Av.	15	West side, between Wells and Ridge: 200x125. (664)
Kemper Park.	15 & 17	Between King's Highway and Bremen av.; two lots, 50x200 on south side, 100x200 on north side. (508)
Maffit Av.	15.50	South side, 700 feet west of Marcus, 50x133; lot 32. (556)
Goodfellow Av.	16	East side, between Easton and Wells, 132 feet south of Easton; 100x170. (449)
Granville Place.	16	West side, between Wells and Ridge, about 127 feet north of Ridge; 50x125. (628)
Lucretia Av.	16	East side, 157 feet north of Ridge av.; 50x124. (587)
Granville Pl.	16	East side, 126 feet south of Ridge; 100x124. (597)
Kennerly Av.	16	North side, 100 ft. west of Marcus; 50x133. (577)
Connecticut St.	16	Northwest corner Bent av., in Oak Hill place; lot 100x125 to alley. (568)
Oak Hill.	16	Northwest corner Oak Hill av. and Connecticut st., a fine corner, one block from Pine st. electric line; lot 100x125 to an alley. (523)
Kennerly Av.	16	North side, 100x133, about 750 feet west of Marcus av. (534)
Stewart Pl.	16	Southeast corner Ridge av.; lot 90x125. (662)
Florence.	17.50	Southeast corner Ridge av.; 90x125.7 (662)
Ashland Av.	16.50	South side, between Marcus and Lay avs.; lot 93x163; lots 39 and 40. (555)
Wells Av.	17	North side, 159 ft. east of Clara av.; 100x241. (264)
Peck St.	17	West side, 110 ft. south of Penrose; 25x120. (416)
Kennerly Av.	17	North side, 150 ft. west of Marcus; 100x133. (556)
Wells and Goodfellow Avs.	17	Northeast corner, 112x141. (218)

VACANT LOTS.

Burd Av.	17	Southeast corner of Wells; lot 73.6x125. (617)
Lucretia Av.	17.50	East side, between Ridge and Minerva, about 105 ft. north of Minerva. 50x125. (673)
Lucretia Av.	18	East side, 58 feet north of Ridge av.; 50x125 (690)
Granville Place.	18	West side, 58 feet south of Ridge; 100x124. (597)
Burd Av.	18	East side, about 80 ft. south of Wells av.; lot 50x125. (626)
Granville Pl.	18	West side, about 76 feet north of Ridge av.; lot 50x125. (627)
Wells Av.	18	North side 163 feet east of Goodfellow; lot 50x241. (536)
Wells av.	18	North side, 112 feet east of Goodfellow; 50x141. (536)
Burd Av.	18	West side, 155 south of Ridge av.; 100x124½. (586)
Minerva Av.	18	North side, 295 ft. west of Union av.; 50x239. (679)
Morgan Ford Rd.	18	Northwest corner Juniata; lot 50x125. (553)
Morgan Ford Rd.	18	East side, 88 ft. south of Juniata st.; water and electric light; made street; lot 35x125 to alley. (551)
Burd Av.	19	West side, 55 ft. south of Ridge av.; 100x125. (585)
Granville Pl.	19	Southwest corner of Ridge av.; lot 53x124. (597)
Obear Av.	20	West side, 175 feet south of Von Phul av.; 25x110. (222)
Stewart Pl.	20	Southeast cor Wells av.; lot 76x125. (668)
Rose Hill.	20	Florence av., east side, 90 feet south of Ridge; lot 50x125. (675)
Burd Av.	20	East side, 105 feet north of Minerva; lot 50x125. (693)
Farrar st.	20	North side, 85 feet west of Vest av.; 25x180. (588)
Florence.	20	Southwest corner Ridge av.; 105x125. (591)
Tyler av. and Lawrence st.	20	Northeast corner, 112½x123; fine corner. (490)
Gratiot st.	20	South side, between Hawk av. and Manchester road, in lots to suit; 125x130. (198)
Goodfellow Av.	20	West side, 50x139.6, 91.10 north of Ridge av. (382)
St. Ferdinand st.	20	North side, between Taylor and Newstead; 28x140. (433)
Baldwin st.	20	East side, about 200 feet north of Benton; 40x128.9. (397½)
Minnesota Av.	20	West side, 247 feet south of Shenandoah st.; 25x125.6. (145)
Union and Theodosia Avs.	20	Southwest corner, 178 feet on Union av., 125 feet on Theodosia av.; fine business corner. (462)
Glasgow Av.	20	Southeast corner Palm st.; 37x127. (566½)
Easton Av.	20	North side, 110 feet east of Arlington av.; 150x148. (32)
Theodosia Av.	20	South side, 65 feet east of Arlington; 50x132. (32)
Wells Av.	20	Southeast corner Granville pl.; lot 72x125.
Green Lea pl.	20	Between Clay and Fair avs.; lot 25x144. (656)
Easton Av.	21	North side, 210 feet east of Arlington; lot 50x135. (641)
Easton Av.	22	South side, between Academy and Union av.; lot 50x198. (333)
Union and Wells Avs.	22	Northwest corner, 164.6x130; an excellent corner for dwellings, stores and flats. (602)
Thodosia and Arlington Avs.	22	Southeast corner, 116x133. (32)
Scott Av.	22.50	North side, between Taylor and Euclid av.; 50x117. (634)
Minerva Av.	25	South side, lots 37 and 38, city block 3791, about 275 feet west of King's highway; 100x145. (663)
Patton Av.	25	Northwest corner Union av., an elegant lot; 100x135. (669)
Tyler Place.	25	Southwest corner Tyler av. and Thurman av., 100x123. (676)
Minerva and Burd Avs.	25	Northeast corner; one of the finest corner lots in Rose Hill; 55x125. (674)
Minerva Av.	25	South side, lots 37 and 38, city block 3791, about 275 west of King's highway; 100x145. (963)
Wells Av.	25	Northwest corner Florence; 100x140. (562)
Jefferson Av.	25	West side, 120 feet north of Hebert st.; 76x120. (566½)
Marcus Av.	25	Northeast corner of Cottage and southeast corner of Kennerly; each 100x125. (541)
Morgan Ford Rd.	25	West side, corner Hartford, being 250 feet south of Arsenal st.; fine corner for business; 50x125. (578)
Leffingwell Av.	25	East side, 52 feet south of Montgomery; 25x123. (72)

VACANT LOTS.

S. 7th St.	25	Lots 9 and 10, block 844, 25x120 feet each, north side, 690 south of Victor st. (516)
Ridge Av.	25	Northeast corner Lucretia; splendid corner; lot 76x125. (644)
Flad Av.	25	North side, lot between Thurman and Lawrence, 50x123. (482)
Tyler Pl.	25	Flad av., between Lawrence and Thurman; north side; 150x123. (650)
Union Av.	25	East side, between Wells and Ridge; lot 82x157; block 3794. (648)
Cote Brilliante Av.	28	North side, 150x130, west of Taylor. (322)
Garfield Av.	28	North side, between Taylor and Cora avs.; city block 3719; lot 35x130.6. (615)
Garfield Av.	30	South side, between Taylor and Cora avs., 48 feet east of alley; lot 50x130. (517)
Shenandoah Av.	30	South side, between Tower Grove and Klemm avs., lot 50x123. (502)
Hammett Pl.	30	Southwest corner Marcus av.; 107x193. (54)
Garfield Av.	30	South side, between Cora and Taylor; 25x130. (453)
Arsenal St.	30	Southwest corner Morgan Ford rd., opposite Tower Grove Park; 100x125. (583)
Angelica and 9th Sts.	32	Northeast corner, 50x108. (146)
Scott Av.	35	South side, between Taylor and Lay avs.; 100x155. (434)
Sullivan Av.	35	South side, between 23d and 25th; 72x112. (90½)
Garfield Av.	35	50x120, north side, 50 feet west of Spring av. (379)
Tyler Pl.	35	Southwest corner Tyler and Klemm; 125 feet on Klemm and 200 on Tyler pl. Will sell in 50-foot lots. (537)
Page Av.	35	Between Pendleton and Newstead; lot 25x153. (651)
St. Louis and Spring Avs.	40	Northeast corner; 31.9x100. (335)
Tyler Pl.	40	Southeast corner Cabanne and Shenandoah sts.; 150x123. (448)
Mullanphy St.	40	South side, 217 feet west of 22d st.; 25x130. (527)
Bacon St.,	40	East side, between North Market and Montgomery; lot 50x120. (642)
Flad Av.,	42	260 feet from Grand av., on the south side, in Tyler pl.; 50x125. (455)
19th St., East Side.	40	Between Cass av. and O'Fallon st.; lot 50x127; block 1833. (620)
Page Av.,	45	North side, 75x153, 439 feet west of Whittier. (299)
Page Av.	45	50x153, on the north side, 460 feet west of Taylor av. (35)
Page Av.	48	North side, between Vandeventer and Sarah sts.; lot 30x153. (614)
Angelica and Hall Sts.	50	Southeast corner, on line of the Merchants' Bridge & Terminal Railway; 525x142. (331)
Shaw Av.	50	South side, just west of Grand and opposite Shaw place; 50x122. (468)
Monroe St.	51	South side, 75 feet west of 11th st.; 41,8x110. (605)
St. Louis Av.	53	North side, between Grand and Spring avs.; lot 100x182.6. (542)
Easton Av.	60	South side, next to terminus of cable loop; 50x120. Fine place for business. (563)
Magnolia Av.	60	Beautiful lot opposite Tower Grove Park and one block from Grand av.; 102x360. (504)
Forest Park Boulevard.	60	South side, bet. Newstead and Taylor; lot 50x200, being 260 feet east of Taylor. (173)
Grand Av. and West Second St.	60	Northwest corner; splendid business property; on line of Merchants' Terminal road; lot 75.6x786. (618)
Bell Av.	65	North side, 318 feet east of Pendleton; lot 41x147½. (432)
Olive St.	65	North side, 506 feet west of Sarah; lot 60x162. (276)
King's Highway.	70	North side, opposite Forest Park, fronting south. 325 feet west of Euclid av; 50x160. (90)
Washington Av.	70	North side, about 600 west of Sarah st.; lot 50x150. (161)
Page Av.	75	25x113.2½, north side, 125 feet east of Spring av. (375)
Pine St.,	80	North side, between Vandeventer and Sarah, 150x213; lots 17, 18, 23. (549)
Bell Av.,	80	Northwest corner Sarah, lot 115x147½. (431)
Grand Av.,	80	Northwest corner Shenandoah, in Tyler pl., fine corner; lot 106x209 to an alley. (579)
Forest Park Boulevard.	90	South side 100 feet west of Taylor av., 300x193 will be divided into lots of 50 feet or more. (699)
Forest Park Boulevard and Taylor Av.	100	Southwest corner, one of the finest corners on the Boulevard; lot 100x193. (699)
Lindell Av.,	100	South side, between Vandeventer and Sarah, 50x218; lot 39. (550)

VACANT LOTS.

Pine St.,	105	North side, between Newstead and Taylor avs.; 50x213. (409)
Pine St.,	125	South side, 150 feet west of Theresa av., near Grand; lot 32x128. (25)
Gravois and Compton,	1,250	Southwest corner, 200 on Compton, 245 on Gravois. This is an excellent business corner and cheap. (540)
Cora Av.,	2,400	Northwest cor. Margaretta av.; 80x930. (561)
Grand Av.,	30,000	East side, directly opposite Tower Grove Park gate; this beautiful piece of ground having five fronts, namely: Grand av., Vanderburg, Arkansas, Pestalozzi; lot 218x530. (670)
King's Highway,	32,500	Southeast cor. Page av., 360x541; three fronts, on King's highway, Page av. and Knight st.; a superb site for residence or business purposes; an elegant property for builders, investors or speculators; easy terms. (601)
Laclede and Forest Park Boulevard,	135,000	Being 876 feet on Laclede and 876 on the boulevard. This is a fine place for hotel, apartment house or flats. (193)

DWELLINGS.

Cottage Av., 4317-23	900	Four 3-room houses; each. (123)
Elliott Av., 3018	1,100	One-story frame, 3 rooms; large basement, cistern; lot 25x150. (97)
Fair Av., 3038	1,450	Two-story 5-room frame; well water; sheds and frame stable; 25x125. (346)
N. Grand Av., 1822	1,500	Two-story frame; 3 rooms; water in yard; sewer and street made; 25x130. (368)
Semple Av.	1,600	West side, 400 feet south of St. Louis av.; two 4-room frame cottages; each lot 50x180. (261)
Wells Av., 5513	1,800	Between Florence and Granville pl.; north side; lot 40x241. (279)
S. Broadway, 704	2,000	Two-story brick, containing 6 elegant rooms; hall, gas and bath; large double cellar and attic; leasehold to run 36 years; lot 25x112. (667)
St. Ferdinand Av., 3935.	2,000	Four-room frame with store, north side, between Vandeventer and Warne; lot 50x120. (412)
Maffitt Av., 4533.	2,000	Three-room frame, large stable in rear, city water, shade trees; 50x135. (460)
Newstead Av., 1704.	2,000	Nice one-story brick, 6 rooms; front and rear yard; house in good repair; rents for $15 per month; lot 26x100. (54)
Papin St., 3504.	2,100	One-story 6-room brick; lot 25x135. (78)
Theodosia Av., 5834.	2,200	Five-room frame house, large stable, chicken sheds, shrubbery, etc.; lot 30x165. (340)
Lee Av., 3936.	2,200	Six-room frame house, front and side entrance; finished laundry; stained glass windows; cistern in yard; water in street; also electric light. Arranged for two families; new house; front and back porches; 25x110. (507)
Semple Av., 2708.	2,250	One-story frame, 4 rooms, stable and improvements; lot 100x180; trees, etc. A pretty home. (582)
Barnard St., 2808.	2,300	One-story 3-room brick, with basement, coal shed, etc.; lot 25x125 to Randolph st. (574)
Carrie St., 722.	2,300	Two-story brick house, 6 rooms all in good repair; good well and cistern on premises; fruit and shade trees; lot 50x145. (629)
Laflin St., 1902.	2,450	Six-room stone front, finished basement, front and side entrance, hall and gas, stable and carriage house; 20x185. (249)
N. 16th St., 1423 to 37 1-2.	each 2,500	Two-story brick houses, 6 rooms each, just completed and in excellent condition. (493)
Kennerly Av., 4611.	2,700	Two-story, 6-room brick house, with side entrance; lot 50x145. (44)
Mound St.,	3,000	South side between 9th and 10th sts. on Mound st.; one frame and two 2-story bricks in rear, fronting on alley. (186)
Maffitt St., 4537	3,000	One-story stone front, finished basement, 6 rooms, large stable, water, shade trees; all in good condition; lot 50x145. (459)
Rutger St., 3133	3,000	Two-story brick, 8 rooms; lot 25x140. (364)
Kennerly Av.	3,000	4576 and 4578; 1-story 4-room brick house, with basement, and 1-story 3-room frame house, with cellar; the two houses rent for $17.50 per month; lot 54x110. (356)
Cass Av., 3611.	3,000	Beautiful 2-story brick, 4 rooms and basement, all improvements made; lot 25x125. (698)
Benton St., 920	3,200	2-story brick, 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath; house in good repair; lot 25x80. (638)
Cass Av., 2119-21.	3,200	Two-story brick; 8 rooms, including large store on first floor, suitable for baker, grocer, etc.; large brick stable in rear, with two rooms; land lease 10 years to run; 25x135. (427)
Madison St., 2622.	3,200	Two-story 6-room brick house; water and gas; side entrance; stable in rear; all improvements made; lot 25x140. (306)
N. Bayard, 906.	3,250	Two-story brick, 6 rooms; lot 25x180. (560)
Coleman St., 1805.	3,500	Two-story brick, 6 rooms, hall, gas, bath; front and side entrance; 25x135. (351)
Harlem Pl.	3,500	McCausland and Hancock avs., 9-room house, hardwood finish; 50 feet at $10 included with above, $500. (54)
Caroline St., 3129.	3,500	Two-story brick, side hall; made for two families; finished basement; water and other modern improvements; lot 25x125. (438)
Cottage Av., 3859.	3,500	Six-room frame, outside kitchen, stable, well and cistern; all substantially built; lot 100x120. (21)

DWELLINGS.

Biddle St., 2116.	3,500	Two-story brick, 8 rooms; arranged for two families; stable in rear; lot 25x153. (646)
Madison St., No. 3033	3,500	Two-story stock brick front, 6 rooms in first-class condition, hall, gas, front and rear yards; lot 25x125; rents for $30 per month. (655)
Fairfax Av., 3963.	3,600	Six-room brick house; lot 25x82; hall, gas, bath, water closet, finished laundry; marble mantels and closets in every room; will be sold on terms of one-fifth cash, balance 1, 2, 3 and 4 years (196)
Garfield Av., 4571	3,650	Two-story brick, 6 rooms, hall, gas, bath; all modern improvements; 25x130; rents for $30.00 per month. (678)
Market St., 2621.	3,700	Two-story brick, 8 rooms, hall, gas, front and side entrance, rents for $36 per month; 25x80. (558)
Evans Av., 4113.	3,800	Two-story 6-room brick, marble trimmings, ceilings 12 feet high, hall, gas, bath; lot 25x165. (152)
Madison St., 2624.	3,800	Six-room brick and 2 basement rooms, finished; fixed for 2 families; rents for $30 a month. (457)
Wells Av.	3,800	240 feet east of Union, north side; 2-story 8-room stock brick, arranged in flats of 4 rooms each, besides bath, separate entrance, gas and water. (607)
Ashland Av.	Each 3,800	4467 and 4469—Two 2-story bricks, Queen Anne, 6 rooms, large reception halls, finished attic, porches around front of house; stables in rear; lot 88x200. (636½)
Warren St., 911.	4,000	Two-story 8-room brick, hall, gas, bath; all modern improvements; finished laundry; lot 35x85. (637)
N. Grand Av., 1701.	4,000	One-story cottage, part brick and frame; also 2 brick stores; lot 27½x120. (385)
Clark Av., 3510.	4,000	A 2-story brick; 7 rooms, arranged for two families; built two years; all modern improvements; lot 25x125. (452)
Division St., 2124.	4,000	Eight-room brick house, stable for 12 horses, good cistern and well, all in good order; lot 50x100. (129)
Thomas St., 2710	4,000	Two-story brick, 9 rooms, suitable for 2 families; lot 25x118. (610)
Sarpy and Hawk Avs.	4200	Southwest corner, elegant 2-story brick, 9 rooms; in good condition; beautiful grounds, shade and fruit trees, shrubery, etc.; good cistern in yard; front and side entrance; lot 39x150. (694)
Garrison av., 1823 N.	4,500	Two-story brick, 7 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc., finished basement, house just built; 25x150. (625)
Kossuth av.	4,500	3711 and 3713—Two six-room bricks; basement, hydrant and cistern; lot 35x135; rent $38 per month. (62)
Carr St., 2119-19 1-2	4,500	Dwellings, two-story bricks. (546)
Beaumont St., 618. bet. Washington av. and Lucas.	4,500	An excellent 3-story 11-room brick house in first-class repair; always well rented; lot 22x100; city block 930; modern improvements; rents for $40 per month. (639)
N. 19th St., 1624.	4,600	Two-story 11-room brick house; pressed brick front; all modern improvements; lot 28x106. (325)
Third St.	4,750	East side, between Soulard and Carroll; 8-room frame and cooper shop; lot 60x140. (257)
Harper St., 3216.	4,750	Two-story brick, 7 rooms and reception hall; all conveniences; set back from street; first-class neighborhood; lot 30x117. (573)
Harper St., 3212.	4,825	Two-story brick, 7 rooms and reception hall; all improvements; set back from street; first-class neighborhood; lot 300x117. (572)
Wash St.	5,000	2623 and 2623½—Two two-story brick houses, 6 rooms each, all in good repair; lot 29x71.9. (355)
Cabanne Av., 5727.	5,000	One-story, 5-room frame; water through house; sewer made; beautiful grounds; lot 100x208. (594)
Newstead Av., 1706-8.	5,000	Two one-story bricks, five rooms and basement; lot 21x140 each; rent for $26 together. (559)
Chestnut St., 3409.	5,000	Two-story brick, six rooms, bath, hot and cold water; large front and back yards; stable in rear; all in good repair; lot 25x128. (435)
Garrison Av.	5,000	Southwest corner Magazine, large double brick house, with an excellent corner lot; can be made into flats for little expense, and would rent very well; can be purchased on easy payment plan. (538)
Coleman St., 1715.	5,000	Two-story brick store, 5 rooms and bath above; gas, water, cellar under store; alley at side; lot 37x120. (569)
S. 11th St., 2614.	5,000	Two-story stock brick front house; contains 7 rooms, hall, gas, bath, all conveniences; stable, laundry, etc.; hall 6 feet wide and 30 feet long; also house in rear; can be used for two families. (489)
Cora Av., 1907.	5,000	2-story brick house, newly papered and painted, containing 7 rooms; hall, gas, etc., also finished attic; lot 47x141. (640½)
Madison St.	5,400	Near Leffingwell, 2-story brick, 3 rooms each floor; arranged for 4 families; 38x140. (611)
Olive St., 4151.	5,500	Two-story brick; 8 rooms, hall, gas and finished laundry; water in house; lot 29x162.6. (406)
Claggett Av.,	5,500	Just north of Newstead, large 10-room frame house; lot 200x300, extending to Lanadie av. (40)
Salisbury St., 2607-9.	5,700	Two 9-room houses fitted as flats; first floor 5 rooms, second floor 4 rooms; rent for $52 per month; lot 100x125. (36)
S. 12th St., 313.	6,000	Two-story brick barber shop, 4 rooms, hall and attic; lot 17x120; rents for $510 per year. (581)
Madison St.	6,000	Near Leffingwell, 3-story stone-front, store on 1st floor; 5 rooms with bath on 2d floor; 1 room on 3d floor; lot 24x140. (611)
School St., 3125.	6,000	Double brick house, 12 rooms; in good condition; admirable piece of property. (332)
Cook Av., 3704.	7,250	Eight rooms, stone front, with conveniences; lot 25x145. (112)
Bell Av., 3411.	7,500	Beautiful 2-story stock brick; 10 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc.; new furnace; house can be made into flats; lot 25x134. (686)

DWELLINGS.

Coleman St., 2420-22.	8,200	Two good houses renting for $68 a month; lot 25x120 to each house; alley in rear; will sell separately. (11)
Windsor Pl., 3856.	7,800	2-story brick, 8 rooms, hardwood finish, laundry and kitchen in basement, gas, bath and all modern improvements; also 2-story frame, 7 rooms, in rear; lot 25x147½. (391)
Gamble St., 2917.	8,000	Lot 25x118; 2-story stone front; 8 rooms, hall, gas, etc.; all modern improvements. (113)
Hammett Pl., 4709.	8,000	N. w. cor. Marcus av., 2-story and mansard, brick house, 10 rooms; cemented cellar and laundry, hot and cold water; all modern improvements; small fruit, grape vines, etc., on lot. 107x193. (327)
Caroline St., 2642-6.	8,500	Two 2-story stock brick front houses, arranged as flats of 3 rooms each, and also one 2-story brick house, 7 rooms, arranged for two families, front, side and rear entrance; gas, water and bath; lot 50x110. Rents $78 per month. (128)
Garrison Av., 1315.	8,500	3-story brick; 12 rooms; water, gas, bath, furnace; two cisterns; laundry and stable; lot 50x135. (420)
Thomas St., 2828.	8,500	3-story, 12-room stone front, arranged for two families; furnace, stationary wash stands, bath, etc., in fact all modern improvements; lot 25x118. (643)
Walnut St., 813,	8,500	Two-story 14-room brick; lot 27x132, with shops in rear; rents for $70 per month. This is an excellent piece of property. (649)
Windsor Place, 3853 & 3855, Flats.	8,500	Two-story brick, 12 rooms and mansard, 5 rooms on first floor and 7 rooms on second, hall, gas, separate baths, hardwood finish, house newly papered throughout, separate laundry, large yard in rear; lot 35x140. (702)
Cook Av.	9000	South side, east of Vandeventer; a beautiful 2-story Queen Anne stock-brick house; in first-class repair; 10 large, splendid rooms, finished basement, hall, gas, bath, all the latest sanitary improvements; this is one of our best bargains; lot 30x142; rents for $65 per month. (696)
N. 23d St., 3608, 3608 1-2 and 3610.	9000	Three 2-story bricks, 6 rooms each; all in good order; rent for $70 per month; will sell or trade; lot 50x125.
Pine St., 4115,	9,500	2-story stock brick, 6 rooms, hall, gas, bath, finished laundry, granitoid cellar, large front and rear yard, porch around house, stable, etc.; lot 37.6x213. (636)
N. 18th St., 708 to 714,	9,500	4 2-story brick houses, 6 rooms each, arranged in flats, all in first-class repair, pay 10 per cent on investment. (624)
Easton Av., 2826-26 1-2-28,	9,500	3 brick houses, 6 rooms each, in good repair; also 2 1-story frame houses in rear; lot 50x144. Rents $81.50 per month. (491)
Collins St., 923 and 925.	10,000	West side, bet. Franklin av. and Carr st., 2-story brick, renting for $70 per month; lot 48x80. (544½)
Laclede Av., 3119.	10,000	2-story brick, 9 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc., finished laundry, cemented cellar, house papered and decorated throughout; also, a 2-story brick stable in rear; lot 50x128.6. (616)
Lucas Av., 3409.	10,000	2-story stone front, 9 rooms, bath and attic, laundry, hot and cold water; lot 37x197. (531)
Delmar Av., 3921.	10,000	2-story stone-front, 10 rooms, gas, bath, furnace; lot 30x135. (505)
N. 7th St., 1022 to 1026,	10,600	2-story double brick house, store on first floor; also brick tenement in rear; splendid rental property; lot 53x127.6. (677)
Windsor Place.	11,800	3858, 3858½, 3860, 3860½. Four elegant flats, new and supplied with all modern improvements; rents for $118 per month. This property can be bought for $1,500 cash and the balance in monthly installments. (122)
Hamilton and Julian,	12,000	Southeast cor.; 12-room frame house, hall, gas, bath, furnace, stable, etc.; lot 157x267; supplied with every modern convenience and an elegant suburban home; will be traded for income property in the city. (147)
Pine St., 3133,	12,000	50x118, elegant double house, furnace and all modern improvements; 9 rooms, exclusive of finished laundry, billiard room and bath; in first-class repair; rent $100 per month. (603)
Finney Av., 3725-27.	12,500	Two 2-story stone front houses, 8 rooms each; hall, bath, hot and cold water; rents for $90 per month; price for both. (395)
Washington av., 3616.	12,500	Nice 10-room, double brick, gas, bath, laundry; all modern improvements; lot 50x254. (184)
Windsor Place.	13,500	3843 and 3845; two double flats, 6 rooms on first floors; 5 rooms on second floors; rents $122.50 per month; lot 50x140. (95)
Morgan St., 3417.	14,500	First-class 11-room residence, gas, bath, closets and all modern conveniences; fine stable in rear and side lot; lot 50x134; entire house in excellent condition.
School St., 3128.	16,000	Large double brick house, 17 rooms, all modern conveniences; in first-class condition. (332)
Lucas Place, 2215.	17,000	Beautiful dwelling, with every modern convenience and 13 rooms, stone front, stable; 69x155. (509)
Chestnut St., 1127.	18,000	Three-story brick, opposite City Hall; lot 22x109. (132)
Market St., 1018.	20,000	3-story new brick building, lot 22x104; also lot 25x104 adjoining above and leased for 10 years. Total rent, $1,380 per annum. (647)
Franklin Av. & 17th St.	20,000	Southeast corner; saloon and 13 rooms in 3-story building, on corner. Two 7-room houses on 17th st. Will sell separate; lot 26x144, for all— (589)
Delmar Av., 4038-40.	20,000	Two modern brick houses, attached, 10 rooms each, bath, finished laundry; good furnace in each house, gas-fixtures, screens, etc.; two years built; lot 50x142. Rent for $900 each. (544)
Leffingwell Av.	28,000	Southeast corner Chestnut, containing three houses on Chestnut, 4-room flats, and two houses on Leffingwell, 3-room flats; lot 55½x131 Rent for $240 a month. (475)
Washington Av.	30,000	Northeast corner Garrison av., two-story double stone front, 14 rooms; finished basement and laundry, two bath rooms, extra large stable with rooms above; lot 84x134. (530)

DWELLINGS.

Easton Av., 3617.	25,000	Hall, also three houses on Cozzens av., Nos. 3612 to 16; this pays 10 per cent for all. (547)
Cass Av. and 14th St.	35,000	Northeast corner; lot 130x135; covered by seventeen buildings, renting for $300 a month; will sell or trade. (467)
Evans Av., 3601-19. Easton Av., 3616-26.	40,000	Dwelling houses; pays 10 per cent. (548)
Market St., 1803 to 1811.	40,000	5 two-story stone fronts; stores on first floor; flats of 3 rooms each on second floor, directly opposite the depot; this is good renting property and can be secured at a bargain; lot 80 feet front on Market, running through to alley; city block 894. (683)

An Elegant Residence on Lindell Av., West of Grand Av. (566)

SUBURBAN.

Plymouth and Emmett Av.	3,000	Two-story, 8-room frame, near Narrow-Gauge; a bargain; lot 90x275. (393)
Marquette Av., 6965.	3000	North side, between Jameson av. and McCausland road, on St. Louis and San Francisco road, near Lindenwood Station; beautiful 2-story frame house, 8 rooms in good order; also stable; lot 50x166. (684)
Hancock Av.	3000	N. w. cor. McCausland road: nice 2-story frame, 9 rooms; all conveniences; lot 50x162. (671)
Hancock Av., north side.	3000	Between McCausland road and St. Louis and San Francisco tracks, 2-story frame, 7 rooms in good order; also large cellar; lot 50x162. (671)
Emmett and Wagner, S. W. Corner.	5,000	An 8-room frame, Queen Anne style; all improvements; new furnace; stone foundations; cellar under all house; water in kitchen; lot 85x165. Rents for $55 per month. (473)

BUSINESS PROPERTY:

Washington Av.,	$1,250 per foot	1130-32, one of the most desirable pieces of business property on the avenue, fronting 49.8 feet on Washington av. and running through to St. Charles st. (630)
Third St.	4,750	60x140, east side, 60 feet north of Soulard st.; 8-room frame house and cooper shop. (257)
514 N. Levee and 518 N. Commercial St.	6,000	Store and rooms above; well located, and with the new railroad facilities, will rapidly increase in value. (153½)
Pine St., 116 and 118.	8,000	With good, substantial building, occupied by first-class tenants. (153½)
7th St., 733 S.	10,000	West side, between Cerre and Gratiot sts.; rents for $30 per month; lot 20.9x127.6. (176)
Pine St., 118.	10,000	Rear on alley, large warehouse, in good order; well rented and a most suitable investment. (153½)
Vine St., 308 and 310.	10,000	Suitable for business of any character; good income property; price on each. (153½)
N. Broadway 4001.	11,000	3-story brick, 20 rooms, now occupied as hotel; also 2 tenant houses in rear containing 6 and 4 rooms each; lot 72x154. (886)
N. Third St., 1004.	12,500	Three-story brick; store on first floor, rooms above; lot 22½x94. (529)
N. Third St.	25,500	948 and 950; 3-story building with two stores on first floor; well rented; 40x94. (366)
Angelica and Hall Sts.	26,000	Southeast corner; lot 520x144, on the line of the Merchants' Bridge & Terminal Railroad; very desirable site for a large factory. (331)
N. Main, cor. of Olive.	30,000	300 and 302; very substantial 5-story stores; the price asked is less than the value of the ground (153½)
Olive St., Nos. 1219 and 1221.	100,000	Five-story brick building bringing in an annual rental of $3,000; lot 49.6x106.4. This is one of the finest pieces of property on Olive st. (631)
Seventh and Christy.		Northeast corner; 105x80 feet; one of the most valuable business corners in St. Louis. Will sell or lease. (450)
Washington Av.		A fine lot; will be improved with six or seven story building for resonsible tenant, or the ground leased for a long term of years. (206)
12th and Locust.		Southeast corner, 76x100 to 20-foot alley. Will erect building for responsible tenant or lease ground. (203)

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

For sale or Lease for 99 Years,

Market St. and 18th.	Northeast corner, directly opposite the new Union Depot, a magnificent site for hotel or business house of any description; lot 81 feet front on Market st. and running through to alley, block 495. (681)
Chestnut St. and 18th.	Southeast corner, just one block from new depot; suitable for any kind of business purposes; lot 162x73; city block 495. (681)
Chestnut St. and 18th.	Northwest corner, one of the best sites in the city for hotel, being only one block from the new depot; lot 175x109 to alley; city block 895. (682)
Walnut St. and 20th.	Southwest corner, lot 100x95; 3-story, 12-room brick building in front, and 3-story, 12-room building in rear; also the 3 2-story, 6-room buildings at 105, 107 and 109 South Twentieth street., and the 2-story, 10-room house at 2006 Walnut st.; this is splendid rental property and only one block from depot; rents $198.50 per month. (680)

ACRE PROPERTY.

N. Broadway.	10,000	26¼ acres south of Columbia Bottom rd.; good speculation; city conduit through property; fronting 888 feet on east side of Broadway. (444)
Lay and Clayton Rds.	12,000	80 acres on the Lay rd., just south of Clayton rd., in county, bounded north by Eckelcamp, south by Greffet and west by land of Duffy. (410)
Calvary Av.	25,000	20 acres just north of Bircher rd., on Calvary av.; very fine property and a rare bargain. (437)
Ben-Avis Park.	32,000	A beautiful grove of between 40 and 41 acres on the Wabash Railroad, 25 acres grass woodland and 15 acres meadow. Beautiful place for subdivision; only 8½ miles from the Court-house and near Woodland Station. (536)

MILO T. BOGARD,

REAL ESTATE and LOANS

PRICE CURRENT NOW COMPILED.

Office of the Western Union Building & Loan Ass'ns.

Shares for Sale at $1.00 Per Share.

NEW SERIES OF STOCK NOW ON SALE.

6 Per Cent allowed for money paid in advance on shares or loaned direct. Send for Prospectus; in English and German. ☛ Public Meetings every Monday Night.

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FOREST PARK PLACE

Adjoining Westmoreland Place.

CHOICEST RESIDENCE PROPERTY IN THE CITY.

All Improvements Guaranteed.

Olive Street Cable and Lindell Electric Road Land You on the Ground.

We are offering this property at prices that will yield you a profit in the near future.

RUTLEDGE & HORTON,
801 Locust Street.

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As Only a Few Remain Unsold. Dues Only $1 Per Month.

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W. W. DAILY, Secretary,
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SEND FOR OUR NEW PRICE LIST,

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Just Out. A Large Number of New Pieces.

"Here those who want find him who has it,
And those who have find him who wants it."

CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
720 Chestnut St.

FOR SALE.

Nos. 4733 and 4737 Greer av., 300 feet west of Marcus av., new 7-room brick dwellings with slate roofs, Queen Anne style; finished basements, large attics, electric lights and bells, hot and cold water. Also two new 6-room brick dwellings, Nos. 2738 and 2746 Rutger st., lots 25x121, sewer, gas and city water. Can buy any of the above dwellings on terms to suit; monthly payments if desired. Will be open to-day.
TERRY BROS., 610 Chestnut st

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

CORNET & ZEIBIG,

110 N. Eighth St.

DWELLINGS.

3446 Chestnut st., 8-room stone front, fine order; $55.
3115 Franklin av., 8-room stone front, all conveniences; $45.
2643 Market st., 5-room house; $16.
2106 Chestnut st., 6-room house, brick; $25.
910 Morgan st., 2-story 6-room brick house; $25.
3946-8 Delmar av., new 8-room houses, all conveniences, fine order; $60 each.
1004 Pine st., 10 rooms, etc.; $40.
18 N. 11th st., 9 rooms, 2½-story brick; $35.
1829 Olive st., 3-story, 12-room, stone front; $50.

FLATS.

1822 Victor st., fine 6-room flat, first floor; $24.
2307 Chestnut st., 5-room flat, first floor; $22.50.
3609 Cozzens av., fine 3-room flat, 2d floor; $14.

ROOMS.

621 O'Fallon st., 2 rooms, 1st floor, rear; $4.
322 S. 8th st., suites of 3 rooms, 2d or 3d floor.
1434 N. 12th st., 2 rooms, first or second floor; rear, cheap.

STORES.

100 N. 4th st., fine corner store; excellent location; $250.
625 O'Fallon st., store; $15.
609 Chestnut st., store; $50.
106 N. 9th st., store; $25.
101 N. 4th st., corner store.
117 N. 4th st., corner Pine st.; store.
720 Olive st., store, newly remodeled.
213 Chestnut st., store and cellar; $30.
623 O'Fallon st., store and 1 room; $10.

OFFICES, ETC.

702—712 Olive st., fine offices, single or en suite; rent reasonable.
720 Olive st., 3 offices, second floor front; $40.
100 N. 4th st., office, 4th floor; $10.
607 Chestnut st., office, second floor, $10.
213 Chestnut st., fourth floor; $6.50. 14

MULLANPHY BOARD

Houses FOR RENT.

These houses are kept in thorough repair without cost to tenant.

307 Locust st., 2d floor, 2 rooms; $20.
1543 N. 8th st., 1st floor (rear), 2 rooms, $9.
809 O'Fallon st., 1st floor, 4 rooms; $15.
2111 Cass av., 1st floor, 3 rooms, $12.50.
2418 Dickson st., stone front, 6 rooms; finished attic and laundry, hall, gas, bath, hot and cold water; $30.
2422 Dickson st., stone front, 6 rooms, finished attic and laundry, hall, gas, bath, hot and cold water; $27.50.

JOHN D. FINNEY,
Secretary Mullanphy Board,
14 307 Locust st.

FOR RENT BY J. E. KAIME & BRO.

610 Olive St.

No. 3309 Morgan st., 10-room stone front house, hall, gas and bath; $50 month.
No. 3408 Franklin av., 2 story stone front, 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath and furnace; $40 month.
No. 3650 Olive st., stone front house, 8 rooms, hall, gas and bath; $40 month.
2624 Gamble st., 2-story stone front house, with mansard roof, 8 rooms, hall, gas and bath; $35 month.
No. 2222 Walnut st., 2 story brick house, 8 rooms, bath and gas, side entrance; $25 month.
No. 2731 Wash st., 2 story brick house, 6 rooms, $18 month.
No. 3114 Chouteau av., 5 rooms, 2 story brick house; $13 month.
No. 2923 Olive st., 5-room flat; with bath; $20 month. 14

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15 Cents a Week,

THE POST-DISPATCH,

Daily and Sunday,

Delivered at Your Home or Office.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

17 S LEVEE—30x90; with or without power. Apply on premises or to HAYNES, 211 N. 8th st. 17

106-108 N. 6TH ST.—Fine store with two open floors above; lease will be given. 17 KERNAN & McCARTHY, 1109 Chestnut st.

207 N. 3D ST.—Fine large store with two large vaults. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

304 N. 6TH ST. (OPP. "BARR'S")—Elegant room for office or light manufacturing, 2d floor.

501 N. 7TH ST.—Corner St. Charles, under Hote Brunswick; been restaurant 13 years. 17 CHAS. H. BAILEY, 304 N. 7th st.

613 PINE ST.—Nice offices; steam heat. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

811-813 LUCAS AV.—Suitable for jobbing or light manufacturing; low rent. 17 HAYNES, 211 N. 8th st.

1113 CASS AV.—Large store; cheap. 17

1113 CHESTNUT ST.—Half of large office or desk room; prefer some one in the building business, architect, bricklayer, stonemason or painter. 17

2008 OLIVE ST.—Parlor for office, with gas. 17

2705 GAMBLE ST.—Stable. 17

2716 MARKET ST.—Nice, clean light store; rent $10 per month. 17

FOR RENT—Stable. 412 S. 15th st. 17

FOR RENT—Basement for shop. 307 N. 15th st. 17

FOR RENT—Desk room in the Commercial Building, 3d floor. Add. J 51, this office. 17

FOR RENT OR LEASE—A large shop, suitable for light manufacturing. 805 Lucas av. 17

FOR RENT—Store—First-class stand for grocery, butcher or barber. Apply at 1401 Papin st. 17

FOR RENT—Part of good office in Laclede Building, with typewriter. Add. J 49, this office. 17

FOR RENT—Corner store; new building; suitable for clothing or drug store, with rooms. Corner 15th and Chambers sts. 17

FOR RENT—Small machine shop; new tools, including steam power; good location for job work. Address S 51, this office. 17

FOR RENT—Cheap; 4 elegant floors; good light, hydraulic elevator; 419 Washington av. Apply to A. A. Aal, Parisian Cloak Co. 17

FOR RENT—A lot 50x125 ft., with stable for 14 horses; a large shed and office on front of lot; suitable for coal yard. At 22d and Scott av. 17

FOR RENT—Fourth and Chestnut sts., northeast corner; fine corner store, lately occupied by Vandalia Ticket office. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 17 110 N. 8th st.

FOR RENT—Grocery or drug store; new building; a first-class location, Park av., cor. Joab st.; front, side and rear entrance; 6 rooms and bath over store. TERRY, SCOTT & CO.

FOR RENT—Large church, 11th st. and Christy av., two floors, well lighted, and suitable for any business; will rent very low. Call at 715 Washington av. 17

WAREHOUSE, STORAGE OR MANUFACTORY.

Elegant quarters; lot 140x140; good 2-story brick building; n. w. cor. 22d and Washington av.
NOONAN & BRO.,
17 800 Chestnut st.

STORE FOR RENT.

2800 Franklin av., corner Leffingwell av.; this large store and rooms above; in a good location; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to
JOS. A. DUFFY & CO.,
Telephone 752. 806 Chestnut st.

OLIVE STREET STORE,

Northeast corner Compton av. and Olive st.; finest stand in city for shoe store; plate-glass front, cemented cellar, etc.; low rent to desirable tenant.
NOONAN,
17 800 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT—STORES.

527 Franklin av., corner of 6th st., ground floor.
709 Chouteau av.—Store and three rooms above.
100 S. Main st., corner Walnut—and 4 rooms.
116 S. Commercial—3-story, back to Levee.
Also other stores, offices, rooms, etc.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
17 107 N. 8th st.

NEW DOCTORS' OFFICES.

Physicians looking for a "suite" of fine offices are invited to inspect those on Leffingwell av., just south of Lucas av., in the new building approaching completion; the offices contain every modern convenience, and will be handsomely decorated at once. For terms call on
SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO.,
17 Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive sts.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

THREE LARGE, WELL LIGHTED OFFICES

For rent, single or en suite; heated by steam, fast elevator, best location in the city. N. w. corner Broadway and Market st. 17

FOR RENT.

Eighth St., Between Olive and Locust,

SIX-STORY BUILDING.

This fine Commercial Building can be had at reasonable rent.

CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th St.

OFFICES FOR RENT.

We have some very desirable offices in Temple Building, corner Broadway and Walnut st., for rent, single or in suits, and ask parties desiring first-class offices to call on us.
LANCASTER & TIERNAN,
17 202 N. 8th st.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

At private sale, by order of court, to close the estate of William Bremser, the substantial four-story stone store and warehouse, 407 N Levee, extending through to Commercial street, and used for a shoe factory, being on the line of the Merchants' Elevated, and near the new Levee Depot. This property will increase in value. Price $4,000.
Also, the two-story dwellings, 1408 and 1408½ Wash st., with tenement on alley; rental $480 per annum; price $3,500. Apply to
WM. C. WILSON & CO., Agents,
7 619 Chestnut st.

Do you want a well-built and very comfortable home at a bargain? We have one near Grand av. that will fill the bill. The owner is determined to unload. Call on ADAM BOECK & CO.,
7 207 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—House at 1827 Lafayette av. 7

FOR SALE—House and lot, 39x145 feet; 7 rooms, bath, etc. 1716 Cora pl. 7

FOR SALE—A new house, 6 rooms; water and gas. Jacob Fischer, 2211 Keokuk st. 7

FOR SALE—7-room house on Berlin near Taylor av.; price $3,600 C. R. STINDE,
7 1004 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—No. 1415 Morgan st., 6 rooms, 20x144; $2,500, JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
7 107 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—4018 Morgan st.—8 room house with all modern improvements and large stable. Apply to S. S. Dooly, 725 Vandeventer av. 7

FOR RENT—No. 1310 Monroe st. Beautiful lots and all city improvements made. Real Bargain.
J. E. GREFFET,
7 810 Chestnut st

FRANKLIN AV., 2726-2728—Two 2-story brick stores and dwellings; lot 40x150 feet. This well-located property can be had for $6,500. Rents at $744 a year. CORNET & ZEIBIG,
7 110 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—That most desirable corner, n. w. cor. 23d and Olive sts., 75x109 ft., with two substantial 10-room brick houses, price, $30,000; or owner will repair or build to suit tenant at fair rental. L. S. Brotherton, 417 Pine st. 7

FOR SALE—Elegant 9-room Queen brick house, 13 inch walls, splendid reception hall, with fancy oak screen and antique fireplace; cabinet mantels, all finished in hard wood; latest sanitary plumbing with porcelain bath and laundry tubs and a superior furnace. Inquire at 4037 Page av. 7

FOR SALE—3813 Washington av.—Beautiful 12-room stone-front; lot 50 ft. front; porch and stable; location first-class; owner leaving city; house must be sold; price greatly reduced; central business property taken in part exchange. Call without delay and secure charming home at low price.
KERNAN & McCARTHY,
7 1109 Chestnut st.

GET a pointer at office, No. 1, Bridge Entrance, on East St. Louis realty; profit by it and you get ground floor on five elegant deals, sure snaps. Look them up. 7

GRAND AV.—7 new houses; they are 2-story stone fronts—4 8-room houses and 3 6-room houses—arranged into flats of 4 and 3 rooms, located on best part of Grand av.; have only been built 2 years; renting for $2,800; price, $26,000.
CORNET & ZEIBIG,
7 110 N. 8th st.

IMPROVED property, bringing good rents, for building lot or block of good suburban property. Owner, room 47 Turner building, 304 N. 8th st. 7

NINETEENTH ST., 1625 N., bet. Mullanphy and Madison sts.—This new and well-built 7-room house, hall, bath, gas, stable, etc., can be had for $4,200; look at this, it is a fine home for the money.
CORNET & ZEIBIG,
7 110 N. 8th st.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

THE "Caledonia" Building & Loan Association, 1021 Chestnut st.—Public meeting at 8 p. m. Tuesday at office; come and subscribe; shares $1 each; 7 per cent allowed on deposits. Robert F. Miller, Sec'y. 7

WASH ST., 1901-3-5-7 (N. W. corner 19th st.)—Four neat 6-room houses; bath, etc.; in good order and always rented; rent per year, $1,000; price, $10,000. CORNET & ZEIBIG,
7 110 N. 8th st.

$2,200 Will buy one of those 6-room cottages on Oak Hill ave, and Juniata st. C. H. Sudhoelter & Sons, 3114 Oak Hill ave. 7

MARYVILLE,

On Scullin's California av. electric line, lovely modern 12-room house 270x125, on Meramec st.
JNO. BYRNE, JR., & CO.,
7 618 Chestnut st.

$720 RENT A YEAR FOR $6500.

Magazine st., south side, east of Bacon, 4 and 5-room stock-brick flats, new modern; four sets of rooms; lot 50x100.
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 720 Chestnut st.

WASHINGTON AVENUE HOUSE.

Eight rooms, west of Vandeventer av.; bargain if sold at once, RUTLEDGE & HORTON,
7 801 Locust st.

$1,500 CASH, BALANCE ON TERMS

To suit, will purchase 2944 Thomas st.; 8 rooms, furnace, all conveniences; owner on premises Sunday afternoon; price $4,500.
7 JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 107 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

1418 Washington av., 40-foot front on the avenue and same frontage on St. Charles st. We want a quick buyer RUTLEDGE & HORTON,
7 801 Locust st.

See This Elegant Residence

3965 Morgan st., $8500; an elegant new and modern house; 9 rooms; nice veranda in front; well built and is a modern house; lot 50x200; make us an offer. CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
720 Chestnut st.

CATES AV.—CLEMENS PL.

60x185, between Goodfellow and Hamilton; nice lot; $35 per foot.
PAPIN & TONTRUP,
7 626 Chestnut st.

3710 ARKANSAS AV.

5-room house, with large lot, 155x125, near California av. electric line; $3,500.
PAPIN & TONTRUP,
7 626 Chestnut st.

NEW RESIDENCE IN QUINCY PLACE.

6-room, stock-brick, new and modern; hot and cold water, furnace, etc.; stable in the rear for two horses; lot 24x120. CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
7 720 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE.

4273 Olive st., a 9-room natural finish, cemented cellar, furnace, wood mantels, etc.; open Sunday. J. H. Keefe, 4181½ Olive st. 7

FOR SALE—HELLO!

N. Market st., Adjoining N. 12th st.

Elegant new 8-room separate brick.
Built in flats. Rented at $33 per month.
Price, $3,300. Any terms.
7 J. E. GREFFET, 810 Chestnut st.

SUBURBAN COTTAGE.

Ellendale, No. 7149 Lanham av. 6-room frame cottage, with stable. Lot 52x160; $2,500.

Papin & Tontrup,
7 626 Chestnut.

DELMAR, EAST OF VANDEVENTER.

On the south side we have an elegant 10-room house, with stable and large lot. Will be sold at a bargain.

Lohmeyer & Storm, 114 N. 8th St.

4763 Cote Brilliante, only $4,500, a beautiful home; large lawn; lot 100x205; will pay an inspection,

J. T. DONOVAN & CO.,
518 N. 6th St.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Chas. H. Bailey,

304 N. 7th St.,

Real Estate.

Near the Custom House.

An improved property on Olive st. for $125,000, paying 6 per cent and a great future.

Lot in Westmoreland,

Near King's highway; orders to sell this desirable lot at once.

House in Westmoreland.

An elegant house designed and built by Peabody & Stearns; price $45,000.

140 Feet in Vandeventer,

About the only lots for sale in this magnificent place.

A Row of Five

Stone fronts—central western; non-resident orders sale; will pay 10 per cent clear.

2905 Pine St.,

With 50x135 ft. lot and stable, is offered as the best bargain in St, Louis.

A Double Stone Front

On Pine st., west of Grand, with splendid lot of 75x213; for such a property the price is away down.

Washington and Garrison.

Double stone front and stable; lot 85x135; the price reduced and a big bargain can be had.

3966 Westminster Pl.,

A new modern house; if sold at once the low winter price is still on.

Thirteenth and Market Sts.,

Corner opposite new City Hall; not as great a speculation in St. Louis since I have reduced the price to sell at once.

Chas. H. Bailey.

Hello 1563.

DEPOSIT YOUR IDLE MONEY

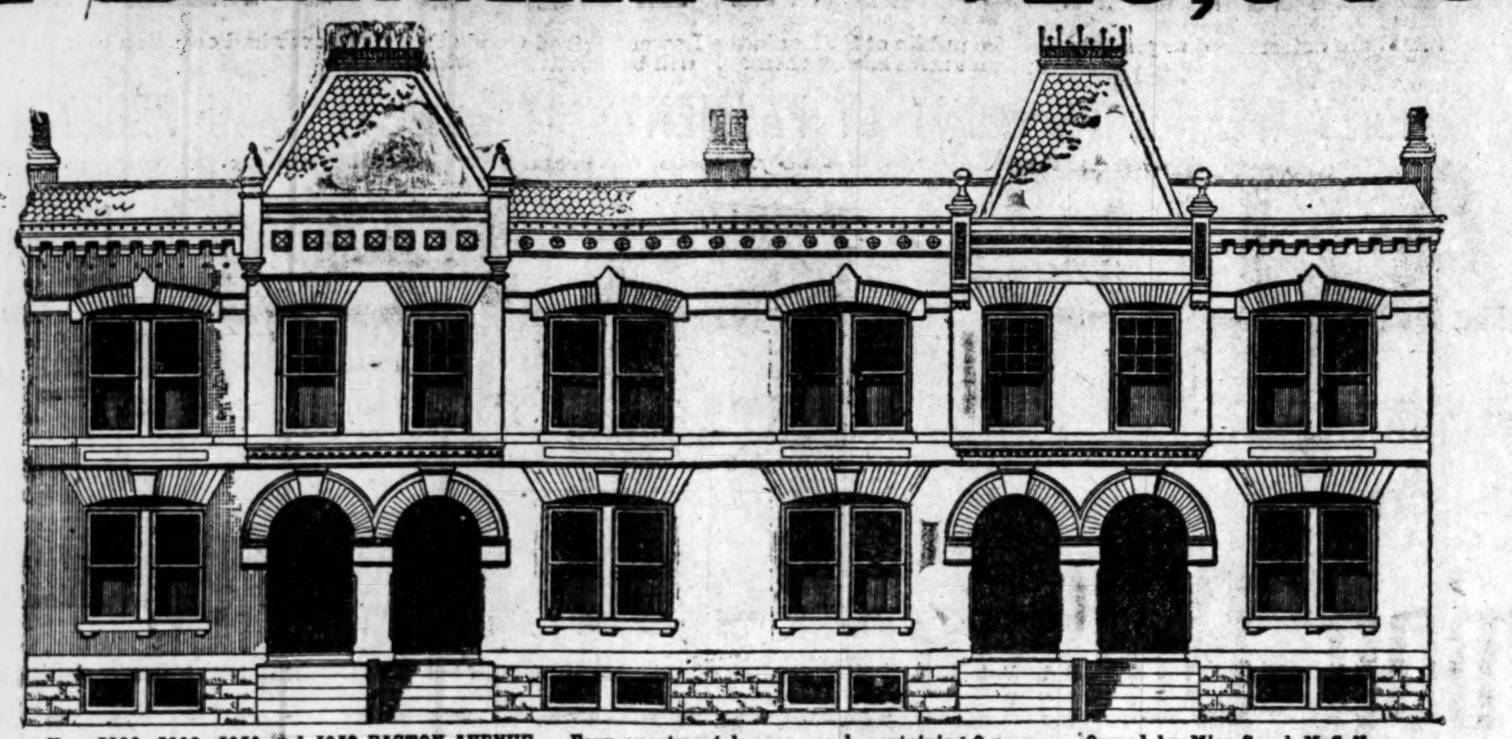
With the Western Union Building & Loan Association. Six per cent is paid for large or small sums.

MILO T. BOGARD, Sec'y,
110 N. 9th St.

"Forced Sale."

We will sell at a sacrifice to a "quick buyer" the handsome flats, No. 2917 Thomas st., rented at $630 per year; owner wants to realize on this property at once, and will give a genuine bargain to somebody; 4 rooms, bath, w. c., etc., on first floor; 6 rooms, bath and w. c. on second floor flat; sanitary plumbing and everything first-class.
SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO.,
7 Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive sts.

A BARGAIN--$16,000!



Nos. 4336, 4338, 4340 and 4342 EASTON AVENUE. Four apartment houses, each containing 8 rooms. Owned by Miss Sarah McCaffrey.

At $16,000. The Best Bargain on the Market.

J. T. DONOVAN & CO., 513 N. Sixth St.

EAST ST. LOUIS!

We Believe that there is money to be made in East St. Louis Real Estate, and that now is the time to buy.

THE PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION,
THE RAILROAD FACILITIES OFFERED,
THE FACTORIES LOCATED AND SEEKING LOCATION,
THE STRONG DEMAND FOR DWELLING HOUSES,
THE ELECTRIC MOTORS, GIVING RAPID TRANSPORTATION,

Enable us to offer you property within 15 minutes' ride of Third and Washington avenue, the center of this great community, at the surprising figure of

$7.00 Per Foot.

STOP AND THINK!

We have an addition embracing only 13 blocks, which we offer at the above price and on easy terms. We consider it the cheapest property in East St. Louis and bound to realize a quick advance to anyone accepting our offer.

RUTLEDGE & HORTON, 801 LOCUST STREET.

LOOK!

The Real Estate B. & L. Ass'n, No. 2,
CAPITAL, $2,400,000,
HAS OPENED A NEW SERIES.

Shares, $480 net. Dues only $2 per share. JOIN NOW and secure a HOME. We have twenty-five houses being built by members now. Don't miss to get shares in the largest association in the State.

6% Interest is paid on all sums from $50 and upward on notes and paid-up certificates, bearing 6 per cent semi-annual interest, secured by first deeds of trust, to the amount of $100,000.

We need money, so bring your idle cash at once.

WILLIAM ZINK, Sec'y, 714 Pine St.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

We make the collection of rents a specialty and give same our personal attention. Statements rendered monthly; charges moderate; parties having property to rent would do well by calling on us, we can guarantee satisfaction. KEANE & GRACE,
717 Chestnut st.
7

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FLATS,

2423 and 2425 N. Garrison Av.

Each 5 rooms; bath and elegant trimmings. Will rent for $45 each. Would sell at a Big bargain. Being finished. See them and see
J. E. GREFFET, 810 Chestnut st.
7

FOR SALE.

8-room house, hall, bath, etc., on S. 13th st., near Sidney; price very reasonable to effect immediate sale. THOS. F. FARRELLY.
Real Estate and Financial Agent,
812 Chestnut st.
7

NO. 4289 COOK AV.

Is a beautiful detached, modern constructed house, with reception hall and 9 rooms, being one of the best houses on the street. Price only $7,500.

Lohmeyer & Storm, 114 N. 8th St.

Go and See These Nice New Houses.

4653-57-59 Cottage av., each, $2,900; east of Marcus av.; three 6-room frame cottages; modern; water, gas, etc.; lot 29x134 each; the owner will be on the premises all day Sunday.
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
720 Chestnut st.
7

3007 Laclede Av., Flats for Sale.

5 rooms on 1st floor, 7 rooms on 2d floor; modern improvements; total rent year, $840; lot 25x128; will trade equity for vacant ground; price, $7,500.
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
720 Chestnut st.
7

8% CONTINENTAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

Allowed on all sums of $50 or more; security by first mortgage real estate; 50 per cent valuation. Regular shares, $100 each; monthly payments, 40 cents per share; a dividend of 20 per cent per annum made to the shareholders for 1890. The Continental Building and Loan Association. Combined capital, $11,000,000. Send for prospectus. 1021 Chestnut st. 7

PRICE ONLY $2,250.

3642 Lucky st., bet. Spring and Grand avs., a one-story brick house, containing 5 rooms and basement, water and gas, stable and sheds; lot 25x125.
CHAS. F. VOGEL,
716 Chestnut st.
7

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

AN ELEGANT MODERN RESIDENCE.

3517 Laclede av., $12,000; 10-room stone front; 3-story; laundry, pantry, hot and cold water, bath, cemented cellar, furnace, all in first-class order; lot 37x128; price, $7,500.
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
720 Chestnut st.
7

$42,000 WILL BUY

The finest block of investment property in this city; new, substantial and elegant; will guarantee purchaser a rental of $4,500 for five years, or a positive "net income" of 9 per cent on the investment; this property is on a prominent "West End" corner, and is superior to anything placed on the market within the past six months; terms can be arranged to suit. If interested, call at our office and we will show you through. SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO.,
Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive sts.
7

LAFAYETTE PARK.

No. 1732 Mississippi av., between Lafayette and Geyer avs., a 2-story and Mansard (stone-front) brick dwelling of 9 rooms, bath room, laundry, hot and cold water, electric bells, wine cellar, all modern improvements: flower garden, fruit trees, grape vines and shade trees; lot 50x100. Price, $7,500.
CHAS. F. VOGEL,
716 Chestnut st.
7

2706 CHESTNUT ST.

A Bargain in Residence Property.

Between Leffingwell and Beaumont sts., 2-story 6-room brick house, with lot 25x131 feet; must be sold.
CHAS. F. VOGEL,
716 Chestnut st.
7

IF YOU WANT TO BUY A NICE HOUSE, LOOK AT HOUSES

No. 1355 and 1357 Euclid av., between Page and Easton avs.; 2-story pressed-brick, with slate roofs, containing 7 rooms, reception halls and all conveniences; lot 35x180. This property is situated on high ground and accessible by Easton av. cable and Washington av. electric lines. For terms and price apply to Louis J. Silva, 511 Washington av., or James A. Smith, 1413 Easton av. 7

3612 NORTH MARKET ST.

For Sale at a Big Bargain.

3612 North Market st., bet. Grand and Spring avs., a two-story substantially built residence, containing 9 rooms, halls, bath, laundry, cellar and attic, with gas, hot and cold water, a modern house in every respect; stable and shed; nice lawn, with beautiful shade trees; lot 50x120 feet. The owner has left the city, and is anxious to sell. Can be bought for cash or on monthly payments. If you are looking for a nice home and a bargain at the same time, do not fail to see this property. CHAS. F. VOGEL,
716 Chestnut st.
7

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

NEW HOMES.

4342 Washington Av., $15,000.

A large eleven-room brick, reception hall, bath room, stone verandas, water, sewer, gas, electricity, all conveniences. Lot 40x254.

4408, 4410, 4414 Washington Av., Each $13,000

Two-story eleven-room brick, reception hall, etc. All the latest improvements.

4305 Delmar Av., $12,000.

A beautiful residence with the veay latest conveniences. Eleven rooms.

5337 Vernon Av. (Gay pl.) $13,000

This is the old Gay mansion; house handsomely refitted, water, sewer, electricity; street and granitoid will be laid shortly.

5328, 5326 Maple Av. (Gay pl.) $8,200, $8,500

Large ten-room bricks, water, sewer, street, electricity. See these soon; they are all that are left.

4244 Morgan st., $7,500.

Handsome ten-room brick. Take a look at this to-day.

4246, 4250, 4254 Bell Av., Each $8,500.

Handsome two-story ten-room bricks, stone verandas.

4342A Evans Av., $4,500.

Fine-looking seven-room brick. Very cheap.

J. T. DONOVAN & CO.

513 N. 6th Street.

FOR SALE.

Olive st. flats, 12 sets, 6 rooms each, rent $5,750 per annum.

Lee av. corner, new buildings, stores and rooms; pays 10 per cent net.

1019 Franklin av., two good buildings, front and rear; 25x104.

1107 N. Compton av., 8-room brick; 40x146.

California av., near Geyer, 2-story, 6 rooms; 20x125.

Laclede av., 3517, 3-story, 10-room stone-front; 37x128.

Pine st., east and west of Grand, four modern 10 to 12-room dwellings.

W. Washington av., 2-story pressed brick, 13 rooms, reception hall, all conveniences; 57x254.

E. Washington av., 2-story pressed brick, 10 rooms, all conveniences; 27x135.

2736 Chippewa st., 2-story, 7-room brick; 85x125.

2340 Pine st., 3-story, 10 rooms; 50x145.

Delmar, bet. Boyle and Newstead, new 12-room press brick; 40 feet.

JNO. BYRNE, JR., & CO.,
7 618 Chestnut st.

AN ELEGANT HOME

In Southwestern Part of City.

2002 Victor st., s. w. cor. of Salena st., a 2-story and mansard brick residence, containing 7 rooms, hall, bath room and hot and cold water, laundry and cellar, furnace, bay window, veranda; front, side and rear entrances to house, hot house, brick stable, nice garden, with lot 50x157½ ft., and everything that makes a nice, cozy home. Do not fail to see it.

CHAS. F. VOGEL,
716 Chestnut St.

2720 and 2722 S. SEVENTH ST.

New 2-story stock brick flats, 3 rooms on each floor; modern; water, gas, etc.; also, in the rear, 2-story brick, 3 rooms on each floor, bringing in a very good rental; this is a good investment and a bargain; lot 30x200.
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
7 720 Chestnut st.

4222A and 4222 1-2 EASTON AV., $7,800.

New flats, 4 rooms and bath 1st floor, 5 rooms and bath 2d floor; cemented cellar, laundry, water, gas, hot-air pipes for furnace; also 2-story brick flat in the rear, fronting on Cozzens st.; 4 rooms on each floor; water, bath and laundry for both houses; total rent, $865 per year; lot 50x213.
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
7 720 Chestnut st.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—At a great bargain, 3519 Laclede av., near Grand av., a modern, 10-room, stone front house and lot, in good order, with nice front, side and rear yard. Open for inspection to-day from 2 to 5 p. m. GAY & McCANN, Agents, 710 Chestnut St.

New Broom!!!

The General Hancock Building and Loan Association will issue its fourth series of stock on Tuesday next, the 14th. Call quickly and get stock in this first-class and prosperous association.

GUS. V. R. MECHIN,
Secretary,
623 Chestnut St.

ARNOLD KOCH, President.
JAS. L. LAKE, Vice-President.
JAS. J. SPAULDING, Treasurer.

BIGG BARRGINS.

Flats in West End; rent for $18.00; price, $9,500.

5, 7, 8, and 10-acre tracts West End. Big bargain. Double your money in six months.

Several acre tracts Wabash Railroad; suitable for subdivision or for manufacturing purposes. Big bargains.

85-acre farm on Wabash Railroad, 14 miles from city, $3,200; only want small payment; also farm 47 acres, 8 acres, 160 acres, 113 acres; all in St. Louis County, Florissant Valley.

5 acres on Wabash Railroad; elegant home; 8-room residence, fine front; right at station, fronting rock road; small payment; balance time.

5 houses on Ewing av. and Morgan st., bringing good rental; will sell at a bargain.

50 feet on Lindell boulevard.

300-acre farm St. Louis County all down in grass; fine water and shade; elegant for stock; fine buildings; will trade for city property.

Zinc lands at Webb City, Mo.

Timber lands in Southwest Missouri.

PHIL. CHEW & CO.,
83 9 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE.

The old Cyclorama Buildings on Washington av., opposite Fourteenth st.; lot 146x137 feet; can be purchased at a low figure or exchanged for other property. Apply to
E. S. WARNER REAL ESTATE CO.,
7 Turner Building, 304 N. 8th st.

3843 West Pine Street.

We are instructed by the owner to offer this elegant residence for sale. Lot 55x213; house contains 13 rooms; large reception hall, bath, furnace, etc.; house finished throughout in hard wood; one of the most desirable residences in the West End and will be sold at a bargain. For full particulars, price and card of admission apply to

M. R. COLLINS, JR., & CO.,
109 N. EIGHTH STREET.

ONLY ONE OF US LEFT.

4951 PAGE AV.

$5,000.

J. T. DONOVAN & CO.,
513 N. 6th St.

DELMAR AV.--NO. 4435.

An elegant new 8-room detached, pitch and slate roof residence, with all the modern conveniences. Price only $8,750.

Lohmeyer & Storm, 114 N. 8th St.

COOK AV. BEAUTIES.

Nos. 4129 and 4133 are new 8-room detached dwellings, with all the modern covenienees; will be open to-day. Also 4009 Cook, 6 rooms, 25 or 50 feet of ground. Also 3840, 7 rooms; very choice.

Lohmeyer & Storm, 114 N. 8th St.

THREE (3) BARGAINS.

3039 Dickson st., good two-story 6-room brick dwelling; $1,800.

3720 Chouteau av., two-story brick of 5 rooms; lot 25x142, to alley; $2,100.

1008 Papin st., two-story brick, 6 rooms, in good order; $2,200.

LEON L. HULL & CO.,
804 Chestnut St.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

CHAS. H. PECK, JR., HAS FOR SALE

DWELLINGS.

3204-6-8-10 Harper st.—Elegant new residences, 7 rooms and reception hall to each, bath, etc., hot and cold water, finished laundry.

777 Bayard av.—Stock-brick front, 8 rooms, bath, etc., hot and cold water, finished laundry; lot 30x180. Take Lindell electric.

1025 Leonard av.—In St. Alphonsus Parish—A nice stone-front house, 6 rooms, bath, etc.

4211 Page av.—Stock-brick front, 8 rooms, bath, etc.; all modern improvements.

CHAS. H. PECK, JR.,
Telephone 768. 1002 Chestnut st.

WE MUST SELL THIS.

Have Reduced Price to $4,800.

3233 S. Jefferson av., between Wyoming and Utah sts., near the beautiful Benton Park, a 2-story brick residence, containing 9 rooms, hall, bath room and cellar, gas and water, with lot 29 5-6x125. The owner intending to leave the city, must sell this month. CHAS. F. VOGEL,
7 716 Chestnut st.

Fourth St. Property

Between Olive and Pine, 40 feet front with 3-story building, yielding over 5 per cent net. Considering the improvements and future of 4th st., this is a decided bargain. With reasonable improvement it will yield good, permanent returns. A prompt purchaser gets the benefit. Price, $42,500.

PAPIN & TONTRUP,
7 626 CHESTNUT ST.

C. R. H. DAVIS

HAS FOR SALE

4110 Finney av., a new 6-room house; open to-day.

4529 Richmond pl., a new 8-room house, a beauty.

3928 Delmar av., a new 9-room house, a gem.

4206 Finney av., a new 6-room house, open to-day.

3920 Delmar av., a new 12-room house; nothing nicer.

7 820 Chestnut st.

BUY A HOME

With Rent Money.

Within half block of Tower Grove av., on the Market st. electric line; house No. 4235 or 4218 Blaine av.; good, substantial 6-room brick, with bath; lot 33½x128. Inquire of

McLARAN R. E. & I. CO.,
722 Pine.

FOR SALE--DWELLINGS.

A No. 1 10-room stone-front with all conveniences and in fine order (is in College Parish), on Chestnut st. near Grand av. Must be sold at once to close out an estate; will be sold at a sacrifice; see us quick if you want to get a first-class house at a great bargain.

A beauty on Westminster pl., east of Sarah, 9 rooms, 35 ft. lot; $9,000.

A modern 10-room house on Bell av., west of Vandeventer. 30 ft. lot; $9,000.

A substantial 10-room house on Finney av., near Grand av.: beautiful home; $9,500.

Nine-room stone-front, Washington av., near Ware av., 33 ft. lot; $8,000.

We have houses of all sizes and prices, in all parts of the city, some of which are at very low figures.

We have some gilt-edge real estate notes secured by first deed of trust on first-class property in the following amounts: $7,000, $5,000, $2,500, $2,000, $1,500 and $800 and bearing 6 per cent interest. Those are safe investments. Parties having money to loan would do well to call and see us.

We make a specialty of loaning money for building purposes. Our charges are moderate. Call and see us. Bring your plans. KEANE & GRACE,
7 717 Chestnut st.

BEAUTIFUL COMPTON HILL.

Choice Residence at a Bargain.

I am instructed by owner to sell at once his elegant 2-story and mansard brick residence, containing 8 rooms, bath, halls, laundry, cellar, and attic, with gas, hot and cold water, electric bells, speaking tubes, furnace, and a house that is modern in every respect, with lot 50x125 feet. This property is situated in the best residence portion of the Compton Hill district, and is convenient to both the Chouteau avenue (cable) and Union Depot (electric) street car lines. The owner being in poor health must leave the city, and in order to make a quick sale will sell cheap. If you are looking for a nice, comfortable home in the above locality, call and see me; and I will show you through the premises.

CHAS. F. VOGEL,
7 716 CHESTNUT ST.

FOR SALE.

3204-6-8 AND 10 HARPER ST.—Elegant new residences, 7 rooms and reception hall to each, bath, etc.; finished laundry; beautiful lawn in front; granitoid sidewalk; neighborhood restricted for residences only; accessible by Citizens' Cable and Mound City electric roads. If you want a home look at these.

CHAS. H. PECK, JR.
Telephone 768. 1002 Chestnut st.

Here's a Good Investment

4238 and 4240 Easton av., flats, $9,000; new, 5 and 6 rooms each; bath, water, gas, finished basement and laundry, good sewerage and every convenience; total rent, $80 per month; lot 50x218.
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
7 720 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE.

New frame house on Cote Brilliante av., near Goodfellow av.; house is a very neat building; 6 rooms, hall, etc.; will sell on easy terms.
THOS. F. FARRELLY.
Real Estate and Financial Agent,
7 812 Chestnut st.

20 PER CENT NET.

$11,000 IN CASH will buy block of new flats and stores on corner paying $2,200 a year net. Apply to owner, room 47 Turner building, 304 N. 8th st. 7

New and Elegant Homes.

4649-51 Cottage av.; each $4,700; east of Marcus av.; two 6-room stock brick houses, modern; water and bath, gas, etc.; each lot 29x134. The owner will be on the premises all day Sunday.
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
7 720 Chestnut st.

HERE IS A BARGAIN.

No. 1621 Morgan St. -- $7,500.

12-room, stone-front residence, with all modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water, gas, etc.; large brick stable; lot 30x145. Will exchange.
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
7 720 Chestnut st.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Fifteen feet in West Cabanne. Add. F 51, this office. 8

FOR SALE—Choice corner in Chamberlain Park, 150 feet or less. Add. E 51, this office. 8

FOR SALE—Most desirable lot in Tuxedo Park, on the Boulevard, cheap. Ad. B 50, this office. 8

FOR SALE—Two choice corners: S. E. cor. Olive and Taylor, 100x162½ ft., and n. e. cor. Delmar and King's highway, 110x190 ft.; $100. L. S. Brotherton, 417 Pine st. 8

FOR SALE—Manchester road, near Leffingwell av. running back to Walnut st. lot 50x180, with two houses on Manchester road. This lot could be improved so as to bring a splendid income.
ADAM BOECK & CO.,
8 207 N. 8th.

FIVE, ten, fifteen and twenty day options sold on first-class East St. Louis Realty. If taken Monday any where from $100 to $300 will carry some of the choicest property in the city. Get information at office, No. 1 Bridge Entrance, St. Louis, Mo. Don't forget that you get ground floor if you deal with us. 8

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—200x150; north side of Washington av., between Newstead av. and Taylor av. in lots to suit. Bargain if sold at once.
RUTLEDGE & HORTON,
8 801 Locust st.

Choice and Improving.

Pine st, between 9th and 10th sts, opposite the theater; 25x109; offered for a short time only.
8 ADAM BOECK & CO., 207 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE--WASHINGTON AV. LOT.

Near Newstead av., 50 feet or more; all improvements made. JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
8 107 N. 8th st.

BARGAIN.

50-foot lot on Lucas pl. near 19th st. Will give a quick buyer a bargain.
RUTLEDGE & HORTON,
8 801 Locust st.

Near Union Depot.

Lot 50x120 n. s. Clark av., 107 feet east of 22d st. This lot can be had, if taken at once, for $80 per foot. CORNET & ZEIBIG,
8 110 N. 8th st.

HERE IS A VERY FINE CORNER.

The northeast corner Easton av. and Euclid (Lay) av., 129x117. This is a very desirable corner; price low. Call at our office for this bargain.
8 CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 720 Chestnut st.

FOREST PARK BOULEVARD.

50x160, north side, between Boyle and Newstead avs., will be sold at a bargain. For price and terms apply to

M. R. COLLINS, JR., & CO.
8 109 N. 8TH ST.

CHAMBERLAIN PARK.

Only a few lots left at last season's price. We could sell a number of modern houses if erected this spring; there is a demand for them and builders should embrace the opportunity.

E. S. Warner Real Estate Co.
304 N. EIGHTH ST.

Business Property.

We offer for $11,500 the choicest investment in new business property to-day in the market. Rents at $1,300 per year now, and rents will increase. Lucas av.

We have several exceptionally fine investments now on hand for shrewd buyers who can appreciate a "good thing" when they see it, and this is one of them. It will go quick.
SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO.,
8 Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive sts.

CHOICEST CENTRAL BUILDING LOT,

100 feet front, all improvements made, no building restrictions, for sale or exchange for improved property; price about $10,000. Owner, room 47 Turner building, 304 N. 8th st. 8

FOR SUBDIVISION.

East of Tower Grove Park, several acre tracts, etc., with 3 street fronts each.
JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO.,
8 618 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAIN.

Singleton St., Cor. 16th St.

60x120; only 100 feet off rail switch; at a tremendous sacrifice; $6,500. J. E. GREFFET,
8 810 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE.

Lot on south side of Bell av., west of Taylor, 50x152, at $25 per foot. C. R. STINDE,
8 1004 Chestnut st.

FINE LOTS

For Building or Speculation.

Morgan st., n. s., between Sarah and Whittier, 240x195, $65.

Morgan st. (a bargain), s. w. cor. of Pendleton, 210x150, $60.

Olive st., 115 ft. west of No. 3725, 45x162, $85.

J. T. DONOVAN & CO.,
8 513 N. 6th st.

SPECULATORS,

Now is the time to invest on King's highway boulevard. We have 310 feet on southwest corner King's highway and Cabanne av., which we can sell at $40 per foot.

We have also several choice residence sites on Delmar avenue boulevard, Union avenue, Morgan st., Finney and Bell avs., which can be bought cheap.

Also some very choice property on Westminster pl. and McPherson av. and Delmar av., between Sarah and Taylor av. Call and see us.

Parties wanting to purchase choice residence lots would do well to call on us. We have some at very reasonable prices and which are genuine bargains. Call and see us, Now is the time to buy. Parties have property for sale in the West End would do well by placing some in our hands to sell, as we have big demand for such property.
KEANE & GRACE,
8 717 Chestnut st.

MAIN AND FRANKLIN,

N. e. cor., 2-story, 28x122. New depot will be built on n. w. cor. JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO.,
8 618 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—GRAVOIS AV.

350 feet east of Grand av.
50x120, with streets all made.
Sewer, water and gas, at $14.
Any terms.
8 J. E. GREFFET, 810 Chestnut st.

Look at this Business Property.

407 and 409 S. 12th, $16,000; 2 stores and rooms above; and also brick house in rear, 2 rooms and kitchen on each floor; lot 30x120.
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
8 720 Chestnut st.

Look at This Elegant Ground

Morgan st., s. s., 440 feet west of King's highway; lots Nos. 23 to 30, block 4837; 400x170; will sell cheap. Call at our office for price.
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
8 720 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE.

Lots on Ridge, Ella, Page, Pennsylvania, Walsh and Vulcan avs. and sts., at $9 to $12 per ft.; and on Bell, Union, Cabanne, Shenandoah st., $25 per ft.
RICHARD R. STINDE,
8 1004 Chestnut st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

The northeast corner of 21st and Lucas av. is 100x144 feet, with streets and alleys all around it, and if bought now can be had at a bargain.

Lohmeyer & Storm, 114 N. 8th St.

The Best Business Corner in the West End.

BOYLE AND NARYLAND AVS., 150X213 FT.

A good improvement on this corner will pay well.
E. S. WARNER REAL ESTATE CO.,
8 Turner Building.

AUBERT PL. LOTS.

Two Choice Ones, Each 60x180 Ft.

Must be sold this week. For price come and see me.
E. S. WARNER,
8 Turner Building, 304 N. 8th st.

210x150,

S. W. Cor. Morgan and Pendleton,

$60.

For Building or Seculation.

167x158.

S. E. Cor. Evans and Sarah.

A GREAT SPEC.

J. T. DONOVAN & CO.
613 N. 6th St.

FOR LEASE.

FOR LEASE—Or rent—A good store on Lucas av.
RICHARD R. STINDE, 1004 Chestnut st.

FOR LEASE 99 YEARS.

We have a number of desirable pieces of property on Chestnut, Pine and Locust sts., east of 12th st., that we can lease for 30, 50 or 99 years on reasonable terms. CORNET & ZEIBIG,
10 110 N. 6th st.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

SPECIAL—20-acre tract, 2½ miles west of city limits; the finest in the county; fronts on macadamized road; only $8,000; will take residence in city worth $4,000 or good farm worth $4,000, balance cash or time at 6 per cent. PHIL CHEW & CO.,
9 9 N. 8th st.

FERGUSON, MO.

A beautiful home at $4,300 on monthly payments, or will lease at $30 per month for one year, from June 1, 1891. Apply to E. S. WARNER,
Turner Building,
9 304 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE.

Edgebrook--Mo. Pac. R. R.

Splendid 4-room detached cottage, with stone foundation, 50x125, at a big bargain. See Petrie, opposite station, owner. J. E. GREFFET,
9 810 Chestnut st.

SHREWSBURY PARK.

New 7 and 8-room houses; 100 feet each.
JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO.,
9 618 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE---RIPE FOR SUBDIVISION.

64 acres, n. s. Bonhomme rd, 1,500 feet west of Rosedale Station, opposite to Skinker rd., having a front of 1,450 feet on Bonhomme rd. by 1,900 feet deep; lies high, with nice grove of trees. This is one of the finest opportunities in the city. Owner, being a non-resident, has ordered us to sell at $2,000 per acre, and on very easy terms.
CORNET & ZEIBIG,
9 110 N. 8th st.

FOR SPECULATION

360 feet in Regal Place, "Cheap."
450 feet at Sutton Station, $6 a foot.
100 feet at Lindenwood, $8 a foot.

I want to close out the above, and am offering them low down to make quick sale.
CHAS. F. VOGEL,
9 716 Chestnut st.

Several Suburban Tracts

Elegantly located for subdivision or for investment to yield a large profit; close to good railway facilities. Price, from $10,000 to $80,000.

PAPIN & TONTRUP,
9 626 Chestnut st.

MAPLEWOOD

On the MO. PACIFIC R. R. and MANCHESTER ROAD. GOOD RAILROAD FACILITIES and CHEAP FARES. GRANITOID SIDEWALKS, TELFORD STREETS and GOOD SEWERS. A number of HANDSOME RESIDENCES in progress. SELECT your lots NOW, before prices are advanced.

PAPIN & TONTRUP,
Telephone 715. 626 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE.

Acre Tract Near Normandy.
Acre Tract Near Ferguson.
Eight-Room House at Normandy Heights.

MUNSON HOMESTEAD—St. Louis av. near Marcus av. There are 428 feet in this property, together with 11-room brick house.

LOTS IN NORMANDY HEIGHTS.

E. S. Guignon & Bro.,
304 N. EIGHTH ST.

SPECIAL.

Webster Groves is without doubt the most desirable suburb near St. Louis. We have for sale desirable residences from $2,500 to $8,000. Easy terms.

Choice building lots, $10 to $14 per foot.

It is the place to build a nice home.

THOMSON & STEBBINS,
106 North Eighth Street, and
WEBSTER GROVES, ST. LOUIS

Farrar & Tate

EXTEND EVERYBODY A CORDIAL INVITATION, TO VISIT WITHOUT COST TO YOU,

THE CELEBRATED

SHREWSBURY PARK,

THE GREATEST SUBURB ADJACENT TO ST. LOUIS ON THE ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO AND MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROADS.

BUY A LOT AND BUILD YOUR HOME AT SHREWSBURY OR LET US BUILD IT FOR YOU.

GO OUT TO-DAY AND SELECT YOUR LOT.

REMEMBER!

OUR PRICE FOR 50x150 FOOT LOTS RANGES FROM $100 PER LOT UPWARDS.

OUR TERMS ARE $10 CASH AND $5 AND $10 PER MONTH.

NO INTEREST ON YOUR DEFERRED PAYMENTS; NO TAXES FOR TWO YEARS; NO CHARGE FOR PAPERS.

THE TRAIN SERVICE IS UNEXCELLED.

OUR FARE IS SIX CENTS.

OUR NEIGHBORHOOD IS ESTABLISHED FORTY-SIX HOUSES BUILT AND OCCUPIED.

OUR IMPROVEMENTS ARE ALL MADE, AND ARE PERMANENT IN CHARACTER.

OUR STREETS ARE ALL MACADAMIZED AND AS SMOOTH AS A BILLIARD TABLE.

OUR SIDEWALKS ARE ALL MADE.

AN AGENT WILL BE AT THE UNION DEPOT AT 1 AND 3:15 O'CLOCK P. M. TO-DAY WITH FREE TICKETS TO MEET THE ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO AND MO. PACIFIC TRAINS.

GO OUT AND INSPECT THE PROPERTY TO-DAY.

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO LOOK.

LAY THE CORNER-STONE OF YOUR FORTUNE TO-DAY.

LET THAT CORNER-STOVE BE YOUR FIRST PAYMENT ON A LOT IN BEAUTIFUL SHREWSBURY PARK.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO

Farrar & Tate

Real Estate and Financial Agents,
Managers of Shrewsbury Park,
Telephone 884. 624 Chestnut st.

A WINNING GAIT.

Another Victory Tallied by the Browns Yesterday.

THE GREEN-HOSED MEN WILL SEEK REVENGE THIS AFTERNOON.

It Was the Cincinnatis' Busy Day—Comiskey's Team Kept Them Chasing the Ball — Columbus Defeats Louisville — Other Games Postponed — Gotham's Budget—Johnson's Case on Trial.

The largest crowd that has yet turned out to witness the championship series between the Browns and Cincinnatis was present yesterday at Sportsman's Park, there being fully 3,200 people at the game. It was a pretty day for a game and the Browns took advantage of the sunshine and scored a decisive victory over Mike Kelly's men. Clark Griffith, the Browns' new pitcher, made his debut, and he pitched a magnificent game. He showed himself to be a master of the twirling art, and the heavy sluggers of the Cincinnatis were unable to successfully cope with him. He pitches a good deal as did Mat Hudson in his palmy days. He stands about as was Mat's wont, and to the St. Louisan who is at all familiar with Hudson's style, he will not fail to recognize a striking similarity. Griffith is calm and collected in his manner, and he has the art of working batsmen down about as finely as Silver King or Chamberlain. Griffith's debut was in every way a success. This fact coupled with an undue familiarity of Comiskey's men with little Willie McGill's deliveries, caused King Kelly to retire himself, and McGill at the end of the fourth inning, after the Browns had gained a lead hard to overcome. Kelly gave it out upon pulling out that he wanted to save himself for Sunday, as he wanted to go in and help kill the Browns before the first Sunday gathering of the season.

"We'll do 'em to-morrow, sure," was the King's retort to a spectator, who wanted him to go on and play the game out. Munyan essayed to play right in McCarthy's place. A sore finger and unfamiliarity with the position caused him a little uneasiness, and a few fumbles helped swell Cincinnatis' run column. But then the Cincinnatis were every way outplayed. Their errors proved costly and their hitting ineffective. The change of battery did not benefit them. Kilroy with his south-paw tricks couldn't successfully work his arm, and bases on balls were numerous in consequence. Tip O'Neil lit onto him good and hard for a home-run drive to the right field seats, while Hoy had no trouble finding him. The game was marked by some remarkably pretty fielding, a double play by Canavan, Robinson and Carney, in which Robbie's alertness shone out brightly, was a noteworthy feature. Hoy distinguished himself by superb field and timely stick work. A running catch, and a clever capture of a line ball in the ninth inning were splendidly executed. Hoy has evidently "found the ball," as he hit hard and often, but a good deal in hard luck. His base-running was likewise of a brilliant order. Jack Boyle caught Griffith in fine style. He guided Griffith throughout, and their battery work was excellently done. The game was well won by the Browns and Davis umpired fairly well. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	CINCINNATI.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Hoy, c. f.	3	1	5	0	0	Seeny, r.f.	2	0	2	0	1
Munyan, r. f.	5	3	1	1	3	Andrews, ll.f.	5	1	4	0	0
O'Neill, l. f.	5	2	0	0	1	Canavan, s.s.	5	0	0	2	1
Lyons, 3b.	5	2	2	1	1	Kelly, c.	1	1	0	0	1
Comiskey, 1b	5	0	8	2	0	Robinson, 2b.	4	1	2	2	1
Eagan, 2b.	5	0	4	1	0	Johnson, c.f.	4	0	1	0	0
Fuller, ss.	4	1	1	4	0	Carney, 1b.	5	1	15	0	0
Boyle, c.	3	2	4	0	1	Whitney, 3b.	4	1	0	3	1
Griffith, p.	4	0	2	1	0	McGill, p.	2	0	1	1	1
						Kilroy, p.	2	0	0	3	0
Total	39	10	27	12	6	Hurley, c.	2	2	2	0	0
						Totals	36	7	27	11	6

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	2	2	0	4	1	0	3	0	0	—13
Cincinnati	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	— 5

Runs earned—St. Louis, 2. Two-base hits—Lyons. Home runs—O'Neill. Struck out—By Griffith, 2. Double plays—Canavan, Robinson and Carney, Robinson and Carney. Batter hit—Boyle and Johnson. Bases on called balls—Off Griffith, 6; off McGill, 4; off Kilroy, 4. Time, 2h. 15m. Umpire—James Davis.

TO BE PLAYED OFF TO-MORROW.

President Kramer of the American Association notified the St. Louis and Cincinnati clubs yesterday that Gleason's decision in declaring the game of last Wednesday forfeited to the Browns was illegal, and he ordered the game to be played over. It will take place to-morrow at Sportsman's Park. The game at the end of the ninth inning was a tie—7 to 7—and President Kramer has decided, after learning the circumstances under which Gleason gave the game to the Browns, that it will not stand, and accordingly has ordered the clubs to play it off.

The games between the two clubs have been marked by a strong spirit of rivalry, and today's contest promises to be as hard a fight for victory as has been seen in Sportsman's park in many a day. Mike Kelly pulled out of yesterday's game to save himself for to-day, when he will catch big speedy Ed Crane. The Browns will have Stivetts and Boyle in the points. Play will be called at 3:15 p. m. Bob Ferguson, the veteran, will umpire the game.

COLUMBUS, 7; LOUISVILLE, 3.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 11.—Doran lost the game for Louisville in the first inning to-day. He was nervous over his first appearance here and gave three men bases on balls, which helped Columbus to five runs. After the third inning Doran straightened up and pitched good ball. Ryan caught fairly. Knell pitched well and Dowse was efficient enough behind the bat. Batting was about even, but Columbus showed more skill and energy in the field, and their backing had much to do with the excellent showing made by Knell. Dowse led the batting for Columbus and Cahill alone of the Louisville team made a good record. Beard led the fielding for Louisville and Wheelock for Columbus. The day was warm and clear. The score:

LOUISVILLE.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	COLUMBUS.	AB.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Taylor, 1b.	1	0	6	0	0	McTm'y, c.f.	3	0	2	0	1
Donovan, lf.	2	0	1	0	0	Crooks, 2b.	5	1	2	4	0
Wolfe, r. f.	4	1	1	0	0	Dowse, c.	5	3	7	1	1
Weaver, c.f.	4	1	2	0	0	Sneed, r.f.	4	1	1	0	0
Beard, ss.	4	1	4	4	0	Duffee, l.f.	4	1	0	0	0
Cahill, 2b.	4	3	0	0	0	Clevel'd, 3b.	3	0	1	4	0
Shinny, 3b.	2	0	1	1	1	Wheel'k, ss.	5	2	0	2	0
Ryan, c.	3	0	5	1	2	Lehane, 1b.	5	2	12	0	0
Doran, p.	3	0	1	6	0	Knell, p.	5	0	0	10	0
Reeder, 3b.	2	0	0	1	0	Totals	39	10	25	21	2
Cook, 1b.	1	0	6	0	0						
Dailey, l. f.	2	0	0	0	0						
Totals	32	6	27	13	3						

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Louisville	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	— 3
Columbus	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 7

Wolfe called out at first on a passed ball with baseman on first. Earned runs—Louisville 1. Two-base hits—Dowse, Wheeler, Lehane, Wolfe. Three-base hit—Crooks. Struck out—By Snell, 8; Doran, 2. Left on bases—Lehane 2, Dowse 2, Sneed, McTammany, Snell 2, Duffee, Cleveland, Taylor, Wolfe, Beard. Passed balls—Dowse 2. Stolen bases—McTammany, Cahill. Wild pitches—Doran, Knell. Time of game—Two hours. Attendance—1,175. Umpire—McCullar.

HARVARD'S NINE.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 11.—All through the vacation, which has just ended, the first and second Harvard nines have been hard at work. It is settled that Trafford, '93, will play first base. Capt. Dean will go back to his old position on second base, where he is always at home and may be depended upon to do his best work. Hovey, L. S., of last year's Brown nine, will play at short and Bates and Upton, Howe and Cobb will be the batteries. The outfield and third base are the only positions which seem to be still n doubt, although it is practically settled that Frothingham, '93, will play right field. His battery would entitle him to the place, but besides this he is a fielder who can be relied upon. He will be remembered as the man who stepped in and played second so satisfactory last year when it became necessary to send Dean to short. He led the nine in batting last year.

Dickinson, '94, is at present playing in left field, and if his battery and base running should prove strong he will be kept there. It will be impossible to fill Howland's place in center field. He was a sure fielder, a hard batter and a good base runner. None of the candidates for the position this year combine any of these qualities and it is doubtful whether any of them approach Howland in any of these respects. Of the four men, Hallowell, '93; Corbett, '94; Mason, L. S., and Frothingham, '94, Hallowell is looked upon as the most likely. Coll, '93, is playing third at present, and will probably be kept in the position. None of the candidates are as strong men as Capt. Dean would have, but Cook is a fairly good fielder, has shown up moderately well in batting and is a very willing worker. Cobb, who will, with Howe, form one of the batteries, played on the Wesleyan Nine last year.

GOTHAM'S BUDGET.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The New York club has been amusing itself in practice with the college clubs and Pat Powers' Buffalo club for a few days. The Giants give evidence of all the strength that has been claimed for them, and conduct themselves on the field in a lackadaisical manner that suggests an overpowering contempt for their opponents. Manager Mutrie can stand such an air until they lose a few games. Then he will rise to the fullest height of his Staten Island dignity and exhort the boys to have "three grains of sand," to "get a move on themselves," etc. If Jim would prescribe a little "ginger," as Artie Latham calls it, once in a while it would help the team. The Giants usually play hard enough at the beginning of the season, but at the end of four weeks' work they invariable comport themselves on the field like a team from some old soldiers' home. They put up a slow, tedious game that, no matter how well played, is wearisome to the spectators. It is a defect which Manager Mutrie will do well to remedy.

One week from next Wednesday the League's championship season will begin at the Pole Grounds. Capt. Nash's Bostonians will be the opposing team, and the management will spare no pains to make the opening an auspicious one. If the day is pleasant the enormous seating capacity of the grand stand and bleacheries is pretty sure to be taxed, and the season will begin with the genuine hurrah that is so dear to the simon pure lover of the game. Boston remains for four games, and then will come a great series with Brooklyn, a series which I believe will exceed in excitement any other during the season. The Giants will begin the series at Eastern Park Monday, the 27th, and also play there the next day. On Wednesday, the 29th, Brooklyn will play at the Polo Grounds, and wind up the first series between the rival clubs on the same field the next day. These games will be worth seeing. While the Brooklyns will not be so well equipped for the Giants as they will be later in the season, they will be able to impress upon the New Yorkers the fact that they are in a ball game. The memorable world's championship series of 1889 will be repeated with added interest. Keefe and Rusie are quite likely to be in the pitcher's box, with Ewing behind the bat for New York, and Terry and Hemming with Kinslow and Tom Daly behind the bat for Brooklyn. It is not known whether Judge Cullum will be on hand to "Root" for New York, but it is sure that Col. Thomas Wilkinson, the hero of "Wilkinson's Widows," will be present to yell for Brooklyn.

"Owney" O'Neil, as Mark Baldwin calls the Pittsburg gun merchant, has not added to his luster by his conduct in the Cincinnati deal. In fact, the entire League looks a little yellow as the facts begin to crop out. F. A. Abell of the Brooklyn Club is about the only magnate to come out of the transaction untarnished. The others appear to be engaged in a heroic endeavor to make the bunco game respectable in comparison. However, they went a little too far, and are liable to be pulled up with a sudden turn. Charlie Prince and Jake Wagner were also in the deal. Before they quit base ball, which will be before many years, they will have had some grand experience, bought cheaply, because somebody else will pay for it. With Stern & Stern out of the Cincinnati League Club—team of the worst "quitters" on the field, backed up by alien capital—it stands no earthly chance against King Kelly's aggregation, and when it begins to lose money and the stockholders are called upon to "come up and look beautiful" there will be wailing and gnashing of teeth in Indianapolis, Pittsburg and Chicago. Will Aaron laugh?

G. H. D.

CHICAGO, 11; DENVER, 4.

DENVER, Colo., April 11.—Denver, 4; Chicago, 11. Base hits—Denver, 10; Chicago, 12. Errors—Denver, 2; Chicago, 1. Batteries—Kennedy, Lohbeck and Keefe, Hutchinson and Kittredge. Umpire—McDermott. Time—1 hour 45 minutes. The Chicago club leaves for the East to-night.

AL JOHNSON'S CASE ON TRIAL.

CINCINNATI, April 11.—The great base ball suit against Al Johnson began in Judge Maxwell's Court this morning, and quite an array of base ball talent was present. Among them were Al Johnson of Cleveland, J. Palmer O'Neill of Pittsburg, President Louis Kramer of the American Association and Attorney Russell of Cleveland, who, with Mr. Kramer, is conducting the defense for Johnson. The defense is that the plaintiffs have no interest whatever in the effects of the Cincinnati Base Ball Club. The case is being argued and will be submitted to Judge Maxwell.

DONOVAN'S MASCOT.

DESMOINES, Io., April 11.—Jimmy Donovan, one of the players in the Milwaukee ball team, now playing exhibition games in this city, has an unwonted mascot in the person of his wife, who is seeing after him and his movements with sedulous care. She arrived in the city yesterday on the hunt for her perambulating husband. The story goes that Donovan left her, or attempted to do so, but that she declined to be left, and has since been following him. It is stated to-night that he has taken the train for other fields, his departure being caused by his wife's arrival in the city.

AMATEUR NINES.

The Kelloggs would like to arrange games with good clubs in and out of the city. Address J. Durdy, 224 Walnut street.

The Blue Bells Base Ball Club has organized and will play at Vandalia, Ill., to-day. Their players are as follows: Murphy, Shultz, Becker, Reed, Riley, Will West, Driscol, Pat Short, and probably Will Meagher.

The Tylers will play a local team this afternoon at Compton Avenue Park, commencing at 3 o'clock. Carten and Faust will be the battery for the Tylers, and Hall and Kleiber for the locals.

BASE BALL NOTES.

After nearly all the big teams had been selected Kelly stepped in and picked out a dozen men who will bid high for the Association championship. They could wipe the Cincinnati League team from the face of the earth in a series of ten games.

Jim O'Rourke will not go to Cincinnati. He likes New York too well, and for that matter New York likes Jim too well to permit him to go away.

The Columbus Club, reinforced by the acquisition of several good men, notably Donahue, the well-known catcher, Knell and Madden, pitchers, will be here Tuesday to open a series of four championship games with the Browns. The Columbus Club have been giving the Louisvilles quite an argument the past week, and they will come here pretty well prepared to make the Browns get a move on themselves to beat them. The pitchers Tuesday will probably be Gastright and Neal. The game will start at 3:30 o'clock.

Yesterday Joe Pritchard signed Billy Gleason to captain and play first base for Hugh Nicol's Rockford (Ill.) club. Billy has a good position with this club, and he will, no doubt, be able to fill the bill. A more conscientious player does not live.

The Browns leave for Louisville next Friday night. They play four games there, opening Saturday.

McCarthy hurt his shoulder Friday. He could not throw very far yesterday but hopes to play to-day or to-morrow.

Griffith pitched a great game yesterday. He has plenty of speed and good command of the ball.

Ed Crane, the long-distance thrower, will probably pitch for the Cincinnatis to-day. He is very swift when in shape.

Bob Ferguson will arrive from New York this morning. He will umpire this afternoon's game.

One of the prettiest features of yesterday's game was Hoy's clever capture of a hard line hit in short center, retiring the last man in the ninth inning. It was an artistic piece of work.

Capt. Comiskey's tireless plodding is noticeable in the energetic work of his men. They are constantly on the alert to gain a point to help win out. They all watch the captain.

No greater ball club to open the season has ever been seen in St. Louis than Mike Kelly's Cincinnatis. They are a hard team to beat.

The Emeralds have organized for the season of 1891 with the following players: Franz Hood, c.; Fred Velde, p.; John Crotty, 1b.; Andy Murphy, 2b.; Bernard Murnaghan, s. s.; A. Klemtopf, 3b.; James Rockett, l. f.; Tommy McCrish, c. f.; P. S. O'Breen, r. f. Address all challenges to Andy Whalen, 321 Easton avenue. They will play any club whose members are under 13 years of age.

The J. L. Hudson's will play the Christian Bros. College team on the college grounds this afternoon at 2:30. The Hudson's will be out in full force with the following team: Gus Heneman, c.; Pete Finn p.; Tom Kinsella, 1b.; Joe Stewart, 2b.; Frank Peterson, 3b.; Paul McSweeny, s. s.; Tom Moloney, l. f.; McClellan, c. f.; and Barnes, r. f. The college boys will have out their strongest team, with Quinn and Fuerbach as a battery.

The games scheduled at Baltimore and Philadelphia were postponed on account of rain.

Parents Who Buy the Finest and Choicest for Their Boys

Should see our celebrated "Eiffel Tower" make of fine clothing. They are the cream of "the ready to wear."

Boys' Knee Pant Suits, "Eiffel Tower" make, $6.50 to $12.50.

Boys' Long Pant Suits, "Eiffel Tower" make, $12.50 to $18.50. "FAMOUS."

THE HOMERIC PEOPLE.

Prof. Louis Soldan's Interesting Lecture on Their Ethics.

Prof. Louis Soldan of the Central High School yesterday contributed his lecture to the series on Homer, delivered here during the week by various gentlemen. "Homeric People and Their Ethics" was the subject of Mr. Soldan's discourse, and it proved one of the most interesting lectures of the series. Mr. Soldan said that the race which Homer describes might be called the Homeric people, to denote that they are the people of his time and his description. They were a people who had left primitive or savage life far behind them, but had not yet attained the position of the Greeks when Herodotus, their first historian, described their institutions, habits and life.

The Homeric people possessed the three great institutions round which all the ethical life of civilization clusters, but state, society and family were in the beginning of their course of development. The pre-historic Aryan institutions of political life, a hereditary kingship, a council of the older and prominent men, and a popular assembly existed, but did not seem to exercise decisive influence. The idea of citizenship, of duty to the State so dominant an idea among the Greeks of Marathon, 400 years later, did not seem to have existed. The clans fought or withdrew from the struggle according to the pleasure of their chiefs. The social fabric showed the crude and simple beginning of an organization. A population depending on agriculture and the sea for support, with few small towns, needed but few ethical maxims for peaceful existence and intercourse. Hospitality to the stranger, good faith in promises, truthfulness, freedom from wild passion, reverence to age, obedience to authority, respect to parents were moral principles of acknowledged validity among the Homeric people. The moral law of individual conduct, the recognition of right and wrong, was found in an incipient condition. On the other hand, ferocious passions were unrestrained. The idea of law had not yet arisen. Homer had no word for "law." Justice was what custom, the pleasure of the king and the reputed will of the gods made it.

The esteem in which woman is held was the best measure of the enlightenment of a time or country. With the Homeric people the family was a time-honored institution, but the idea that woman was property—the victor's spoil—had not quite died out. In some respects the wife held a higher position, more dignified and self-dependent than in historical Greece. In the "Iliad," the story of the rough life of the camp, there was the most charming picture of the family found in the beautiful lines describing the parting of Hector and Andromache.

The "Odyssey" also abounds in venerable traits of character connected with family life. There was on the other hand among the Homeric people a strong survival of the older civilization, which assigned to woman the place of a thing or object.

The "Iliad" and "Odyssey" have a common theme in the position of woman. The difference between the plots of the two poems represented the double position which woman occupied among the Homeric people, a helpmate or slave, as free personality or chattel.

ESCAPED FROM THE COURT.

Frank Rhodes Makes a Successful Break for Liberty at Webster Groves.

Frank Rhodes, a young negro under arrest on the charge of grand larceny, made a flying escape from the authorities of Webster Groves yesterday afternoon. The police of the city are now actively engaged in the search for the man. Rhodes has been for several weeks employed as a laborer on the church in process of erection at Webster Groves. Friday evening he was discharged by the foreman. About 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning he appeared at the church and asked one of the workmen named John McGraw the time of day. McGraw obliged him with the information. A little later he became warm and removed his vest, hanging it in an adjacent shed. Rhodes was seen to enter the shed, emerge a few minutes afterward and walk up the street. McGraw suspected that something was wrong. An examination of the vest developed that a $38 watch had been stolen from the pocket. McGraw went at once to the office of Squire McCaffery and swore out a warrant charging the negro with grand larceny. About 6 o'clock in the evening Constable Fieldson found Rhodes at the depot and took him to the Squire's office. There in the presence of several spectators, he started to read the warrant. He had no more than reached the words "grand larceny" when Rhodes grabbed his hat from the desk, jumped over a couple of chairs and dashed from the room to the street. The Constable and spectators gave chase, but the negro was too fleet of foot and easily escaped. Constable Fieldson took the next train for St. Louis and told his tale of woe to Chief of Detectives Desmond and Capt. Fruchte. Rhodes' mother lives on Gravois road, and the fugitive may make for this city. The negro is an ex-convict, having served a two-year-term in the Missouri Penitentiary from Webster Groves more than three years ago for attempted criminal assault.

She Confessed Her Guilt.

James Stratmann was robbed of $400 some time early on Friday night and is now on a cot in the City Hospital suffering with a strained leg. Yet for all this he is a lucky man. Stratmann met a married woman named Ida Marshal at the corner of Sixth and Elm streets and went with her to her room, at 619 South Broadway, to look at some jewelry. The woman gave him some beer and when he went to sleep stole from his person a pocket book containing $400. Yesterday morning Officer Ed Fox of the Central District arrested Mrs. Marshal, who later on in the day confessed her guilt. A search of her room brought to light $345 of the stolen money. Mrs. Marshal says she gave $45 to her husband, William Marshal, who forced her to commit the theft. Marshal has not been found. He is a street fakir by occupation.

THE incomparable Bliss' Cockroach Exterminator. Sold by druggists and grocers.

THEY MUST BE DOWNED!

High Prices Must Go or the houses upholding them. We have declared war against high-priced

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, Etc

And are determined to place before the public of St. Louis the Lowest-Priced Goods they have ever had occasion to look at. Don't miss seeing them. It will be worth your while.

EASY WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS AT LOWEST CASH PRICES!!

Special Inducements to Those Starting Housekeeping.

Oak, Cherry or Walnut finish with large size mirror, only $15

Brunswick Folding Bed guaranteed 5 years, $14 up

Parlor Suit, latest style frame, plush or tapestry covering, $25

MAY, STERN & CO

STORE OPEN EVERY EVENING. 1009 OLIVE STREET. STORE OPEN EVERY EVENING.

THE TENNESSEE DERBY.

TIPS ON THE LEADING CANDIDATES FOR THE GREAT STAKE.

Forty Entries and Twelve Probable Starters—Yesterday's Card at Guttenburg—Doings at the Other Tracks—Notes of the Turf.

LOUISVILLE, April 11.—At Memphis, on Tuesday next, will be inaugurated what is practically the first regular spring meeting of 1891. True, there has been a week of April racing at New Orleans, but it was a "spring meeting" only in name. This year New Orleans did not even open stakes at all, but contented itself with purses.

The meeting at Memphis on next Tuesday, therefore, will be the real beginning of spring racing in the South and West. It promises to be a most successful one in every way. The principal event of the meeting will be the Tennessee Derby, a mile and an eighth, which will be run on the opening day. There were forty subscribers to this race, of which ten or twelve will come to the post. They will be found among the following: Roseland, Chimes, Faithful, Tom Mackin, Rafnier, Vallera, Silverado, Cuchara, Diplomacy, Eli Kendig, Brookwood, Lady Washington, Linlithgow and Bonnie Byrd. Of these, Roseland and Chimes take first rank, and the race, taking last year's performances as a basis, seems to lie between them. Sensational accounts have been sent out from Memphis about Silverado, the California colt, in which it is claimed he covered the distance in 1:58½ the other day. One of these accounts also added: "The race is now considered at Silverado's mercy and in all probability he will be the favorite at the post." Evidently some turf correspondent has permitted his enthusiasm to get the better of his judgment. A single trial doesn't make a race horse, and even admitting that Silverado did go a mile and an eighth in 1:58½—which is very doubtful—it does not ollow either that he will win the race or that he will be the favorite. Roseland, Chimes and Faithful are all credited with good work, and in the case of the former two they have excellent 2-year-old records to back them up—something which Silverado has not. The latter may be a good colt, but it does not follow that he is better than either Roseland or Chimes. The best that can be said of him is that he is "dangerous."

So, too, for that matter, are the Corrigan entries—Brookwood and Cuchara—dangerous. They have just reached Memphis from Mobile, where they have wintered, and nobody outside of their owner and trainer knows just what they can do. Brookwood is known to be good, but just how good nobody can tell. It is probably too late to get a line on either before the race is run, as Corrigan is not apt to disclose their form with fast trials. Just enough work will be given them to keep them on edge. Vallera has been acquitting himself creditably, as has also Linlithgow. Tom Mackin is said to be content with a mile. He is very speedy, but lacks bottom. His trials do not warrant the belief that he will be very dangerous in the race. Bonnie Byrd won a mile race at New Orleans recently, but there was nothing remarkable either in the time or the quality of the horses she beat. She can be left out of the calculations, even if she starts, which is doubtful.

CHICAGO SPORTS DISMAYED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill April 11.—The Committee on Live Stock and Dairy this morning favorably reported Dr. Allison's race track bill, which provides that all racing associations shall pay the State a tax of 15 per cent on their gross receipts, which is to be appled to the common school fund. The bill also limits the number of racing days at each track to fifteen each year, between May 15 and Oct. 15. This is a severe blow at Chicago sports and has created consternation in their ranks.

AT GUTTENBURG.

GUTTENBURG RACE TRACK, April 11.—The inclement weather kept many persons away from the track to-day. The air was cool and raw, and the damp east wind that blew into the grand stand, together with the rain, made the regulars seek shelter in the glass inclosures.

First race, purse $300, of which $50 to second, seven furlongs—Avery, first; Nubian, second; Jay O'El, third. Time, 1:34½. When the flag fell Nubian opened a gap of a length and led the field to the turn for home, when there was a general closing up. In the stretch Avery moved up to the front and won.

Second race, purse $400, of which $50 to second; winner to be sold at auction, one mile—Vengeur, first; St. Albans, second; Whitenose, third. Time, 1:47½. Fernwood and Pelham were left standing at the post. Vengeur was the first to lead, closely followed by Whitenose and St. Albans, who ran neck and neck. These positions remained unchanged until they were well up in the stretch, where St. Albans moved up to the leader, Vengeur, and got the verdict by a short head.

Third race, purse $500, of which $75 to second, five furlongs—Basil Duke, first; Benjamin, second; Umpire Kelly, third. They were well bunched when the flag fell. Benjamin went to the front at the first furlong and, opening up a gap of two lengths, showed the way for home. Basil Duke took the lead and came home a winner by three lengths.

Fourth race, handicap, purse of $600, of which $100 to second, seven furlongs—Dalsyrian, first; Text, second; Salvini, third. Time, 1:31½. Text rushed to the front when the flag fell, closely followed by Dalsyrian. These positions remained unchanged till they turned into the stretch, when Dalsyrian came home the easiest kind of a winner by four lengths.

Fifth race, purse of $500, of which $75 to second, for 3-year-olds, six furlongs—Woodcutter, first; Perlid, second; Sandstone, third. Time, 1:17.

Athalaric filly was first to show, followed by Sandstone and Woodcutter. At the last furlong Woodcutter and Perlid came up and passed the leaders and finished three lengths apart as named.

Sixth race, purse of $300, of which $50 to second, winner to be sold at auction, seven furlongs—Bohemian, first; Facial B., second; Renounce, third. Time, 1:32.

AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 11.—The spring racing began here to-day with the following results:

First race, four furlong—Annie Irwin, first; Dolly Nibles, second; Maggie Martin, third. Time, :52¼.

Second race, six furlongs—Duke of Highlands, first; Bob Jacobs, second; Hockseye, third. Time, 1:17½.

Third race, six furlongs—Bertha, first; Atticus, second; Napa II., third. Time, 1:20.

RACING AT KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 11.—A syndicate of turf lovers, under the name of the Kansas City Running Association, has leased the Exposition Driving Park, and will give a ten days' running meeting, beginning June 1. There will be five races each day, and the handicaps and purses will aggregate $15,000. The special feature of the meeting will be the revival of the old Kansas City cup race which was the great attraction at the oldtime fair. The association will ask the business men to assist them in securing added moneys to the handicap events and are confident of a liberal subscription from merchants generally.

FIELD NOTES.

Yesterday was the third and last day of the Sandown Park (London) Club's second spring meeting. The race which excited the most interest was the Hunters' Steeplechase. Bloodstone proved the winner, with Champion second and Peerage third. Distance, three miles.

Ed Corrigan of Chicago has received a telegram from his trainer at Memphis telling him that his colt Riley, the winner of last year's Kentucky Derby, was dangerously sick. His temperature was high and some fears were entertained as to the outcome.

The jury in the case of the indicted pool sellers at New York, which was locked up all Friday night, arrived at a verdict yesterday morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. They found Samuel Fisher, one of the number, guilty, and acquitted the others, Henry Jones, Charles W. Spencer, Thomas Edgeworth, John J. Murray, Edward Harris and James Guion.

Well-Dressed Young Men

Who affect the latest styles are enthusiastic over our "Eiffel Tower" make of fine clothing. They equal made-to-order goods, and cost less than half the money. FAMOUS.

SELF-SLAIN.

Found Dead on the Wharf—A Former St. Louisan's End.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 11.—Saturday morning a man was found dead on the wharf in front of the Chalmette National Cemetery. He was of German descent, about 55 to 60 years of age, had a light mustache, complexion and goatee, and was attired in a black diagonal suit. By his side a revolver and a small vial of strychnine were found and the condition of his features showed that he had used the latter to end his life. His clothes were searched, but no papers which would lead to his identification were found. He had a worn-out wedding ring on one of his fingers and had the two largest toes on his right foot cut off.

The evening previous he stopped at Mr. John Hager's store, where he talked freely on different subjects with that gentleman, saying that he had recently arrived at New Orleans from St. Louis, in which city he kept a grocery store until two years ago, when his wife died. Then he began traveling and had done so ever since, making New Orleans his stopping point recently. He also stated that he had no near relatives living and intended to become an extensive traveler. He showed no signs of nervousness or excitement, but was very reserved and calm. After retiring from Mr. Hager's store he proceeded to the wharf, where several persons noticed that he was closely examining a small pistol, which he would occasionally shoot into the river.

The coroner was notified and shortly after held an inquest, finding that death had ensued from a strong dose of poison.

IF you suffer pricking pains on moving the eyes, or cannot bear bright light, and find your sight weak and failing, you should promptly use Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Eye Salve. 25 cents a box.

A PEST-HOUSE SQUABBLE.

Small-Pox at Mexico, Mo., Causes Dissension Among the Citizens.

MEXICO, Mo., April 11.—Another case of small-pox developed last night, making three in all. The new case is that of Mrs. Hendricks, who is a member of a family of ten. The City Council held a special meeting last night and on recommendation of the city physician ordered a pest-house built within about three hundred feet of the house where Mrs. Hendricks is now confined. A force of carpenters were put to work at daylight this morning and the house is now ready for occupancy. It was the intention to move Mrs. Hendricks there to-night, but the citizens of that part of town are now holding a remonstrance meeting. They say they will not allow the woman to be removed there, and that if the Council persists they will tear or burn down the house to-night.

BLISS' Cockroach Exterminator is the best, therefore the cheapest. Depot, 1138 Olive street.

The World's Fair Presidency.

CHICAGO, April 11.—Publisher Scott having refused to accept the presidency of the World's Fair Board of Directors, the contest seems to have narrowed down between Charles L. Hutchinson and Ferd. W. Peck, and the stockholders trust each of these so implicitly they seem to be indifferent as to whom is chosen.

A statement of outside appropriations given out to-day shows that the amount already appropriated by various States and organizations is $1,290,000. The amount pending, which will probably be passed, is $3,825,000, and other prospective sums bring the total up to the respectable sum of $5,730,000. Col. Davis will be back at his desk next Monday and will then name the chief of the bureau of horticulture.

BOYS' PANTS—A carload of 'em, 19c to $5. GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin avenue.

Alabama Coke for St. Louis.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 11.—It was given out here to-day that the Debardeleben Coal & Iron Co. is now shipping considerable coke to St. Louis to be used by the Harrison Pipe works and other iron institutions of that city in place of the Connelsville (Pa.) coke previously used there. This is a great victory for the Alabama mineral district and foreshadows the time when the Southern mineral district will be supreme.

LOST—1,000 programmes University of Michigan Glee and Banjo Club. Finder rewarded at Balmer & Weber's, 209 North Fourth street.

How to Spell Shakespeare.

There was great latitude taken in spelling Shakespeare, says W. T. M. Bull in the Boston *Globe*. Thus in extant documents, bearing date from 1450 to 1560, the name is variously spelt: Schakespeire, Schakespere, Schakspere, Chacsper, Shakespeyre, Shakespeyr, Shakspere, Shakespere.

From 1550 to 1650, during the lapse of which 100 years the poet was born (1564), and died (1616), there was great freedom taken in spelling the name, as the following table clearly shows:

Shakspere
Shaksper
Shakspear
Shakspeere
Shakspeer
Shakspeyre
Shakspeyr
Shackspear
Shacksper
Shackspeere
Shackspire
Shakespere
Shakesper
Shakespeeŗe
Shakespeer
Shakesper

Shackespeare
Shackespear
Shackespere
Shackesper
Shakispere
Shakisper
Shakyspare
Shaxpere
Shaxspere
Shaxper
Shaxsper
Saxpere
Saxspere
Saxsper
Shaxpeare

Shaxpear
Shaxpeere
Shaxpeer
Shakxspere
Shakxsper
Shaxkpere
Shaxkper
Shaxepere
Shaxkespere
Shagspere
Shaxepe
Shaxkesper
Sackesper
Shakysper
Shakuspeare

In the deed under which Shakespeare purchased for the sum of £440 the unexpired term in the titles of Stratford, Old Stratford, Bishopton and Welcombe, Shakespeare is found once, Shakespear once; once there is a simple initial, and in the remaining ten cases the name appears with the second *h*, viz.: Shackesphere, three; Shakesphere, five times; Shacksphare, once, and Shakesphere, once.

In the Registers of Smithfield, 1596-7, record is made of the burial of "Margaret Saxpere, widow, being times the wyff of Henry Shakspere."

Here are variations enough from which to choose a spelling for the name, but it may as well be added that the best authorities have fixed as a standard upon Shakespeare.

Billiard Tournament.

The seventh and eighth game of the Laclede billiard tournament took place last night, both proving to be very interesting. The principal contest was between old Campana, Wiley and Norton. The grand old man being out of form Norton won by a score of 50 to 38. The eighth game was between Scudder and Leonard, and was very uneven, Scudder winning by a score of 50 to 23. The standing of the players: Van Walters won 4, lost 1; Leonard won 1, lost 2; Baldwin won 0, lost 1; Norton won 2, lost 1; Wiley won 0, lost 1; Scudder won 1, lost 0; Patrick won 0, lost 1.

Struck by a Brick.

In a spirit of mischief Dennis, alias Lawrence Kiely, threw a brick at Adolph Gasky, an old ragpicker who drove past the corner of Twelfth and Lucas avenue about 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The missile struck Gasky in the face, breaking his nose and cutting open his right cheek to the bone. Gasky went to his home at 1230 North Eighth street. Kiely ran and escaped at the time. He was arrested three hours later by Officers Hawton and Langan of the Third District and is locked up at Seventh and Carr streets.

USE Bliss' Bed Bug Exterminator and sleep in peace. Ask your druggists.

Seeding Has Begun.

MASON CITY, Io., April 11.—The warm weather of the past few days has been appreciated by the farmers and seeding has begun. Very little wheat is being sown. The acreage of oats and flax will be much increased and give promise of an abundant crop. The ground is well saturated with moisture.

Abandoned by Heartless Parents.

Two children, one 8 months and the other 18 months of age, who have been abandoned by their heartless parents, were found by the police about 9 o'clock last night in the house at 718 North Fifteenth street. The little ones belong to Peter McGuire and wife, who occupied the apartments for a short time, and disappeared on Friday afternoon. The waifs were sent to St. Ann's Asylum.

Aurora's Output.

AURORA, Mo., April 11.—The output of mineral for the week is as follows: 175,000 pounds of lead, 13 cars of silicate, 3 cars of zinc, amounting to $10,250.

THE POST-DISPATCH—PAGES 25 TO 32.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1891.

HAPPIEST TIME.

When Does It Occur in the Life of a Woman?

OPINIONS OF MRS. CLEVELAND, MARY ANDERSON-NAVARRO AND OTHERS.

A Variety of Views Stated Over Their Authors' Own Signatures—Mrs. Cleveland Thinks It Is Governed by Personal Traits—Mary Anderson Says When a Great Triumph Is Achieved.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Happiness, like charity, extravagance, parsimony and many other qualities or states of being, is purely relative. The question has often been asked: "Which is happier, a little girl with her first doll, or a great general who has just achieved a brilliant victory?" Boswell, in his "Life of Dr. Johnson," tells us that this was a favorite subject for consideration with that great old litterateur and lexicographer, and he used to say that probably the child and the general were happy in an equal degree but that each did not experience an equal amount of happiness, and he delighted to compare them to a very large and a very small vessel filled with water. Each vessel was equally full, but one contained a much greater quantity than the other.

As with the general and the child, so with all individuals. Everyone is capable of experiencing a certain amount of happiness, but some have much greater power of feeling it than others. It is generally believed that women experience happiness and all other emotions much more keenly than men. Some great physiologist has said that while woman, as compared with man, has an ounce or two less in her brain, she has a fibre or two more in her heart. Yet even among women, capacity for happiness must vary greatly. Nevertheless each is capable of being as happy as she can feel, no matter how small her ability to be made happy may be in comparison with that of others, and every woman has her own views of what situation, circumstances or surroundings in life would inspire the greatest amount of happiness in her sex.

If the question "What is the happiest time in woman's life?" was put to 1,000 women probably no two would respond alike. The following observations from distinguished ladies in widely different spheres of life probably present as satisfactory answers as can be obtained:

MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND'S VIEWS.

Most people will agree with the answer given by Mrs. Grover Cleveland, the charming young wife of our ex-President:

Replies to your query must depend largely upon each individual woman. She who is a great artist, wedded to her art, will find her happiest time in the achievement of some great artistic triumph. She who aspires to reign as a society queen will find her happiest time when she is generally recognized as having made some notable social success. She, to whose chararcter religious enthusiasm is the key note, will find her happiest time in devoting herself to church work. She in whom the romantic element predominates may find her chief happiness in love, while the woman given up to domesticity will find her's in the duties and the pleasures of home. Thus the happiest time in each woman's life must depend upon her personal traits and characteristics. FRANCES CLEVELAND.

MARY ANDERSON'S OPINION.

Mary Anderson, the famous actress, who for years was the popular idol of theater-goers in this country and England, and who recently relinquished the sock and buskin to become Mrs. De Navarro, looks at the question from an artistic standpoint:

The happiest time in woman's life? If the woman is an actress, it must be at the moment when she feels that she has achieved her greatest artistic triumph. When, with the plaudits and bravos of a vast and critically brilliant audience ringing in her ears, she feels that she has accomplished the very highest and noblest in her art of which she is capable and has personally realized her very highest ideal of that art. When in short, she is thoroughly satisfied with her performance and feels that she fully merits the applause which tells that her critics in front are more than satisfied with her. At such a moment the soul of the true artist, after its first thrill of exultation, seems hushed into an ineffable joy and peace impossible to be measured or understood. In such a moment it seems as though the rose of time and the blossoms of the ages were hers. The happi ness of the true dramatic artist at such a time is of an absolutely perfect kind that trascends her dreams.

MARY ANDERSON DE NAVARRO.

WHAT A SENATOR'S WIFE THINKS.

Mrs. Cushman K. Davis, wife of the senior United States Senator from Minnesota and one of the most beautiful and attractive women in the social life of our National Capital, thus presents her views:

I should think the happiest time in woman's life must be when she achieves her greatest desire or ambition, whatever it may be. As woman's desires and ambitions, like those of men, are constantly changing, and as when gratified they are immediately replaced by others, all seemingly much more worthy and much more craved than their predecessors, it seems highly probable that if my view of the matter is correct no woman can tell what is the happiest time in her life. She can tell what is the happiest time she has experienced thus far, but she knows not how much happier she may be on the achievement of some new desire or ambition, which perhaps has not yet entered her mind.

Real, true happiness in the highest, grandest sense of that word is not many times vouchsafed to most of us in this life. Pleasure and joy we may often feel, but happiness in its highest, most blessed form, seldom.

MRS. CUSHMAN K. DAVIS.

WOMAN'S GREATEST HAPPINESS IS MOTHERHOOD

Literary women are seldom home goddesses. The woman who can write a good novel, or a brilliant critique, or a scholarly essay, is not usually a good pie-baker, a skillful pudding-maker, or a good child nurse. A notable exception to this rule is Marian Harland, who, though the authoress of some of the purest, most helpful, and in every way best novels in American literature, is a complete mistress of all that tends to make home most comfortable and attractive, and who, by her clear and forceful writings on subjects connected with the household, has done much to impart that best of feminine knowledge to others. As the mother of sons and daughters who rise up and call her blessed it is but natural that she should deem motherhood the greatest happiness of woman's life. Nothing in this life can give a true, good woman greater happiness, diviner joy than motherhood. When there is placed in her arms for the first time a bonny, bouncing baby boy or girl that is her very own, she feels that she is indeed experiencing the greatest happiness of her life. To clasp to her breast the little form so recently a part of her very being; to feel nestling against her the little red, wrinkled cheek, to kiss the baby lips from which she already hears in fancy that sweetest of all words to maternal ears—"Mamma"—surely life has nothing sweeter, more blessed for woman than this. Then it is she feels the full force of the great poet's words:

Look how he laughs and stretches out his arms,
And opens wide his blue eyes upon thine.
* * * * Talk not of pain!
The childless cherubs might well envy thee
The pleasures of a parent! Bless him!
As yet he hath no words to thank thee, but
His heart will and thine own too.

—[Marian Harland.

A POETRY VIEW.

Ada Iddings Gale, the gifted poetess, evidently thinks that the happiest time in woman's life is the hour of her marriage, and, like Mr. Silas Wegg, "drops into poetry" on the subject:

Sweet sister, leave me, let me muse
A short space in our girlhood's bower—
Out of the past I fain would choose
The sweetest, brightest, happiest hour
To seal upon my heart of hearts
As balm for future times of woe—
If there be such—how my heart starts,
Now slow, now fast—now fast, now slow.

What was the gladdest hour of all?
Down the long rank and file I move,
All bear a look of sweet content,
All bear the finger touch of love.
But which is perfectest of all—
I fain would find one seeming best—
That I in tenderness might call
It forth forever from the rest.

Was it that hour, clear, calm and cold,
Our mother robed us all in white
And at the chancels, white and gold,
We knelt for confirmation rite?
'Mongst all the row of white-robed girls
None knelt with purer joy than I.
I thrilled when on my bowed head's curls
There fell the blessing's mystery.

Or later, was it when we met,
My love and I, and through my soul
There flashed a something unknown yet,
So strange, so sweet, beyond control?
Or was it when he told me all
Of his great love for me, and I
Felt all my pulses rise and fall
As to a happy melody?

What was the sweetest? Hark! the chime
Of bells doth rouse the slumbrous air,
My wedding bells—ah! sweetest time!
Ah! music beyond all compare!
Before the altar now he stands,
I must away, my love to greet;
Oh, soon to be united hands—
Did bells e'er peal so clear and sweet?

Farewell, dear shelter of the past,
Where all my girlish dreams were spun—
All hours are fair—but this, this last—
It is my life's supremest one.
Yes, sister, have I paused too long;
Hand me my book—lead on the way—
The air seems full of light and song—
O happy hour! O happy day!

MARION HARLAN.

CONSECRATION TO THE KING.

Few orders have ever been formed in the whole history of orders since such things first began to be, that have spread so rapidly and have commanded such universal respect and admiration as that of the King's Daughters, which in a wonderfully short space of time, has spread almost all over the Christian universe. The founder of this order was Mrs. Margaret Bottome, and she originally organized it with a small circle of ten members. That circle has given rise to many thousand others and has been the means of binding together to do Christ's work the Christian women of our own and other lands as they have never been bound before. The little silver cross which is the emblem of the King's Daughters has shed its effulgence upon countless darkened lives and in countless gloomy places, and has done more to make the Christian religion generally known and loved than all the wars of the Crusaders or the conquests of heathen countries by Spanish adventurers. The sweet and beautiful lady who founded this noble order, and who has thus done more than any other woman of the centuries to promote those blessed practical works of Christianity, without which the apostle tells us its faith is dead, thinks that in consecration to the great King woman must find her best and truest happiness:

"There can be no happier time in the life of woman than that in which she first consecrates herself wholly and completely to God and to his service. The time when she first realizes—that is, actually feels and not merely says or reads—those words of Paul: 'For I am persuaded that neither death nor life, neither angels nor principalities, nor powers, neither things present nor things to come, neither height nor depth, nor any other created thing shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus, our Lord.'

"To love God with all our heart and to do with all our might whatever of His work we can find to do and to realize—as far as it is possible for our poor finite minds to realize—the infinite love that God has for us in the greatest of all happiness. Many good women fail to realize that God does love them. You know poor Topsy was taught by little Eva that God would love her if she was good and therefore she could not think it possible that God ever could love her, because she was 'so wicked.' We must thoroughly grasp the fact that God loves us no matter how wicked we may be.

"We can make our own happiness as we go through life, and if we are always busy doing the work of our King and trying to make others happy we shall never have time to be unhappy ourselves, no matter how full of trouble or sorrow our life may be. We shall then be like an elderly couple, who despite a hasty marriage in early youth lived very happily together for many years, and when some one reminded them of the proverb, 'marry in haste, repent at leisure,' the husband replied 'Jennie and I have always been so busy that we have never had leisure to repent.' MARGARET BOTTOME."

WORDS, WORDS, WORDS.

The New Dictionary Defines Ten Times as Many as Educated Men Use.

Prof. Elliott Coues of the Smithsonian Institution, who is one of the editors of "The Century Dictionary," has been engaged for nearly six years upon the department of biology, which was assigned to him, says a writer in the New York *Tribune*. He says that the new dictionary will contain some 200,000 words. The "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary," in its later editions, contains about 130,000 words. The 70,000 additional words which will be found in "The Century Dictionary" come from the thorough definition of all scientific terms and the words which have been added to the language through new discoveries in science.

The professor says that in the department of biology alone there have been added since Darwin's discoveries some twenty odd thousand new words. He said that it was a well educated man who could use 15,000 words, and then it would be some specialist who was familiar with science. The most highly educated and most widely read of scientific specialists occasionally reached the actual knowledge of 40,000 words. He knew of no one who had ever gone beyond that. So, to find definitions for the 200,000 words it has been necessary to employ a great many individuals specialists who are authorities in their particular departments. The additions to the language year by year are great. All of the words of current slang will be found in the new dictionary.

MR. JOY'S ELECTION EXPENSES.

What It Costs to Run for Congress Against John J. O'Neill.

Charles F. Joy, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eighth District, is the defendant in a suit brought by James T. Roberts yesterday for the sum of $90, that being, Mr. Roberts says, the unpaid balance of his bill for services to Mr. Joy last fall in securing for him the official indorsement of his candidacy by the Union Labor party. Mr. Roberts says that he was a notary and employed by Mr. Joy to obtain and that he did obtain the signatures of and the acknowledgments thereto of the proper authorities to a certificate of nomination or indorsement by that party, and that he carried the certificate to Jefferson City, and saw that the Secretary of State duly certified it to the Recorder of Voters of this city, ahd that he did "divers and other things necessary and incident to said employment." He says further, that he was engaged for a long period of time, namely, three whole days, rendering said services, and that Mr. Joy has paid him only $10 on account.

New Suits.

The Trask Fish Co. sued the Greeley-Burnham Grocer Co. yesterday for $500 damages for breach of contract.

Henry T. Dumm wants a divorce from his wife, Laura, who he says deserted him. The Dumms were married in Chicago, Aug. 3, 1887, and she left him in September, 1888.

William and E. A. Adair filed a bill in equity yesterday to compel Henry Hiemens, Jr., and Fred E. Uthoff to pay their portion of the purchase price of two blocks of ground near Shaw's Garden, the tract costing $40,000.

Hill, Fontaine & Co. brought an attachment suit yesterday against J. C. Johnson & Bro. of Lewisville, Tex., for $1,327.99. The property attached is money belonging to the defendant and now in the hands of the St. Louis & Texas Railroad.

Charles Stumpf's Estate.

The inventory of Charles Stumpf's estate was filed in the Probate Court yesterday. The estate includes $975 cash, collectible accounts amounting to $1,528.90 and a stock of groceries valued at $2,708.

GIFTS FOR THE BABIES.

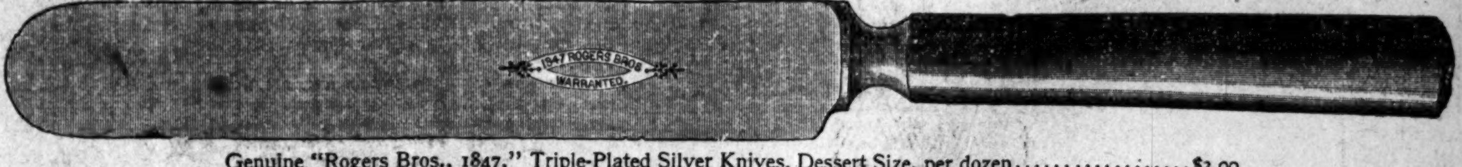
The Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., Broadway and Locust street, St. Louis Mo. (*the grandest jewelry establishment in the world*), will mail you, free, if you write for it, their great catalogue—2,000 engravings of the finest Jewels, Watches, Silverware, Clocks and Music Boxes! It tells you all about them and their low prices; it tells you all about the

Baby Buttons, solid gold, $2.75 to $8 per set.
Baby Pins, solid gold, $1.25 to $10 each.
Baby Rings, solid gold, $1 to $3.
Baby Cups, solid silver, $7 to $18.
Baby Cups, silver-plated, $1 to $5.
Baby Knife, Fork and Spoon, silver-plated, $1.50 to $4.
Baby Knife, Fork and Spoon, solid silver, $6 to $12.

All orders are warranted to be satisfactorily filled. When in St. Louis call and see this wonderful establishment.

In writing, kindly mention this paper.

PETERSON & HOMES, No. 516 Locust St. St. Louis.



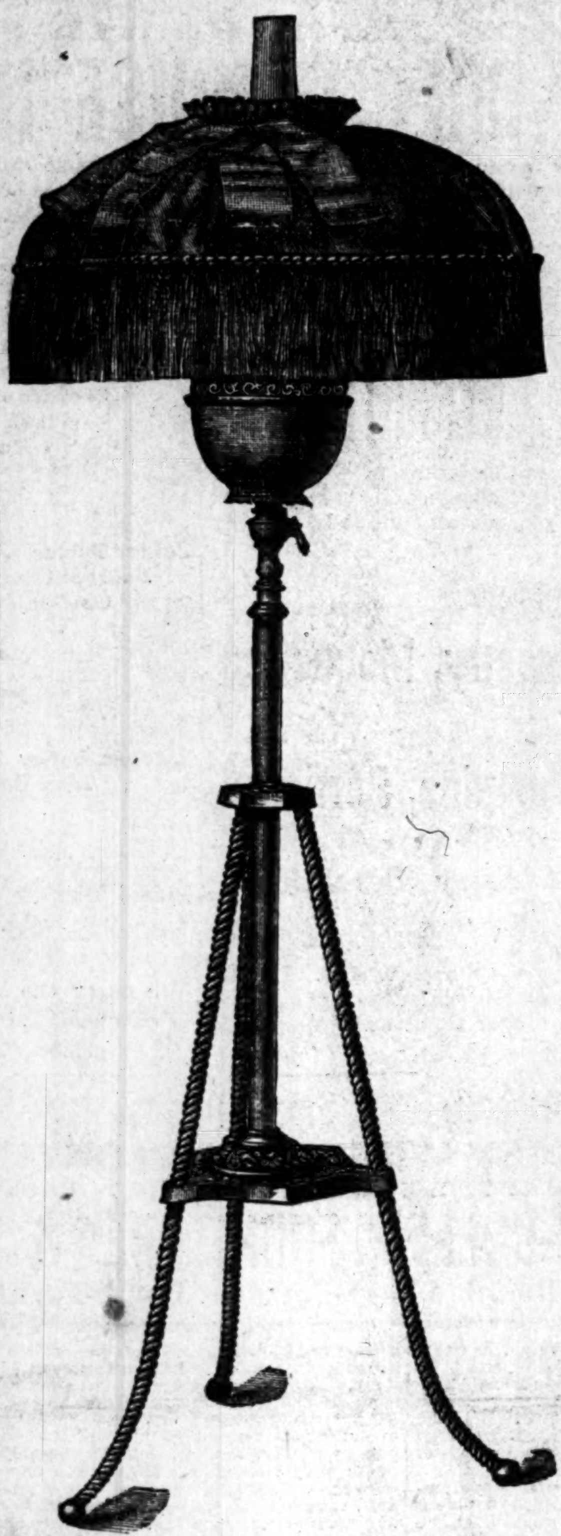
Genuine "Rogers Bros., 1847," Triple-Plated Silver Knives, Dessert Size, per dozen $3.00
Genuine "Rogers Bros., 1847," Triple-Plated Silver Knives, Dinner Size, per dozen $3.25
Genuine "Rogers Bros., 1847," Triple-Plated Silver Forks, Dinner Size, per dozen $3.25

Genuine "Rogers Bros., 1847," Tea Spoons, per dozen $2.55
Genuine "Rogers Bros., 1847," Table Spoons, per dozen $5.10

Please do not confound these goods with wares advertised as "Rogers," but of an inferior grade.

Water Bottles.

This style of Water Bottle, Full Crystal, Fire Polished and Tempered, quart size, only 35c each.



This style Piano Lamp, Brass, with Patent Extension, complete with 14-inch Silk Fringe Shade and Patent Central Draft Burner, only $6.75

TUMBLERS.

This style Hand-made Table Tumbler, Flint Glass, per dozen, 75c.

This style of Table Tumbler, full one-half pint, Ground Bottom, per dozen, 50c.

This style of Table Tumbler, full one-half pint size, Ground Bottom, per dozen, 65c.

This pattern of Table Tumbler, full one-half pint size, Ground Bottom, per dozen, 60c.

This style of Thin Hand-made Blown Tumbler, with Engraved Bands, per dozen, $1.

GOBLETS.

This style of Goblet, full size, Fire Polished and Tempered, engraved with Ferns, per dozen, only $1.

Cut Glass Jug.

All Rich, Satin-finish, Heavy Cut Glassware, 25 per cent discount. All prices guaranteed lower than any house in the West.

This style of Tea Set, Crystal Glass, consisting of Sugar Bowl, Creamer, Spoon-holder and Covered Butter, per set, for only 15c

Covered Dish.

English Imported Decorated Combination Sets—Breakfast, Dinner and Tea—122 pieces. Blue, Black or Brown Decoration.

Per Set $3.50

Feather Dusters, Full Size.

10-inch, each	25c
11-inch, each	30c
12-inch, each	40c
13-inch, each	45c
14-inch, each	50c
15-inch, each	55c
16-inch, each	60c

Above are first quality.

Toothpicks, hardwood, 2 boxes	5c
Silverine, per box For cleaning Brass or Silver.	5c
Putz's Pomade, per box For cleaning Brass or Silver.	5c
English Decorated Tea Sets, in Brown, Pink or Blue Colors, 56 pieces, per set	$3.25

A lot of English Decorated Tea Cups and Saucers, with handles—Blue, Brown and Pink Decorations—per set	90c
Tea Plate, of same quality and decorations as above, per doz	75c
French China Scallop Edge Plate, Hand-painted decoration, in assorted flowers, gold edges, per dozen	$2.40

Jardinieres, in all colors, large size, each	$1.00
Decorated French China Spittoons, each	50c
Table Tumblers, all one-third pint size, per dozen	25c
Goblets as low as	25c per dozen

MOSAIC CHAMBER SETS, in Blue, Brown or Pink Decorations, best quality English Imported Ware, including Slop Jar, per set $5.00

WREN CHAMBER SETS, in Pink, Brown or Blue Decorations, best quality English Imported Ware, including Slop Jar, per set $4.50

"LA REINE" WARE.—The above is a cut of the newest and neatest design ever put into Chinaware, sky blue decoration and gold band trimmings. Sold by the set, dozen or piece, at exceedingly low prices.

No. 1090 Dinner Set.

This style of Dinner Set, 100 pieces, Hand-painted Decorations, with Gold Coin Trimmings, for $10.75

SET CONSISTS OF

12 Dinner Plates,
12 Breakfast Plates,
12 Tea Plates,
12 Sauce Plates,
12 Individual Butters
12 Tea Cups (handled,
12 Tea Saucers,
1 Large Platter,
1 Medium Platter,
2 Covered Dishes,
1 Open Vegetable Dish,
1 Pickle, 1 Sauce Boat,
1 Covered Butter and Drainer,
1 Sugar,
1 Cream,
1 Slop Bowl.

The Belding "NEW PERFECTION," the Best Refrigerator in the United States for the Least Money. Uses the Least Ice, keeps Provisions the Longest, and NO ODOR.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List Sent Into the Country upon Application.

PETERSON & HOMES, No. 516 LOCUST STREET. ST. LOUIS.

MUST BE READY.

Gen. Howard Discusses Our Means of Resistance in Case of War.

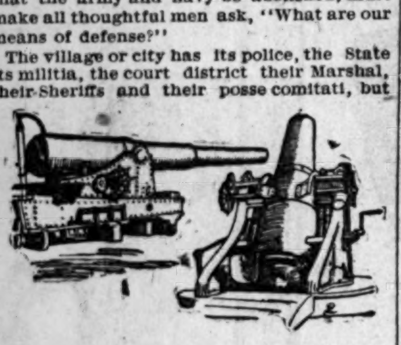
WAR SHIPS ARE NOT ENOUGH TO PROTECT OUR SEABOARD CITIES.

Strong Forts Mounting Modern Guns are Necessary to the Protection of Them—The Awful Force of Heavy Projectiles—Plan of a Triple Harbor Defense—Results Shown in Chili's Revolution.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Of course, there is very little prospect of war with Italy just now; yet the rumors of war and the firm stand that our statesmen take when any new complications arise, show us plainly that we ought to have our lines of defense well arranged and in place. The fishery embroglio, the Behring Sea controversy, the strikes made by the Slavs, Poles and other foreign people, who have been bred to fight against all organized authority; the dynamite Anarchists of our cities, that abominate all good government, these and the recent unreasonable attacks aimed against our army and navy, insisting that the army and navy be abolished, must make all thoughtful men ask, "What are our means of defense?"

The village or city has its police, the State its militia, the court district their Marshal, their Sheriffs and their posse comitati, but what defense has the nation which is called upon to meet and deal with other nations on equal terms of dignity and sovereignty? What are the practical means of defense on which the President and his Cabinet, in an emergency, can rely?



1. A Ten-Inch B. L. Steel Rifle. 2. The Twelve-Inch B. L. Mortar. 3. The Twelve-Inch B. L. Rifle on Lathe.

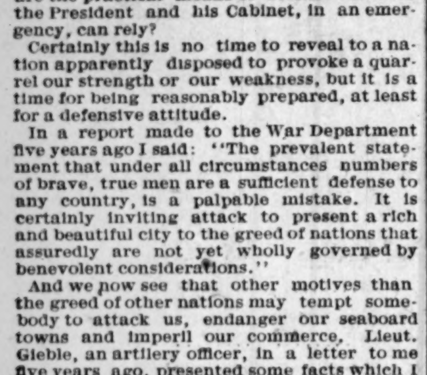
Certainly this is no time to reveal to a nation apparently disposed to provoke a quarrel our strength or our weakness, but it is a time for being reasonably prepared, at least for a defensive attitude.

In a report made to the War Department five years ago I said: "The prevalent statement that under all circumstances numbers of brave, true men are a sufficient defense to any country, is a palpable mistake. It is certainly inviting attack to present a rich and beautiful city to the greed of nations that assuredly are not yet wholly governed by benevolent considerations."

And we now see that other motives than the greed of other nations may tempt somebody to attack us, endanger our seaboard towns and imperil our commerce. Lieut. Gieble, an artillery officer, in a letter to me five years ago, presented some facts which I quote as applicable to the present situation: He says:

POWER OF PROJECTILES.

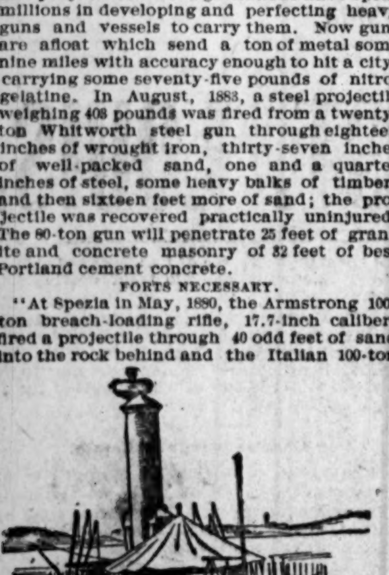
"When we think that these guns (the 200-pounder Parrott) were carried by vessels totally unarmored, or so nearly unarmored that they could not remain long enough under the fire of land batteries to make their own fire destructive, we see why granite forts with eight-foot walls were considered strong enough to protect our harbors. Now when the iron armor of warships has increased from four to thirty inches, and their armament consists of guns ranging up to 17½ inch caliber, weighing more than 100 tons, and throwing projectiles weighing 2,000 pounds, fired with 700 pounds of powder, having a muzzle energy of 40,000 and 50,000 foot tons, and capable of penetrating 25 to 30 inches of wrought iron nearly a mile away, of course the old forts cannot stand against the new engines of war. Since 1872, heavy ordinance has increased wonderfully in power and size, and equally great improvements have been made in powder and projectiles. Foreign nations have spent millions in developing and perfecting heavy guns and vessels to carry them. Now guns are afloat which send a ton of metal some nine miles with accuracy enough to hit a city, carrying some seventy-five pounds of nitrogelatine. In August, 1883, a steel projectile weighing 408 pounds was fired from a twenty-ton Whitworth steel gun through eighteen inches of wrought iron, thirty-seven inches of well-packed sand, one and a quarter inches of steel, some heavy balks of timber, and then sixteen feet more of sand; the projectile was recovered practically uninjured. The 80-ton gun will penetrate 25 feet of granite and concrete masonry of 32 feet of best Portland cement concrete.



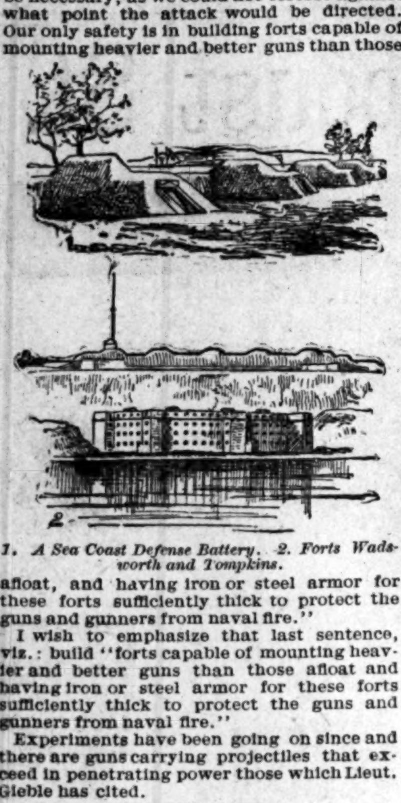
Spardeck on the Italian Warship Duilio.

FORTS NECESSARY.

"At Spezia in May, 1880, the Armstrong 100-ton breach-loading rifle, 17.7-inch caliber, fired a projectile through 40 odd feet of sand into the rock behind and the Italian 100-ton gun sent its projectile, weighing 2,205 pounds, 46 feet into the sand. In 1863 armored vessels cost about $200,000 apiece, now they cost seventeen times as much as the ships our forts were built to fight against, and with this increased cost comes, of course, proportional increase in offensive and defensive capabilities. England has a navy of fifty-seven ships, all heavily armored sea-going vessels, carrying the most powerful armaments. In case of war with this nation the greater part of this navy could be sent against any one of our seacoast cities. To defend our coasts with a navy alone, as some people suggest, is impracticable, as it would require a navy equal in power to that of Great Britain in the harbor of each of our large cities. This would be necessary, as we could not foresee against what point the attack would be directed. Our only safety is in building forts capable of mounting heavier and better guns than those afloat, and having iron or steel armor for these forts sufficiently thick to protect the guns and gunners from naval fire."



Miantonomah, Our New Warship as She Looks To-Day.



1. A Sea Coast Defense Battery. 2. Forts Wadsworth and Tompkins.

I wish to emphasize that last sentence, viz.: build "forts capable of mounting heavier and better guns than those afloat and having iron or steel armor for these forts sufficiently thick to protect the guns and gunners from naval fire."

Experiments have been going on since and there are guns carrying projectiles that exceed in penetrating power those which Lieut. Gieble has cited.

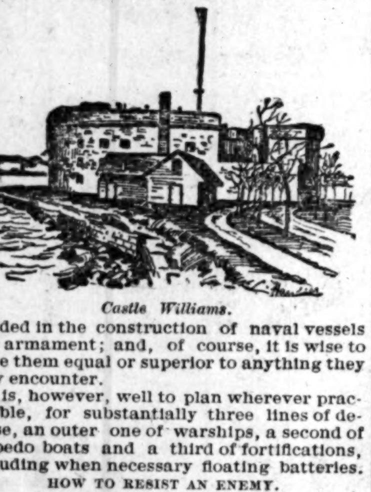
LIABILITY TO WAR.

It is not wise to reargue the proposition that the United States will, for many years, be always liable to war. Arbitration may come and be universal among civilized and Christian people. God hasten that time! Europe, however, does not present that attitude to-day. As in the Turko-Russian war and in the Franco-Prussian conflict, war comes in latter times like a thunderstorm. The cloud begins in a comparatively clear sky, swells to enormous proportions, soon expends its fury and quickly subsides. The death rate is terrible, the expenses frightful. The beaten nation is made to stagger for years under a heavy burden of debt to defray the war charges, and years and years it must swallow its chagrin, while it pays up its debt and recuperates its energies.

Suppose the war cloud to dart up from any point of our horizon, what could we do to hold our own and avert calamity and loss?

In answer I will report an opinion I once expressed concerning the defense of San Francisco. It will apply to New York or to any other of our large cities on either coast.

Considering the importance of our good navy in performing its true and appropriate work, no one will begrudge the money expended in the construction of naval vessels and armament; and, of course, it is wise to have them equal or superior to anything they may encounter.



Castle Williams.

It is, however, well to plan wherever practicable, for substantially three lines of defense, an outer one of warships, a second of torpedo boats and a third of fortifications, including when necessary floating batteries.

HOW TO RESIST AN ENEMY.

To resist an enemy approaching the Golden Gate, for instance, or its vicinage from the sea, it would afford great satisfaction to the defenders, and probably more to the defended, to have, as we did in our great battles, a good observing force and abundant reserves; yet, with our present naval strength, San Francisco should not depend on the outward line, but rather upon the proposed torpedo boats, well equipped and manned, the essential floating batteries, and most of all, upon the several permanent fortifications, to be well located and well constructed and kept in good working order. Upon these San Francisco may rely, as she does upon her good police, her superb fire department and upon her arrangements for water, sewerage and light.

Our navy has been much increased and much improved since the above statement was made. The torpedo boats and the whole torpedo system have been slowly and surely developing; the experimental mortar, firing so as to land shells within forts or upon the decks of approaching vessels has been constantly advancing and many good guns of long range are in existence. Our outer forts can be put in order upon both approaches to New York Harbor, so that I do not believe Italy with her best ironclads could get past our naval squadron, our torpedo arrangements and our shore batteries, into any offing that would enable her to practice upon the Brooklyn bridge or the post-office building.

The Italian Warship Italia.

THE LESSON IN CHILI.

The account of the recent conflict in the war now progressing in Chili is apropos and indeed a demonstration of the present value of defensive works—works properly located and manned. The ironclad Blanco, belonging to the insurgents, in an attempt to blow up the armed government tug Florence, encountered a hot fire of shot and shell from the forts, under whose guns the Florence was moored. The Blanco could not withstand this fire and was forced to leave the harbor. The same night a torpedo boat and the Florence steamed out of the harbor to attack the Blanco. The ironclad, in company with the sloop of war O'Higgins, destroyed the attacking force and again engaged the forts with disastrous results to the ships. A shell from the fort struck the O'Higgins and went clear through her. Another shell caused the gun on her quarter deck to explode, with the result that the deck was fairly torn out of the vessel and nine men out of the gun's crew of twelve were blown to atoms. The sloop was driven out of the range of the guns in the fort.

Thus the forts first drove an iron-clad out of the harbor. Again the next day one vessel was disabled, and another badly damaged, and driven beyond range by the defending forts. Here were used the three lines of defense that we must employ against the foreign enemy, viz: 1—Men-of-war; 2—The torpedo boats and floating batteries; 3—Permanent works properly located and well equipped.

It rejoices my military heart that one regiment of New York artillery is forming as part of her National Guard. The more skilled artillery men we have the better.

I may end my letter by saying that Grant's and Sherman's method of defense is the best. It was to take the offensive as often as possible. Our navy is not yet large. We cannot divide it up too much. We can, however, take the offensive very readily, ever remembering that the little Monitor slew the giant Merrimac. The pluck of our naval men is equal to any emergency that may come up on the open sea. This is not boasting; it is part of my faith.

If we are attacked the cause will not be that we mean to cover up crime, but to defend our republican way of righting wrongs. If war comes we must be ready.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General United States Army.

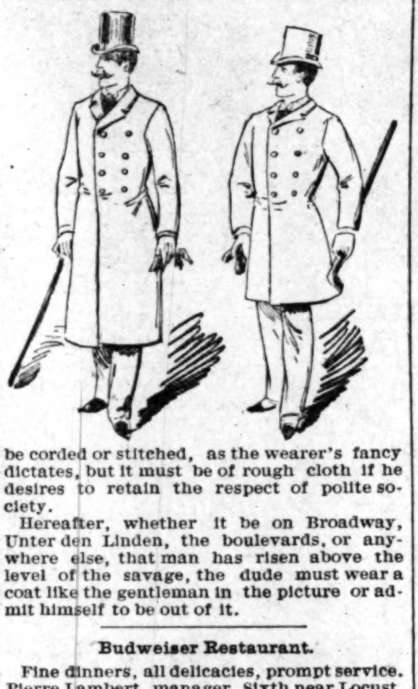
CONFIRMATION SUITS, $3.50 to $15—Hundreds of latest patterns in French Tricots, Thibets, Wide Wales, Clay Worsteds, Corkscrews, etc. Save money and buy of us.
GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin av.

THE LATEST FROCK COAT.

Longer in the Skirt and Shorter in the Waist Than the Departing Style.

The sartorial intellect of London which makes the masculine fashions of the year whereon in the wide world men wear good clothes, has just considered the frock coat problem an issued its fiat.

From the present on the mashers of Pall Mall and Piccadilly will wear a slightly modified form of the existing garment by which the name of Prince Albert is perpetuated in the grateful memory of the civilized nations. The new coat is shorter in tqe waist than the departing style, and is longer in the skirt. It may be either black or gray and the edge may be corded or stitched, as the wearer's fancy dictates, but it must be of rough cloth if he desires to retain the respect of polite society.



Hereafter, whether it be on Broadway, Unter den Linden, the boulevards, or anywhere else, that man has risen above the level of the savage, the dude must wear a coat like the gentleman in the picture or admit himself to be out of it.

Budweiser Restaurant.

Fine dinners, all delicacies, prompt service. Pierre Lambert, manager, Sixth near Locust.

THAT "CERTAIN PROFESSION."

Mr. Peters of Kansas expressed his opposition to the character of legislation involved in the bill. * * * It was demanded only by a few representatives of a certain profession.—[Extract from the report of the Congressional debate on the copyright bill.

Peters, you ought to have called the roll
Of that "certain profession"—'pon my soul;
You'd have killed the bill and done yourself proud
Had you called the roll and called it loud!

O, Peters, it should have occurred to you
That "certain profession" to up and review;
Your judgment, Peters, was clearly erring,
You'd have certainly killed it dead as a herring!

O, Peters, why didn't you call the roll?
The deed would have been echoed from pole to pole;
Ah, never again, there's reason to fear,
Will you have such a chance to boom your career!

O, Peters of Kansas, your fame is stalled.
Just think of the names you might have called;
Pray just allow us to mention a few,
As quite at random they rise to view.

There's Moses and Dickens and Burns and Paul,
And Cæsar—who carried wormwood to Gaul—
And Homer and Horace and Mrs. Stowe,
And Fielding and Milton and Edgar Poe.

And Daniel Webster—rhetorical very—
You remember he wrote the dictionary?
Macaulay, whose talk-stream had no dam,
Cervantes, Bacon and dear Charles Lamb.

And Gray—his Elegy p'haps you've seen—
Tom Brown and Anna Katharine Greene,
Kirk White, oft plunged in the blues, alack,
And William and also Ivory Black.

And Shakspeare, a writer of readable plays—
Why don't you glance over them, some of thse days?
And Washington Irving and Doctor Nott,
And Beecher and Curtis and Walter Scott.

And Emerson, Bancroft and Laurence Sterne,
And Smiths such a plenty wherever you turn,
And Thomas Carlyle, good hater of cant,
And Gilder, the favorite Century plant.

And Moliere, Chaucer and Doctor Hodge,
Thackeray, Gladstone and Mary Dodge,
And Artemus Ward—how he made us laugh—
And Mary E. Wilkins and Philip Schaff.

And Whitman—whose rather too fond of mud—
And Lowell and Holmes and Sylvester Judd,
And Fenimore Cooper, e'er sketching the red man,
And Thomas a' Kempis and E. C. Stedman.

Pope—whose intimates called him Aleck—
The Brownings, Bunner and Fitz Greene Halleck,
And Plutarch—no wonder he long survives,
There was never a cat had so many lives.

And the man who was mashed on martyrs—Fox,
And Nathaniel Hawthorne and Sunset Cox,
And Watts, such a genius for psalms and hymns,
And Dante and Howells and Gilmore Simms.

And Byron, of critics proudly defiant,
And Plato and Motley and William C. Bryant,
And old Munchausen, firm wedded to truth,
And Goethe and Aldrich and Mary Booth.

And Swinburne, a master of intricate rhyme,
Bret Harte and Hume and Irenæus Prime,
And Tennyson, happy father of "Maud,"
And Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward.

And Chatterton, ah! what a wonderful stripling!
And Hale, Lindley Murray and Rudyard Kipling,
And Prescott and Shelley who worshiped the lark,
And Winter, the Stoddards and Mungo Park.

And Wendell Phillips and Jeremiah,
And Craddock, Tom Moore and Child (L. Maria),
And Roosevelt, sketcher of Western ranch,
And Franklin and Kingsley and Christopher Cranch.

The Kings, Charles, Clarence and Thomas Starr,
The Jameses, Henry and G. P. R.
The Stanleys, Africa's lord and the Dean,
The Fields, Kate, Henry and gay Eugene.

And Saxe, Clark Russell, that fluent sailor,
And Walter Besant and Bayard Taylor,
And Marion Crawford and Richard Baxter,
Montaigne and Bunyan and Celia Thaxter.

Herodotus, Alcott, the father and daughter,
And Keats who objected to names writ in water,
And Gibbon and Warner, joking so slyly,
And Zenophon, Arnold and Whitcomb Riley.

And William Wordsworth and William Nye,
And Drake—how he sang of our flag in the sky!—
And Sidney and Coleridge and Colonel Hay,
And Whittier, Dryden and Judge Tourgee.

And the poet who's written of "Hiawatha"—
A highly respectable Cambridge author—
His name shall abide to the end of time,
But, O, such a difficult name to rhyme!

This list, O, Peters, of Kansas, aims
Just to give you some random sample names,
Just to sort o' teach you the standing, you know,
Of a "certain profession" here below.

O, Peters, your lusty promising State
Is surely a prey to untoward fate;
She used to be bleeding and, O, so ill
You treat her—she's certainly bleeding still!

O, Peters, 'tis such an unfilial deed
To give your mother occasion to bleed,
When down on a "certain profession" you bore
She must have been simply bathed in gore!

O, Peters, Peters, forbear, forbear!
Such views of a "certain profession" to air;
The profession don't care a marque sou,
But, Peters, they're awfully rough on you!

W. H. McElroy.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething relieves the child from pain. 25c a bottle.

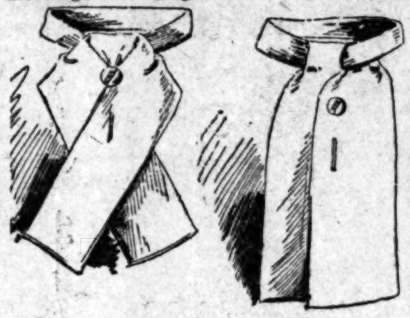
JEWELRY FOR MEN.

THE SCARF-PIN IS THE LEADING BAUBLE OF THE STERNER SEX.

How a Scarf-Pin Should Be Worn With the Different Kind of Neckties—The Correct Cuff Button—Studs and Collar Buttons—Other Trinkets.

It is not so much a question as to what jewelry men may wear as it is how and when they shall wear it. In the decorative sense the leading bauble in the men's curriculum is the scarf-pin. Here the masculine liking for the specialties that glitter finds its fullest vent.

There has come to be, as a result, fixed rules in scarf-pin wearing that may not be transcended without showing a lack of knowledge of the canons of good form. In the irregular scarfings—the Burlington, Once-over, Waterfall, and the rest—there is a necessity for the scarf-pin. There are in these instances certain portions of the scarf to be held together and in place. It is the same with the De Joinville. The absence of the scarf-pin under these circumstances would indicate that such an article was not possessed by the wearer of the neck covering, and therefore it were bad judgment to wear such a scarfing that should so clearly reveal impecuniosity says the *Furnisher and Clothier*.



Proper Way to Wear Scarf Pins.

The scarf-pin must also be worn with the puff, made-up scarf. There is a place for its insertion, and by seeming to hold it together it glosses over somewhat the made-up suggestiveness. In the self-tied De Joinville or its imitation—the regular made-up Stanley—the scarf-pin must pierce the crossfolds at the intersection.

A glaring error is sometimes made in introducing the pin into the small section where the cross occurs. This makes of the scarf-pin a purely adventurous bit of decoration and takes away from the piece of jewelry the phase of utility which gives to a gentleman the primal right to wear it.

In all scarfings the scarf-pin must be placed so that, when seen through the waistcoat opening, it will appear in the center of that space. To be placed too high in the scarf, too low, or on one side, would destroy the conformity. No matter how irregular the fold may be made, the head of the pin must positively fall in the center of the scarfing. Prince Victor of England has set the seal of his approval upon this edict, as set forth herein long ago, and there is no going behind such a sanction.

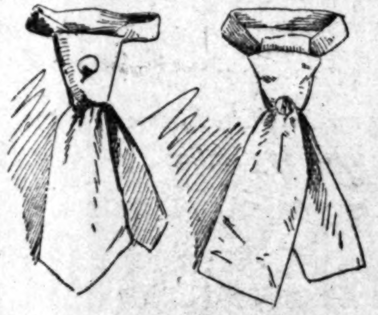
Three Pretty Scarf Pins.

The short-lived run of that liver-pad looking shield shape made-up irregular flat-scarf, that in lieu of a scarf-pin enlisted a safety-pin as the fastening decoration, is a verification of this edict. This infantile memoir was placed at the upper right corner of the scarf, where it caught the lapover piece in the good old way, above all other experiments, the particularly far-fetched and aggressively unpleasant neck-dressing of the last season. It has passed forever out of sight.

WHEN NOT TO WEAR IT.

With the regulation Teck—palpably made-up scarf that is not an imitation of any knotting that may be made by hand—the scarf-pin is stringently tabooed. It has in such a utilization about as much significance as it would if stuck in the middle of a pin-cushion, and indeed about the same effect on the beholder.

With the Four-in-hand, or the Ascot tied in this popular form, which, by the way, makes a full and stunning effect of richness, the scarf-pin must not be inserted in one corner as was permissible when the lilliputian pins were worn, nor in the middle of the crosspiece with a trite and mechanical suggestiveness; but in order to come as near as possible the center of the space seen through the waistcoat opening, and because it appears to get more the flavor of utility in seeming to hold the knot intact—there is the best excuse for inserting it in the middle of the tie just upon the lower edge of the cross-fold.



Proper Way to Wear Scarf Pins.

Cuff-buttons are essential. They may be shank or link in form, and should not be conspicuous for size. They should really in dimensions appear as though they could be forced through the cuff button-holes either way, being thus more effectually relieved of the exclusively decorative effect, always to be avoided. They may be of gold, platinum, silver, stonine—as a matter of choice.

If jewels are to be inlaid in the design they should be small in size. The huge bediamonded sleeve buttons are now deemed relics of an unrefined epoch.

With the coming in of the Windsor tie and cravat with the cheviot shirts of outing, there will be a revived interest in shirt-studs in various designs, although the plain old gold round and oval shirt-studs will always be the dominnent patterns with men that know what is correct.

With the full dress shirt, pearls and moonstones are the only jewels worn. The single stud is out of date. To such an extent was this fad carried that some of the men were as glittering as though they had been festooned with some insignia of a foreign court.

THREE STUDS CORRECT.

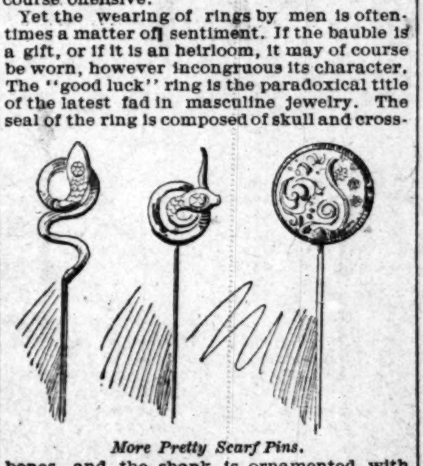
Three studs are the correct number. If two are worn there is a suspicion of implied economy, or an inference that the third of the set has been lost or mislaid.

Enameled stonine in imitation of linen buttons is used, and is always appropriate for the shirt studs of evening dress.

A howling swell with old-school notions carries the abjuration of jewelry to the superlative point in full dress by having all his linen shirts made open front, with the sewed-on collar and bosom buttons, after the old regime when profanity ruled in shirt adjusting, and his wristbands instead of cuffs also buttoned with sewed on buttons of large size. The separable studs—by which is meant those either spiral or shank that come in two pieces and are more readily inserted into the shirt bosom—are an invention of recent date, for which due thanks should be rendered as saving time and preserving one's good temper.

The wearing of rings by men should be a matter of careful consideration. They should be distinctly masculine in type. The deep setting should be usually followed. The high feminine settings to show off the jewels is of course offensive.

Yet the wearing of rings by men is oftentimes a matter of sentiment. If the bauble is a gift, or if it is an heirloom, it may of course be worn, however incongruous its character. The "good luck" ring is the paradoxical title of the latest fad in masculine jewelry. The seal of the ring is composed of skull and cross-bones, and the shank is ornamented with tombstones. The metal is silver, bright and oxydized, and in the eyes of the skull are brilliants, either ruby, emerald, sapphire or diamond.



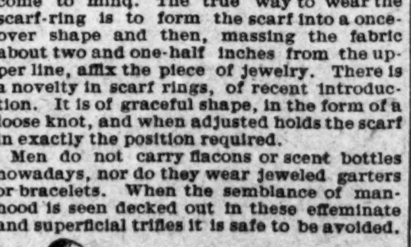
More Pretty Scarf Pins.

There seems to be a tendency just now towards the abnormal. The "Cleopatra" revivals have doubtless brought about a renaissance in snake-wear. Scarf-pins, rings and sleeve buttons are now modeled in great variety upon the inspiration of the Egyptian asp.

COLLAR BUTTONS.

The jeweled collar button is always a hazardous appurtenance of men's wear, for great watchfulness is necessary to keep the neckwear in place that it may be screened from view. The exploitation of the diamond collar button is one of the crowning vulgarities of an unrefined nature. The votaries of the diamond collar button have often found in the scarf-ring a congenial accompaniment, for it may be so arranged that the jewel may be shown as if by accident. Sometimes, indeed, the ends of the scarf beneath where the ring is adjusted have been spread apart so as to show the diamond shirt-stud. No words strong enough to describe the offensiveness of this combination come to mind. The true way to wear the scarf-ring is to form the scarf into a once-over shape and then, massing the fabric about two and one-half inches from the upper line, affix the piece of jewelry. There is a novelty in scarf rings, of recent introduction. It is of graceful shape, in the form of a loose knot, and when adjusted holds the scarf in exactly the position required.

Men do not carry flacons or scent bottles nowadays, nor do they wear jeweled garters or bracelets. When the semblance of manhood is seen decked out in these effeminate and superficial trifles it is safe to be avoided.



Scarf Ring, Sleeve Button and Scarf Pin.

With regard to watches and chains, it may be said that they are both essential one to the other. The long nickel chain is frequently worn with the gold time-piece, but it would be the acme of shoddiness to attach a gold chain to a watch of lesser metal.

LOCKETS.

The purely showy locket and watch-charm have been superseded by the more useful gold pencil, knife, key-ring and cigar-cutter. In watches, the latest and most expensive fad is an open-faced time-piece of ordinary good size in diameter, but very thin through, so that it makes but a slight bunch in the pocket, a vast improvement in the heavy hunting cases, that gave the wearer the appearance of having a wen on his left side.

The jeweled waistcoat button was one of the most aggressive gewgaws that ever the sterner sex laid claim to. They were wont to be made of gold and silver in a variety of designs. The monogram was frequently worked in upon them, and a rather neat idea was having the initials of the name engraved upon the three buttons running from the top one to the bottom. Then some misguided youth, with more money than brains introduced jewels into the waistcoat buttons, and this, of course, killed the fad from the very flagrancy of its overdoing. The waistcoat button may now only be availed of in white or black stonine. The black being allowable with the white waistcoat when the Tuxedo sack and black cravat are worn.

Men may carry jeweled flasks, cigar cases and match-boxes who can afford to. When in doubt as to when jewelry may be worn by the sterner sex, the question should always be put to one's self: Is it necessary?—is it appropriate?—and is it manly?

NEW TIME-PAYMENT HOUSE!

The Doran-Collet Furniture & Carpet Co.

405 North Fourth Street.

LARGEST CREDIT HOUSE IN THE WEST!

A general invitation is extended to the public to visit our establishment. We are now displaying the finest and best assorted and most desirable lines of goods ever shown under one roof in this city, and are offered at prices which are guaranteed to be the lowest. Our Spring Stock is complete. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

OUR GOODS ARE OF LATEST DESIGNS IN PATTERN AND FINISH.

OUR CARPET DEPARTMENT!

Our goods are from the looms of the best makers of America and Europe, and for beauty of design and lasting qualities cannot be surpassed.

Brussels, Velvets,
Tapestry, Moquettes,
Rugs, Ingrains,
Lace Curtains, Portieres,
ETC., ETC.

Refrigerators of Every Description.

We have in stock the latest patents of Gasoline Stoves. They are of the very best makes. The improvements made on these Stoves in the last year are of such a nature as to render them absolutely safe. No danger of Explosion.

Gas Stoves, Cook Stoves,
Gasoline Stoves, Baby Carriages,
Wardrobes, Parlor Suits,
Plush Rockers, Bureaus,
Rockers, reed and rattan,
Bed Lounges, Single Lounges,
Mantel Folding Beds,
Folding Beds, Bookcases,
Center Tables, oak and walnut, Bedsteads,
Bedroom Suits, oak and walnut, Office Desks,
Cheffoniers, Sideboards, oak and walnut,
Wash Boilers, Springs,
Mattresses, Chairs,
Kitchen Tables, Extension Tables,
Hanging Lamps, Tea Kettles,
Mantel Clocks, Door Mats,
Kitchen Safes, Ingrain Carpets,
Lace Curtains, Pillows,
Child's Folding Beds,
Patent Sweepers, etc., etc.

Finest Display of Reed and Rattan Rockers in the city. Very Low. See Them.

We carry the largest line of Baby Carriages in the city, steel springs, easy riding and at the lowest prices. Examine Them at Our Store.

Bed-Rock Prices. Small Profits. Enormous Business.

CASH, EASY WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

WE MAKE TERMS TO SUIT THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR PATRONS.

THE DORAN-COLLET FURNITURE & CARPET COMPANY,

Popular and Reliable Easy-Payment House-Furnishers, 405 N. Fourth St.

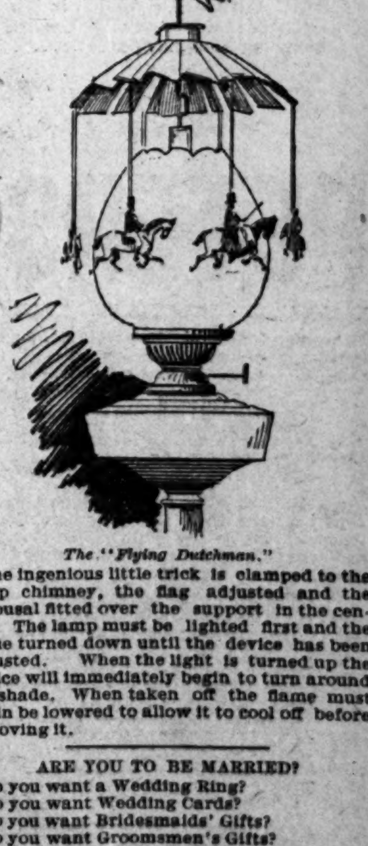
MEN'S AND BOYS HATS—Latest Dunlap, Miller & Youman blocks, worth $3, at $2; $5 silk hats, new styles, $3. All the latest novelties in boys' hats and caps, 25c to $1.50.
GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin av.

THE "FLYING DUTCHMAN."

A Cunning Novelty That Will Amuse the Children.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

One of the most cunning novelties ever introduced abroad for the amusement of our little ones is that illustrated by our cut. It is a carousal, or "Flying Dutchman," as it is commonly called, which can be adjusted to any lamp, and is then propelled by the heat of the flame, turning around swiftly to the great delight of the children. The figures are very handsome, representing horsemen, bicycle riders, pleasure boats and larger ships.



The "Flying Dutchman."

The ingenious little trick is clamped to the lamp chimney, the flag adjusted and the carousal fitted over the support in the center. The lamp must be lighted first and the flame turned down until the device has been adjusted. When the light is turned up the device will immediately begin to turn around the shade. When taken off the flame must again be lowered to allow it to cool off before removing it.

ARE YOU TO BE MARRIED?

Do you want a Wedding Ring?
Do you want Wedding Cards?
Do you want Bridesmaids' Gifts?
Do you want Groomsmen's Gifts?
Do you want a Diamond Ring?
Do you want a Bridal Gift and wish to get the choicest for the least money?

Write to the Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., Broadway and Locust street, St. Louis, Mo., for their great catalogue of 2,000 illustrations which will tell you all about them and the low prices.

When in St. Louis call and see this wonderfl jewelry establishment, "*the grandest in the world.*"

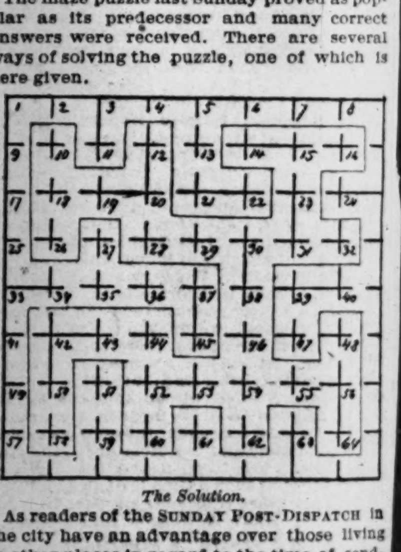
In writing, kindly mention this paper.

THE PUZZLE SOLVED.

HOW TO GO THROUGH ALL THE SQUARES WITHOUT REMOVING YOUR PENCIL.

Many Correct Answers to the Maze Trick—One Who Sent in Four Different Correct Ways of Solving the Puzzle—The Winners.

The maze puzzle last Sunday proved as popular as its predecessor and many correct answers were received. There are several ways of solving the puzzle, one of which is here given.



The Solution.

As readers of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH in the city have an advantage over those living in other places in regard to the time of sending answers in it has been decided in addition to the names of the first five in St. Louis sending in correct answers, the names of the first five senders of correct answers living in other places also be given.

Several hundred correct answers were sent in, one person signing "Silliman" sending in four different correct ways of solving the puzzle.

The first five correct answers received from St. Louisans were as follows: Aug. Dahlstrom, C. E.; H. Edgar Eames; Maud Dunning, 210 North Seventeenth street; Ike Kline, 2840 Lafayette avenue; Cora Coleman, 815 South Eighth street.

The names of the senders of the first five correct answers from outside of St. Louis were as follows: D. A. Rothrock, Brighton, Ill.; Dora Deane, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. R. S. Tuckley, Jefferson City, Mo.; Alfred Ginzel, Trenton, Ill.; Oscar Finke, Alton, Ill.

OUT OF SIGHT, our competitors, for we are selling good Cassimere Suits for men at $5, $7.50 and $10. Don't take our word for it, but come and see.
GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin av.

The Parasol.

In ancient times the parasol was regarded as the insignia of royalty, and such is the case to-day in a large portion of Africa and Asia. On many Egyptian and Assyrian reliefs we notice slaves holding parasols over the heads of kings and rulers.

During the middle ages the parasol was carried in the Occident only by people of noble blood and wealth; all plebeians ran around in the hot sun without head-covering, but with a simple rain-cloth to protect themselves against the showers of the heavens.

Even at the present day no one is permitted to pass the palace of the Sultan with a raised parasol or umbrella, and an African negro chief became very much enraged at Gerhard Rohlf's parasol, regarding it as an emblem only of sovereignty.

In tropical countries the natives have no protection whatever against the hot rays of the sun, and in Madagascar and the India the low-born are not allowed to carry a parasol or umbrella.

Ho! All Ye That Hunger.

Morris' Restaurant and Dairy Lunch Rooms, 1003 Olive street. Popular prices. Open Sundays.

HOUSE !
arpet Co.
t.
HE WEST !
ment. We are now
er shown under one
lowest. Our Spring
RN AND FINISH.
Carriages,
Suits,
Bureaus,
d and rattan,
ges, Single Lounges,
l Folding Beds,
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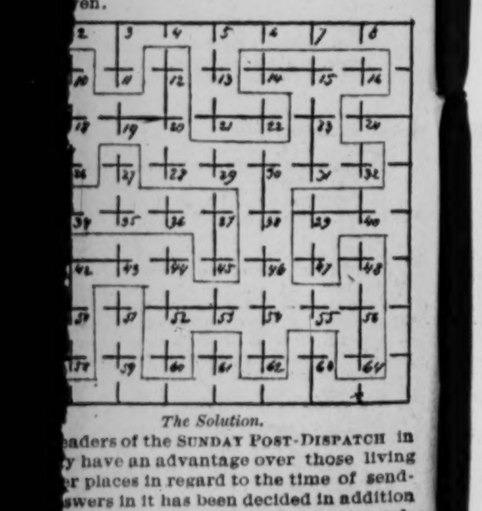

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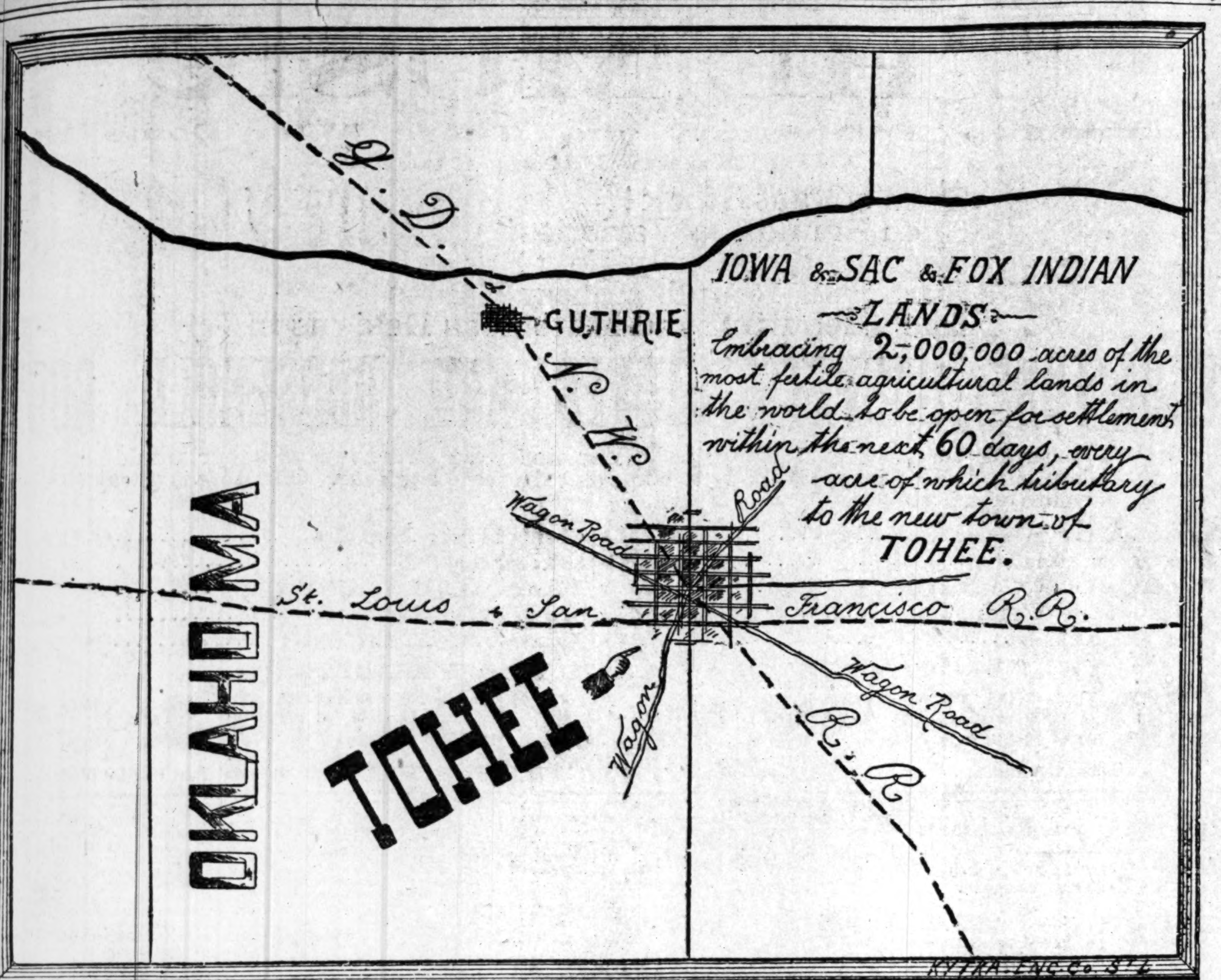

IOWA & SAC & FOX INDIAN LANDS
Embracing 2,000,000 acres of the most fertile agricultural lands in the world to be open for settlement within the next 60 days, every acre of which tributary to the new town of TOHEE.
GUTHRIE
OKLAHOMA
TOHEE
Wagon Road
Road
Wagon Road
Wagon
St. Louis & San Francisco R.R.
R. R.
KYTKA ENG. Co. S.L.

$10 PER LOT! $10 PER LOT!

The First 300 Business and Residence Lots in the New Town of

TOHEE Will be sold for $10 each. No extra price for corners. Size of lots 25 feet by 140 feet. Title absolutely perfect. This price is simply made to induce the citizens of St. Louis and vicinity to become interested with us in this new and flourishing town. **TOHEE** is but one month old, and has already established schools, churches, post-office, livery stable, two general stores, bank building in course of construction, blacksmith shop and many other small industries. **TOHEE** is the biggest and best town on earth for its age. All of the lots lie smooth and even.

TOHEE Is connected with Guthrie by telephone, the construction of which cost the Tohee Townsite Company several thousand dollars.

TOHEE Is in the exact center of Oklahoma, East and West, where the new lands are open for settlement, and is destined to be the great central and commercial city of the Indian Territory. ☞ Read what the prominent citizens and officials of Oklahoma say of Tohee and her future:

F. G. BONFILS, Denver, Colo.:

DEAR SIR—In answer to your favor of the 24th instant in reference to the new town of Tohee, its prospects and advantages, I can only say that unless all signs fail Tohee is destined to become one of the best business points in Oklahoma Territory. From its location, immediately on the line of the new lands soon to be opened to settlement, it ought to, and I believe will, become the distributing point for all of the Iowa and Sac and Fox countries, an area of land as fertile and well watered and timbered as could be desired. Concerning real estate investments in Tohee, I can see no reason why they should not be enormously profitable. The conditions and requirements that have caused such cities as Guthrie and Oklahoma—cities of 10,000 and 5,000 respectively—to spring up within the past 20 months will be present again on the opening of the Indians' new lands, and these conditions and requirements will cause the growth of other cities as great in population, wealth and importance as the above-mentioned cities.

How Tohee, with her unsurpassed location—the very gateway to this new country—can escape being one of these favored points I cannot imagine. When one considers that the best business lots in the two above cities bring as high as $5,000 for lots, the margin for profit on investments in Tohee lots at present prices is as great and as certain as the most sanguine could wish.

Very truly yours, D. T. FLYNN, Postmaster.

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, Logan County,
GUTHRIE, Ok., Feb. 26.

To Any and All Whom It May Concern:

The new town of Tohee is located southeast of Guthrie and immediately on the line dividing Oklahoma Territory proper from the land of the Iowa and Sac and Fox Indians. These lands will be open for settlement shortly, probably within sixty or ninety days. From its location Tohee is the gateway to this new Indian Country, and the natural supply and outfitting point for these fertile lands, embracing nearly 2,000,000 acres. I can see no reason why Tohee should not spring into immediate importance when this adjoining country is declared open for settlement. In fact, the conditions that have required such cities as Guthrie and Oklahoma will again be present and from the outlook Tohee will claim a large amount of the trade and patronage that builds up cities. Very truly,

H. H. BOCKFINGER, County Clerk of Logan County.

"GUTHRIE DAILY NEWS," GUTHRIE, Ok., Feb. 26, 1891.

To the Press of the Country:

Having a personal knowledge of and thorough acquaintance with the new town of Tohee, I cheerfully indorse all good things said of such town by the business men, citizens of Guthrie and county officials of Logan County. None of the claims put forward for this new and enterprising town are exaggerated. In fact, it would be hard to overestimate the promise of this town.

Its unique situation, immediately on the line of these new and fertile lands, gives it an advantage of being eighteen miles nearer as a supply and outfitting point for this new country than any other city in the Territory. Its direct communication by telephone with the outside world, and being the only point on the line of these new lands having such communication, will alone make it the starting point for thousands of settlers, many of whom are even now flocking there. Very truly, W. P. THOMPSON, Editor "News."

LAW OFFICE OF OVERSTREET & FLYNN, GUTHRIE, Ok., Feb. 26, 1891.

WE, the undersigned, practicing attorneys of Guthrie, Oklahoma Territory, hereby certify that, having examined the title to lots in the town of Tohee, Oklahoma Territory, find that the Tohee Townsite Company is possessed of a perfect title to such town site and lots therein.

OVERSTREET & FLYNN.

TOHEE Is the natural supply and outputting point for all the new country, and ought to be a city of 5,000 people before the close of the year. No such opportunity for a Safe, Profitable, Legitimate Real Estate Investment was ever offered to the readers of this paper before. Positively only 300 lots will be sold, and first come, first served.

TO OUT-OF-TOWN CUSTOMERS:

We will not sell more than four lots to any one party. If you desire to buy, send $10 for each lot desired up to four lots. Should the 300 lots be sold before your order is received, your money will be at once returned in full. Mail orders will receive immediate attention in order of their receipt and the best lots unsold at time of receiving order will be selected for you. Send money by draft, post-office money order, express or registered letter at our risk.

P. S.—All necessary information is contained in this advertisement, so don't write and ask a lot of useless questions, as we are too busy to answer such. If you desire to avail yourself of this offer you must act at once. Call on or direct all orders to

THE TOHEE TOWNSITE CO.,
610 OLIVE STREET, Room No. 2, St. Louis, Mo.

BILL NYE'S CLEOPATRA.

A FREE AND EASY TRANSLATION OF THEOPHILE GAUTIER'S STORY.

Bully Good Time That the Fresh Young Man With a Burning Love and a Milk Route Had, But the Ice Cream Got There Just the Same.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

[Translated with considerable recklessness from the French of Theophile Gautier by William Nye, Esq.]

The delicate shrimp pink heel of Cleopatra saluted the quivering flood as she slowly slipped into the pleased and highly delighted waters. About her waist and arms silver and pearl girdles and bracelets clung when the surface of the waters broke over her wonderful figure, and opaline bubbles caught and kissed her dimpled shoulders as the fair Queen sazzled about in the rippling tide or shrieked with laughter as she lammed a trusted eunuch in the eye with a hunk of golden mud.

Her wealth of wonderful hair floated out behind her over the water like a magnificent mantle. Cleopatra was regal eveh when bereft of her royal robes, and those who happened to be riding by on the cars while she was in swimming were forced to admit that even shucked she was still a Queen. She swam to and fro, sometimes treading water with her cherubic feet or scooting dog fashion like a beautiful water bug across the pond. Now she would seem to sleep on the surface of the waters like a slumbering lily, and then anon she would rise from her wet environments like a Venus rising to a point of order in the convention at Mount Olympus.

Suddenly Cleopatra utters a sharp and startled cry, as did Diana when surprised by Acteon. Through the foliage she had seen the earnest and somewhat admiring eye of a total stranger. It was that of Melamoun, the wretched lover of the Queen, who had never met her, but who was a great admirer and constant reader.

He was from the middle walks of life and did not know much, but, oh, how he did seem to lay aside what other business he had on hand and worship the magnificent woman who, as these lines are penned, slid softly into the all embracing waters like a beauteous muskrat!

Her startled cry brought to the bank her two armed eunuchs, who had been frogging farther down the stream. Cleopatra pointed out to them the clump of trees behind which Melamoun was concealed. Defense was useless, and so he attempted none. He said that he was sorry such a thing should have occurred, but he would try to avoid anything of the kind in the future.

It was indeed a coarse thing to do. She told him distinctly that it was no way to do, and asked him if he were not ashamed of himself.

Quickly covering herself with her calisiris she bade the eunuchs spare the life of the rash young man and bring him before her. They did so. The Queen could not understand why he should have come, at the risk of his life, where no man was admitted upon penalty of death. Surely he had not come to steal her clothes and hide them just to chaff her nibs, for she had still other clothes which were yet good, besides quite a lot that could be made over and still look real well.

No, he must be an assassin hired by bloodthirsty Rome to steal in upon her and kill her. But his clear, honest eye and trembling lip told a story of truth and of a heart at once pure and sweet.

"May my soul be found light in the balance of Amenti," he said, "and may Imel, daughter of the Sun and Goddess of Truth, punish me if I ever entertain a thought of evil against you, O Queen. Saying this upon his knees, Melamoun wept and tried to bite the dust, but his nose seemed to be in the way.

She Shrieked for Help.

He was a fine-looking young man, as Cleopatra saw at a glance, of great nobility of character and a little less heavy set, perhaps, than Antony was. He said he came of a common set of people living back of town, and had just bought a milk route of his father, which he thought was going to be a good thing in time, if he could sort of build it up and extend it a little. "Of course it is not the life to which you have been accustomed," he said; "your folks have always been well off, I know, and you have never had to put your hands into dishwater or scald milkpans or wean calves from the parent stem, but I love you very much, indeed, very much, indeed. We will have to live plain at first, but I am a steady young person and have already this year accumulated $8. In forty years this would, as you will see, amount to $320. My folks like you, and say that you would make me a good wife if you stiddied down a little. Do not, oh! do not refuse me," he said. "The Alliance people will soon be on top, and I am almost sure that I will be at some time overseer of highways at our place, which is as good as $2 a day just for working on the roads in June, which is a dull time with us anyway, and almost like finding $48 in the street."

The Queen gave a low laugh as she proceeded with her dressing, now more calmly. "By St. Oms," she said, "Dog of Hell, thou art a foolhardy wretch. You think that with your castiron impudence and budding milk route you may win to wife a Queen whose fame is good for a column in every Sunday paper from the Congo Basin to Singapore. You should be killed, of course, but I cannot decide yet how to do it. Whether to fry you in the fat of these negligent eunuchs and feed you to my aquarium, or shock you to death with the early humor of France I know not."

"Queen," said the youth, now standing on the other foot awhile, "I deserve to die. Be clement, but let me die. You will find nearly seven dollars' worth of milk tickets in my inside pocket. Take them; they are yours. You can get your milk in that way of my successor free, and milk is quite an item with anybody who keeps as much hired help as you do. Take my life. It is useless to me since I love you and you love me not."

"Well, then," said the Rueen, as she smilingly shed a mouthful of hairpins, for her smile was wider than she had thought, "you shall have your wish, but first you shall know what it is to have what we call fun. You Alliance people think you have some little pleasure in life, but you do not. You are extraneous, as we say, or not in it. You are my guest for this evening. You die in the morning. You will join me at dinner, will you not? We keep an all-night house, and we have some wassail on hand that has never been used; also a can of orgies that has not been opened yet. May I count on you?"

"Indeed thou mayst," said the youth, as he went out into the courtyard and washed his face in the rainwater barrel, and walked for a time in the dewy grass to remove the milk spots from his bespattered boots.

Cleopatra now gave orders to have the banquet hall prepared, and sent away to the village for a fiddler who could also call off. She was cool, yet watchful of her help. She was everywhere ordering victuals cooked, the smell of hot preserves came from the royal kitchen, and one eunuch named Oleander, who was a good man, and pointed to himself with pride on account of his singularly pure life in the midst of the corruptions, temptations and fines and costs of a court, was sent to the neighbors for more sauce plates and a two-gallon ice cream freezer.

Rare exotics were gathered to beautify the table, and Egyptian hollyhocks were massed with sprigs of asparagus and nice dried grasses at eyether end of the voluptuous table. The new cake basket was on the table with two kinds of cake in it, and everything was arranged without regard to cost.

Cleopatra ordered that a bran new tablecloth be used that evening, and also decided to open one of Bent's justly celebrated hunting case water crackers. The hall was resplendent with decorations and articles of vertu, one painting being a fruit piece, given, all framed, by the publisher of the *Egyptian at Work*, a weekly publication which Cleopatra took on account of the recipes contained in it, for she did not agree with it religiously, being a free thinker and general all-around looloo from the head waters of the Nile.

In the parlor she had a tree fungus, on which she had etched a nice winter scene, copied from a Christmas card. Melamoun's eyes stuck out a good deal when he saw all these glorious things, for at home they all lived in one room, and took turns dressing behind the stove of mornings. A handsome cottage organ stood in one corner, with a copy of "Pull for the Shore" lying on the music rack. The trappings of the room were all rich—very rich, indeed. A drawn rug represented Pharaoh as he looked in the morgue after the recovery of his body and while waiting for identification. His features were somewhat distorted; but it is very hard to work a speaking likeness into a drawn rug, and Pharaoh had also been drowned quite a while when he sat for the portrait.

While Cleopatra sang a little song for the young man, slaves and eunuchs were busy opening cans of Cove oysters and setting the table.

Suddenly it occurred to the great potentate that her guest ought, perhaps, to make some slight changes in his togs. Showing him the way up to a pleasing room and handing him a small key, the young man lost no time in opening a large leather bag with Egyptian hieroglyphics on it and finding Antony's regular banqueting clothes.

Donning a linen tunic with golden stars upon it, like the costume of the Goddess of Liberty, and a purple mantle, he bound a fillet de bœuf about his brow and passed down to the dining-hall smelling quite sweetly of Antony's hair-oil, perfumed with Lily of the Nile. Cleopatra wore her other dress. It consisted of a pale green crepe de Chine open at the sides and clasped with golden bees. It was an evening dress, and therefore almost entirely concealed as she sat at table. On her arms she wore two strings of pearls as big as hickory nuts, and a pointed diadem valued at $11 rested on her marble and massive skull.

Cleopatra Turns Out the Gas.

As she seated her guest beside her she clapped her little hands, and instantly the Egyptian glee club struck up a song called "My Gum Tree Canoe," red lights sprang out along the costly dados of the rooms, and a concealed fountain in the front yard, lighted by beautiful opaline candles, squirted fully a rod high.

Huge flames palpitated in tripods of brass; giant candelabras shook their disheveled light in the midst of ardent vapors; the eyes of dark carved sphinxes flamed with phosphorescent lightnings; the bull headed idols breathed flames; the alabaster elephants, in lieu of perfumed water, spouted aloft bright columns of crimson fire; prismatic irises crossed and shattered each other; soft music sensuously stole through, in and out among the potted geraniums, and sifted through the intertwining leaves of the smilax came the low, soft bellowing of the buhl buhl.

The orgy was now at its height, the dishes of phenicopter's tongues, the livers of scarus fish, the eels, fattened upon the bodies of prominent people and cooked in brine, the dishes of peacocks' brains, tenderloin of terrapin aux filley, hot Sauterne, boars stuffed with living birds, etc., were on the menu.

Wines of all kinds, from the vintage so common at the post keller or the ratz keller to the wines of Crete and of Massicus, were served by Asiatic pages, upon whose rich and voluminous flowing hair the beautiful and somewhat finicky Cleopatra wiped the Egyptian gravy from her taper fingers. Her companion also did the same as soon as he got onto it, but prior to that he contented himself with utilizing the borrowed vestments of the absent Antony. Yet we should not reproach him now. Treading as he was upon the borders of a yawning grave, but seeing across the groaning board the grinning face of Death, we may forgive him if in an unguarded moment he did things that were outre.

Toward the close of the feast mummers (both dry and extra dry) entertained the young people with song, dance and walk around. The president of the Cairo & Egyptian Central dropped in on his way home from the depot and spoke briefly regarding the tariff, and a local humorist gave a funny little anecdote and took home a cold goose in a newspaper as a reward of his wonderful genius.

Then Cleopatra herself arose. She cast aside her mantle, and stating briefly in a few well chosen words that she could not make a speech, not having been constructed in that way, neither could she sing a song or tell a story, she would, with the consent of the audience, offer a selection from an Egyptian breakdown composed by herself and which they might like to hear. While the beauteous Queen sashayed up and down to the lascivious pleasings of a lute the picnic ice cream came in. Cleopatra said that she would not chase any, but the rash young man from the Spring Valley Milk Farm ate heartily of it.

As he finished and wiped his spoon on the hair of a eunuch the gray of the dawn was stealing in through the rich hangings of the hall. An ashen look also stole over the face of the young yahoo, and quickly clasping his hands to the base of his chest he gave a startled cry like that of a tomcat who has unwittingly swallowed a hornet with a mean temperature to it. Not having read the papers much he had not noticed how many people were being mowed down by ice cream, and so as the day began to dawn the rash young ass who had loved the Queen and swapped his life, his hopes, his soul and his milk route for $2 worth of good victuals, curled himself up in a shapeless mass, and kicking two or three times convulsively, although, of course, it was worse than useless, he gave up the ghost.

Pouring a little vinegar on a large pearl, the haughty queen dropped a tear for the late milkman, and swallowing the molten gem as one might a sherry flip she turned off the gas, rang for the undertaker and retired to her apartments.

Cleopatra has been harshly criticised by many modern writers for being so kind of wild, but we should remember that she was called to the throne quite young and needed a mother's guidance. She was very wild as a girl, and it has been intimated that her father was a clergyman. He being very strict, she finally broke loose and made a good deal of talk in Egypt.

Yet Cleopatra had her good points. She was a good cook and a model housekeeper. She is said to have made a preserve out of watermelon rinds that brought on a war with the Romans, which lasted eight years, and caused much bloodshed.

She reigned quite a spell, and died among strangers, well off, but practically an old maid.

The above is a free translation of an article written by Theophile Gautier, which I promised him while in France, should be rendered into the American tongue as soon as I could get time from my multifarious duties. Wherever there was a foreign word which I could not translate exactly, I have sought to use some of our modern expressions, which, though direct and powerful, I know are reprehensible. To be reprehensible is one of my chief joys.

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Cheaper on Time Payments than any other house in the city sells for cash. Call and get prices on Bedroom Suits, Parlor Suits, Folding Beds, Bed Lounges, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wood and Marble Top Tables, Ingrain and Brussels Carpets, Lace Curtains, Rugs, etc.; 2-hole high Twin Burner Gasoline Stoves, $2.50; Baby Carriages, $1.50, $2.50, $4, $7 up to $35; Ice Chests and Refrigerators in solid oak at all prices. Store Open Until 9 O'Clock.

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MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO., Broadway and Locust street, St. Louis, Mo. (*"the grandest jewelry establishment in the world."*) Visit it when in St. Louis.

In writing, kindly mention this paper.

A Singular Chronology.

There is a small community of people to be found living in the little Swiss Canton of Graubuenden, who have steadfastly adhered to many queer usages and customs. They do not commence to count the hours of the day from midnight nor noon, but from sunset. Of course the time of day changes constantly, just as the hour of sundown varies with the seasons, and midnight to the rest of Europe may mean to these people the time when they begin their daily labor.

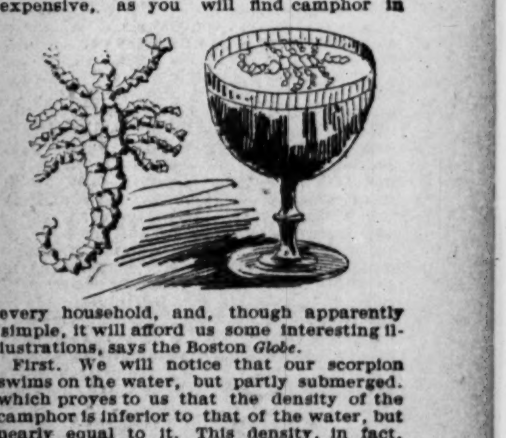
DR. ENNO SANDER'S Effervescent Lithia Water is highly priced by physicians as the rational remedy for gout and rheumatism. It neutralizes acidity of the blood and thus removes the cause of the disease, which other remedies fail to do. For sale by druggists.

SCORPION IN WATER.

Experiment That Requires Only a Little Camphor.

Place on the surface of the water contained in a large glass bowl several pieces of camphor of unequal sizes, in such a manner as to form the shape of any animal, for instance, a scorpion. After a while the scorpion will begin to move itself in the liquid; you will see it move its legs as if it wanted to swim, or agitate its tail convulsively.

This experiment is very amusing and inexpensive, as you will find camphor in every household, and, though apparently simple, it will afford us some interesting illustrations, says the Boston *Globe*.



First. We will notice that our scorpion swims on the water, but partly submerged, which proves to us that the density of the camphor is inferior to that of the water, but nearly equal to it. This density, in fact, being 0.995, that of the water being taken as a unit.

Second. The animal does not melt in the liquid—camphor is therefore indissoluble in water. If we had put it in alcohol, instead, the effect would have been the contrary, as alcohol dissolves camphor.

Third. The several pieces composing our scorpion remain placed where we have put them, and adhere to one another, which illustrates to us the force known as cohesion.

Fourth. Finally, if the scorpion moves readily in the water the cause of it is the well-known property of camphor to agitate itself on the surface of water, as a small piece of camphor placed in a tumbler of water will, in a short time, display movements of translation and rotation on itself. These movements are due, according to some authorities, to the recoil produced by the escape of vapors, by others to a mysterious force called superficial tension existing on the surface of liquids.

YOU'RE foolish to pay $35 to $50 for suits made to order, when you can buy the finest Baltimore Merchant Tailor Suits, Prince Alberts, Sacks and Cutaways, in all the latest effects, $10 to $25.
GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin avenue.

SHUT-IN SOCIETY.

A Peculiar and Interesting Organization With a Membership of 2,000 Invalids.

THE QUALIFICATIONS FOR JOINING IT AND THE WORK IT DOES.

How It Came to Be What It Is, and the Woman Who Unconsciously Founded It—The Various Inside Departments and How They Are Conducted—The Organizer of the Flower Mission.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

How many readers of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH have ever heard of the Shut-In Society? Not a very large proportion, it is safe to say, and yet such a society exists, has a comparatively large membership in America and Europe, is represented in St. Louis, and makes no effort to conceal its existence or its purpose.

Its name might suggest a peculiar exclusiveness—that the members shut themselves in and the rest of the world out. Nothing could be farther from the fact. The Shut-In Society is an organization of invalids—persons afflicted with physical ailments which keep them shut in their homes.

In 1873 Miss Jennie M. Drinkwater, now Mrs. Conklin, began a correspondence with another invalid, personally unknown to her, whom she desired to cheer and comfort. Though she was unconscious of the fact, this act was the germ of an organization which now embraces two hemispheres and numbers in its membership more than 2,000 invalids. The pleasure and profit experienced from this correspondence by these two persons, bound together by the sympathy born of similar afflictions, led to an interchange of letters with a third and a fourth, and thus the germ began to develop. Although founded in 1873, the Shut-in Society was not fully organized until 1884, when Mrs. Conklin was made President. It was legally incorporated in 1885 under the laws of the State of New York. The officers for 1891 are, Honorary President, Mrs. J. M. D. Conklin, Madison, N. J.; President, Mrs. E. Proudfit, Highlands, Monmouth County, N. J.; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. H. K. Munroe, Ashland, Mass. There are nine vice-Presidents, representing seven different States and Canada, one of them residing in St. Louis.

It is a unique spectacle to see a class of individuals usually considered helpless, taking it into their own hands to improve their condition and show what needs of theirs have been largely unrecognized. Hospitals, asylums and other similar institutions which take care of the physical needs of invalids are thus supplemented by a society which aims at a mutual interchange of mental and spiritual comfort among them. Many of these invalids who never have seen each others' faces and never will see them, have become not only intimate acquaintances, but warm personal friends. The term "letter-friend" has become a part of the vernacular of the society. A signal proof of the comfort and pleasure derived from these letters is found in the fact that many of them are written by invalids who are unable to assume a sitting posture, but write while lying upon their backs.

It is through these letters that a fact has become known which has surprised alike the invalids themselves and their friends; namely, the large number of people who have been shut in their homes for twenty-five or thirty years. It is to be hoped that not many suffer longer than that, but one member of the society has recently died who was confined to her bed for sixty years; a whole lifetime of suffering!

THE MEMBERSHIPS.

Only invalids can be bona fide members of the Shut-in-Society. According to the constitution "To be a sufferer, shut in from the outside would, constitutes one a proper candidate for membership in this society." In order that unworthy persons may not foist themselves upon the organization the constitution further provides that applicants "will send with their application, if possible, the name of their pastor, or their physician, or of some associate of the society as an introduction." The "associates" thus referred to, are members, "Who" says the constitution, "are not themselves invalids, but, being in tender sympathy with the suffering, volunteer in this ministery of love for Jesus' sake." Each associate has a certain district assigned to him or her consisting of several States and assumes the duty of corresponding with the members of the society in those States. Occasionally a shut-in is found who is too poor to pay the postage necessary for her correspondence, and the Helping-Hand department has been formed to furnish postage stamps to such members. The associate members also elect the officers of the society. The regular meetings occur on the third Friday of November, February and May in New York City.

Although largely composed of women the Shut-in Society has also a department devoted to the male members and one for the children. The Men's Department is conducted successfully by Mr. Will S. Mather of the Chicago Y. M. C. A. Miss G. L. Lewis of Boston, has charge of the Children's Department, the members of which are called the "Sunshine Makers." The associate members of this department have formed a band called the "Little Cup-Bearers to the King." This band is composed of "boys and girls from 6 to 19 years, who, in the flush of health, are carrying cups of love and sympathy from the God of love to some little sufferer. Each little Cup Bearer corresponds with a little Sunshine-Maker and has a badge of purple ribbon and printed letter of welcome." There are also two bands of boys, a "Ten Times One" club and a club of "Willing Hands" which are doing good work in this line.

The conscientious mother will readily see how beautiful such work is to the young. Naturally averse to the sick room, full of health and buoyant spirits, they seldom think of those of their own age who, in the course of nature, should be as free as the air and joyous as the birds, but, instead, are chained to their beds by wasting disease or hobble about on crutches. Sick children as well as those who are well crave the society of those of their own age. But children do not think of that until their attention is called to it. When they begin to engage in such work, however, their enthusiasm puts to shame the coldness of their elders and their own lives are broadened and sweetened to a surprising degree.

THE INVALIDS' AUXILIARY.

It would hardly be expected that, among a class of people needing so much to make their own lives endurable, a missionary spirit would be largely developed. It may be, however, that on account of their appreciation of sympathy the woes of others appeal to them the more strongly. Be that as it may, it is certain that there is a desire to help, for there is an Invalids' Auxiliary in the Shut-in Society, which is supporting a native helper in the Margaret Williamson Hospital at Shanghai, China. The auxiliary also wishes to support a bed in the same hospital, but its funds are as yet insufficient.

That the aid given to the members of the Shut-in Society is not confined to their mental and moral needs is evident from the fact that there is a "Wheel-chair" Committee represented in the person of Miss C. O. Ross, who lives at 16 Astor street, Newark, N. J. The object of this committee is to alleviate as far as possible the physical sufferings of the shut-in members by providing them as far as possible with wheel chairs. When the death of an invalid renders the wheel-chair which he has been using unnecessary, friends fasten a little silver plate to the back of the chair with the inscription: "To the memory of ——," and give it in charge of the committee to be used by a shut-in who cannot afford to buy such a chair. When this member is through with it it is passed on to another sufferer. Circles of Kings' Daughters and bands of little children assist in this work by buying wheel-chairs and sending them to the committee. It is desired, however, that no wheel-chairs be sent to the committee until the intention of the donor is communicated to Miss Ross. Many times there is an applicant for the chair in the donor's own vicinity, and when this is known unnecessary expense and trouble are avoided. During the year 1890 twenty-one chairs were sent to members of the society by the committee and twenty-five applicants were left unsupplied on account of lack of chairs.

Invalids who have their eyesight and are strong enough to read have an unfailing resource, provided they are, within reach of reading matter. But some Shut-ins are far removed from any literary center or have no friends to provide them with books, and this means of diversion is denied them. To supply this need the Shut-in Society has formed a library and furnishes books and papers to those desiring them. Miss A. E. Fuller of Hanover, New London, Conn., is the librarian, and to her all books and periodicals intended for the invalids are sent. Much reading matter, which has helped to load the ragman's sack because the despairing housewife knew of no other way to bring order out of chaos in her overloaded garret, might have served to while away many weary hours if the owner had known where to send them. During the last year Miss Fuller sent out 1,000 papers and magazines, 250 books and 200 leaflets. Every State in the Union and Canada shared in the distribution, thus showing the great demand for reading matter.

THE "OPEN WINDOW."

In addition to the books and periodicals sent out by the librarian, the Shut-in Society publishes a magazine of its own which any Shut-in may have for 50 cents a year. If any members cannot pay even that small sum the magazine is sent to them free. In order to be able to do this the publishers charge the associate members $1 a year to make up the deficiency. The magazine is a monthly and is called the *Open Window*. Mrs. H. E. Brown of New York City is the editor. The title page of the monthly illustrates its name and object by a picture of a window open to the sun and revealing a pretty landscape. Underneath are flowers and the legend, "The windows of my soul I throw wide open to the sun." Over the window is the text, "There shall be no more pain."

The *Open Window* often discloses romantic scenery amidst which some associate is traveling. A letter from Dresden, Germany, brings vividly before the shut-ins, other windows beautiful and famous, quaint streets, picturesque houses and ancient castles. Another letter from Switzerland brings into view the grand mountains and beautiful valleys of that marvellous land. Pictures of our own land also find their way through the *Open Window*, and the brilliant sunshine and soft atmosphere of the Pacific Coast come through the casement upon invalids shut in by dreary winter in harsher climates.

Other views of more lasting benefit come to the weary sufferers through their little monthly. Those who chafe against confinement and weary the patience of devoted relatives by their complaints are made more contented by the contrast between their condition and that of some homeless, penniless shut-in, living on the charity of distant relatives. The following pictures, drawn by herself, of an invalid living in Canton, Ill., must have made the lot of many shut-ins more endurable and silenced their complainings. The sufferer writes: "Six years ago my jaws became locked and have never unlocked. I have not taken a step, stood alone or sat up since that time. I cannot even whisper; I have to do my talking by writing. I suffer much all the time, still I have so much to be thankful for! How much worse is the condition of many others."

Still, while such letters teach contentment and gratitude many times they also draw on the sympathies of the invalids to a harmful degree and the editor does not encourage them. The aim of the society is to distract the minds of the invalids from suffering and in later numbers of the *Open Window* there is a noticeable lack of letters descriptive of pain and ailments. Each shut-in is encouraged to search for the bits of sunshine in his own life and share it with the other shut-ins.

NOT A CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION.

The Shut-in Society is not a charitable organization and members are not allowed to ask pecuniary aid from each other or the associates; but requests for bits of silk and velvet for fancy work and odds and ends of emroidery materials often appear in the columns of the *Open Window*. The requests are not all preferred by women either, for men who are invalids, sometimes weary of reading and writing and then have recourse to fancy work or painting. The amount of work accomplished by some of the Shut-ins whom well people would consider entirely helpless, is surprising. One young woman, who never changes from a reclining position, has knitted sixteen warm quilts to give away. But the most remarkable case revealed, one that proves that few people demand of their faculties a fourth part of what they might, is that of Miss Fannie Tunison of Sag Harbor, L. I. This remarkable woman has never walked or used her hands and yet does fancy work, How? With her mouth. By such examples it is sought to encourage invalids who have given up helping themselves to attempt some employment which will distract their minds and make their sufferings less poignant.

Those who derive the most benefit from the Shut-in Society are not the ones who live in a prosperous city in the midst of a large circle of devoted friends, but those are left alone all day in a cheerless room in a most unattractive part of a great city, or the shut-in living in the quiet country or sleepy village. The country-bred are sometimes the happiest of people. To those who love nature she sometimes brings compensation for lack of friends and human sympathy. But there are many who have lived all their lives in view of pictures worthy of an artist's brush, and yet the eye may be entirely blind to its beauty. The exquisite harmonies of earth and air may fall upon ears which have never been trained to catch the sounds. But even if the eye and ear are cultivated and the artist's soul can appreciate the glory of earth and sky and the daily matins of the birds, there will be days when the clouds shut out the sun and the whole landscape is dreary. There is nothing to see and nothing to do. Reading is scarce and the conversational powers of the few visitors have painful limitations. Into such narrow life comes a letter from some one far away in a land of sunshine. Cheery words, suggestive of flowers, birds and spring-time, bring brightness into the dreary room and into the sad heart of the weary invalid. There is sunshine in the world for she has had a glimpse of it, and there is some one who cares for her. It is for such people more than any other that the Shut-in Society is intended, but those who are contributors as well as beneficiaries are welcome and necessary.

Miss Jennie Casseday of Louisville, Ky., is one of the most prominent of the shut-ins. Although confined to her room for twenty-five years Miss Casseday has a national reputation on account of her connection with the Flower Mission of which she is the founder and national President. Passionately fond of flowers she always wears a cluster of them on her bosom, and the lessons of faith, hope and endurance, which they have taught her, have borne fruit in the beautiful idea of giving to other suffering and unfortunate ones the same pleasure which the blossoms have given her. As the idea took shape Miss Casseday developed rare talent as an organizer, and women went from her bedside to the various hospitals, jails and sick-rooms distributing flowers systematically. The good work soon spread throughout Kentucky and then assumed national proportions with Miss Casseday at its head. The letters which she has received from prisoners whom the flowers have influenced to lead a better life have convinced her that she made no error when she sent the flowers on their mission, and that an invalid is not necessarily debarred from assuming a part of the burden which philanthropy has assumed in trying to elevate mankind. Gifts of food and other necessaries are often sent with the flowers, and to raise money for this purpose Remenyi once gave a concert under Miss Casseday's direction, which yielded $800. A nurses' training school is one of this noble woman's latest schemes, and is as successful as the others.

But, while thus engaged in planning for the welfare of others, friends prepared for her a pleasure which is being constantly renewed. It is now her great desire that many more invalids may know what it is to attend concerts although unable to leave their rooms, and to join with church goers in divine worship, although imprisoned in bed by pain. Visitors at Miss Casseday's bedside are sometimes invited to come again the next day and go to church with her. Surprised at such an invitation, the visitor looks at her again as if to surprise some latent strength in the invalid and, seeing only the white face and fragile body she wonders if she is about to witness a miracle. Curiosity combined with interest to induce the visitor to accept the invitation. On the following day upon entering the sick-room she sees the invalid dressed in her customary white and with a look of eager anticipation upon her face. Inviting her visitor to take a seat near a telephone, she adjusted the transmitter of another one to her own ear, and, assisted by Bible and hymn-book, she follows the service closely and remains as silent as if she were really in church. "Reflectors" placed in the pulpit and organ loft bring to her the words of the preacher and the music of the choir and organ so perfectly that she does not miss a sound. In the same way, by means of "reflectors" placed in the opera-house she has heard the voices of many noted singers and the exquisite harmony of piano and violin. On more than one occasion gifted musicians have noticed the telephone connections on the stage and have asked permission to sing or play in the invalid's own room. Thus, while her body is confined to a small space Miss Casseday's life is much broader than that of many women who have their liberty. Her sick-room is the resort of those who need comfort and those who bring it of world-renowned men and little children who eagerly seek an excuse to linger at her bedside.

Composed of such material and with such a noble aim the Shut-in Society cannot help but increase in size and influence. Its originator could not foresee such a grand result from her humble effort to bring a little sunshine into a darkened sick-room, but her success proves anew the truth so hard to learn, that there is really no such thing as a trifle.

A. M.

THE DEVIL'S DANCE.

A Peculiar Ceremony That Used to Be Characteristic of Western Africa.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The ghost-dance is one of the reminiscences of days gone by. It was introduced on the Western coast of Africa by the inhabitants of Loongi, the capital of Bullom. This religious ceremony was performed on the premises of the Chief of the tribe. The spectators formed a circle around the devil, to whose head was fastened that of an alligator. His body was wound with long reed-grass. Arrayed in this fashion, he jumped about in the most grotesque manner, But when he tumbled or fell in his girations it was considered an evil sign, prognosticating sure death. The devil danced to the dismal tune of drums, beating the time with his foot. The women sung a plaintive wail, to which they clapped their hands. At the beginning of the ceremony the assemblage was quiet and orderly, but they soon grew wild with fanaticism. A large bonfire was started, which threw a fantastic glare over the ghastly scene, and the impression made upon a foreign visitor by this gruesome spectacle was by no means a pleasant one.

The Devil's Dance.

New York's Private Dinners.

It is rather an accepted idea with a great many persons that New York's wealthy citizens feast daily and perennially on costly viands and rare delicacies. Such notion is erroneous. There are a great many talented cooks employed by the rich residents of the city, and a great many choice and exquisite dinners are served in the course of the year, but these alternate with very simple ones, says the *Times*. Here is an actual dinner eaten last week in the house of a three times millionaire of birth as well as of fortune. There was a cream soup, a puree to begin with, a steak with two vegetables, a salad of lettuce with French dressing, and a dessert of stewed rhubarb, with coffee and a bit of cheese and wafers to finish. What farmer's wife would not consider beefsteak and stewed rhubarb a sufficiently homely repast?

But this meal as it was eaten lacked nothing of relish or elegance. It was served by a butler in a beautiful dining-room, soft with wax lights and rich with tapestries and handsome furnishings. The diners, consisting simply of the family, were in conventional dinner dress; every article of food was deliciously cooked; the steak was thick and broiled to a turn; a single wine of choice vintage gave a zest to the repast, and if ever art lurked in stewed rhubarb it did in that particular dish of the compound—clear, square pieces of the fruit floating in a transparent syrup of absinthe green. It is the manner, not the matter, of New York's private dinners which gives them their reputation.

THE beaux when paid their weekly "stipes" Invest in Strauss Aristotypes!

Sweden's Scholarly King.

From the Galignani Messenger.

The fourth volume of the edition de luxe of King Oscar's works has just appeared, containing the speeches of his Majesty prior to his accession to the throne. The book contains an unusually good picture of the King's study at the Castle of Stockholm. The collection is very varied and interesting, comprising speeches in English and French, delivered in London and Paris, and a number of speeches by the King on many different occasions in Sweden and Norway. Of particular interest is a collection of speeches made by the King in his capacity of President of the Royal Academy of Music, an institution for which he continues to show the greatest interest. There are also several speeches touching upon naval and military matters, delivered before the Military Society, of which one or two are of a controversial nature. They deal with the monitor and armor plate questions, with regard to which the then Prince Oscar was not at one with the late John Ericsson. A fifth volume will appear in the course of next year, containing His Majesty's speeches from the throne. The three previous volumes comprise the King's smaller poems, the collection of the "Memories of the Swedish Fleet," for which the King obtained the prize of our Academy, several translations and essays in prose, besides the well-known drama "Some Hours at the Castle of Kronburg," which has been produced at a number of Continental theaters with marked success. King Oscar's works demonstrate in the most unmistakable manner that their illustrious author not only possesses a singularly cultured mind, but also a pregnant and varied genius.

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THE MADDEST EXCESSES.

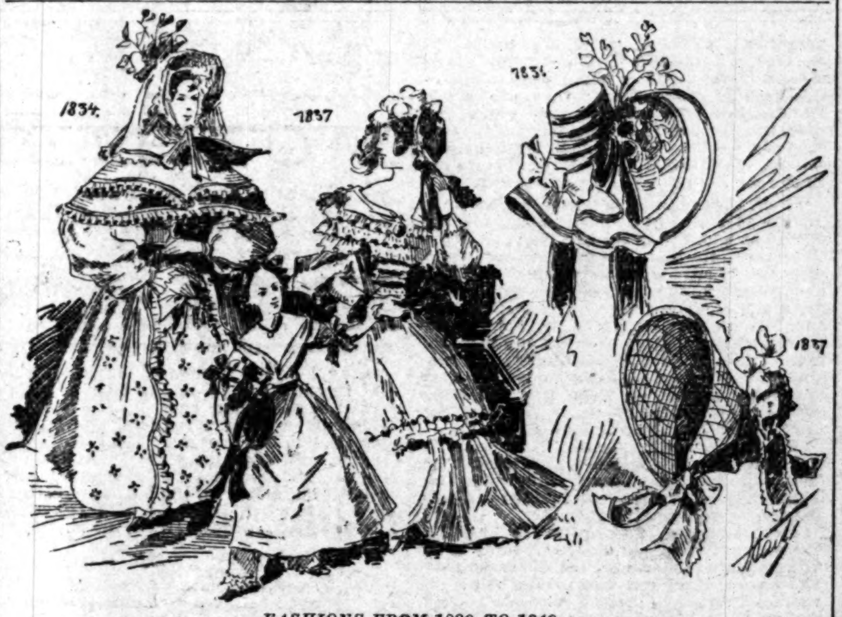
THE WILD VAGARIES OF FASHION IN OUR GRANDMOTHERS' YOUTH.

Remarkable Get-Ups That Marked the Year 1830—The Advent of the Crinoline—Strange Freaks in Hair Dressing—600 Yards of Material in a Dress.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Starting with the beginning of the end of the "Code Napoleon," where I left off in my previous article on this subject of female fashions, I come to the "War of Liberty" waged by the Alliance against the Corsican usurper. With the downfall of the Napoleonic sovereignty and the reinstatement of the Bourbon Kings, fashion, like politics, went back to the period before the revolution, the days of the old royalistic magnificence.

For one generation women had worn no corsets, at least nothing more than slight breast supports, which in no wise cramped the body. This was during the days of the revolution, but the restriction of liberty by an Emperor heralded the new order of things by the introduction of the "corset a la Ninon." With the year 1820 it became one of the necessary adjuncts to every perfect toilet. The men of France were yoked to the old state laws of royalism, while the women were pressed into the narrow corsages of the Pompadour period. The waist-line fell from below the breast to the hips. The female form was thereby given the decided division of an upper and a lower half. And as this division was something entirely new, fashion hastened to make it as pronounced as possible. The "antique" costume was a vertical exaggeration, the horizontal movement tried to show how broadly it could develop, the transition was not a sudden one. Etymology of fashion must needs become accustomed to the new regime. But already, in 1825, the women seemed completely transfigured. Formerly they resembled an elongated, slender line; now they were like a voluminous bag drawn tightly together in two places. When the revolution raised its head for the second time and the royal Bourbons came once more to their rope's end, this fashion had reached its climax.



FASHIONS FROM 1830 TO 1840.

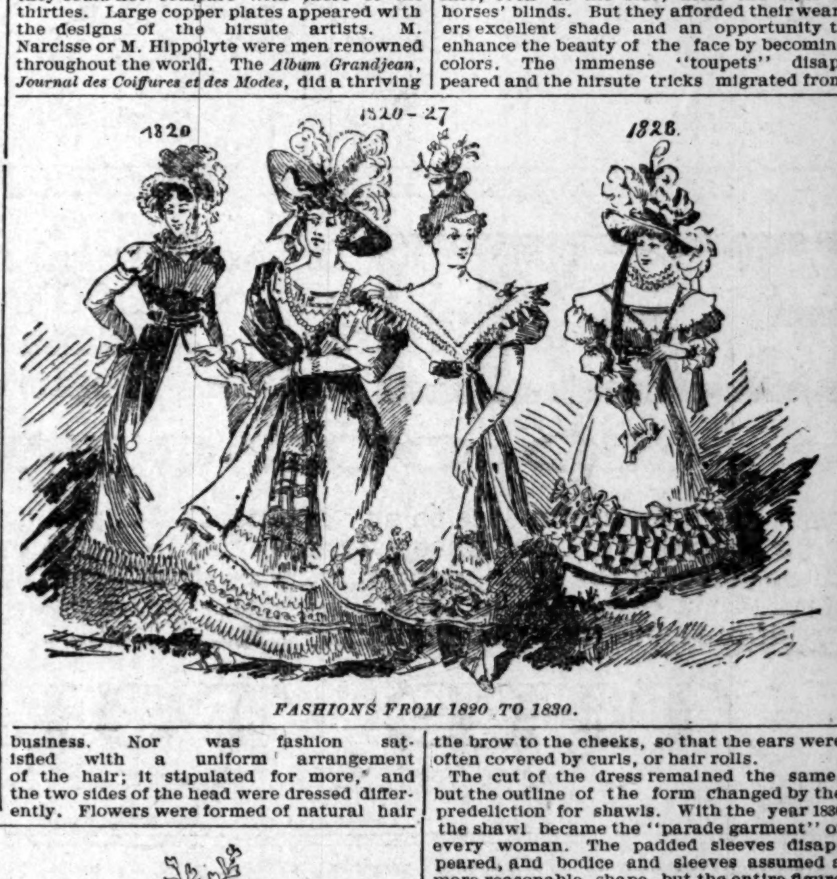
MAD EXCESSES.

The year 1830 marked one of the maddest excesses of the Royalistic style. The head was covered by a hat, which, as a rule, was three times as broad as the face. A tower of plumes, loops and the like was built upon it. The neck was left uncovered. The corset was tightly drawn. The waist-line was strongly marked in imitation of the fashion which prevailed at the time of Louis XIV. and Louis XV., and the new mode was named after the mistresses of these two sovereigns. The Pompadour, the Maintenon and the Dubarry began to drive fair Ninon out of the way. But the wasp-like waist graduated into an extraordinary width at the shoulders. The upper-arm was treated according to the rules that governed the dress-skirt; it was loaded down with bolstered sleeves, voluminous trimmings and furbelows. The skirt was equally long around, or rather equally short, and starched petticoats made it stand out in all its glory. Flounces, which were introduced during the latter years of the "antique," became the rage, and they maintained their dignity as the proper dress-trimming for more than forty years. Every possible means was adopted to shorten the figure. The winter garments were especially ludicrous. The immense cloaks of circular shape, the large padded sleeves—"gigots," "mouton-legs" as they were called—the short, wide skirt, gave the female form the appearance of a short heap, the outlines of which scarcely hinted at a human being, but for the small feet that were pressed into narrow shoes and supported with difficulty only that extraordinary rotundity.

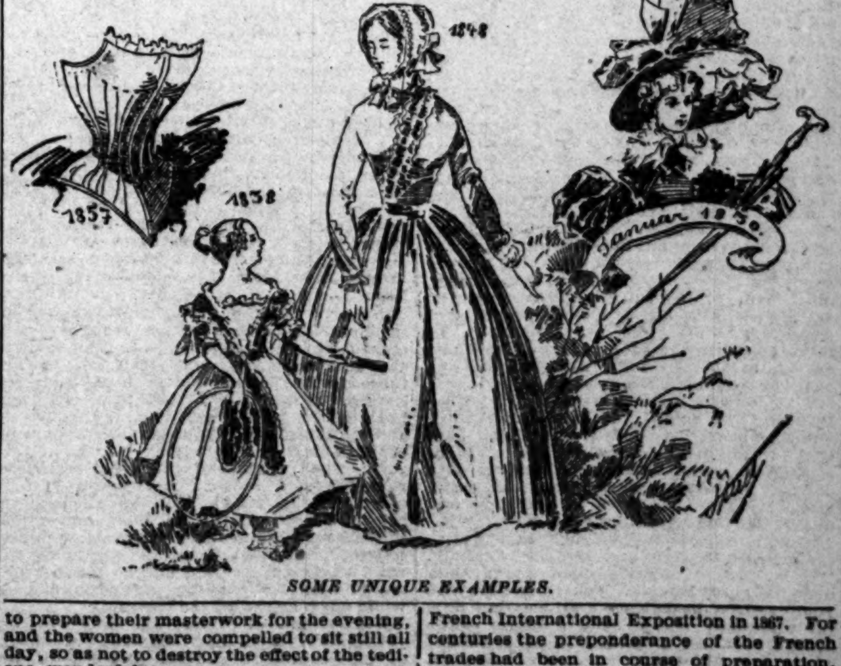
This reformation of the "antique" was by no means a step in an artistic direction. Here the human form divine was shown almost too "bare." There the work of the tailor overpowered that of the Creator.

FREAKS IN HAIR DRESSING.

During the eighteenth century unreasonably tall "toupets" had been in vogue, but they could not compare with those of the thirties. Large copper plates appeared with the designs of the hirsute artists. M. Narcisse or M. Hippolyte were men renowned throughout the world. The *Album Grandjean, Journal des Coiffures et des Modes*, did a thriving business. Nor was fashion satisfied with a uniform arrangement of the hair; it stipulated for more, and the two sides of the head were dressed differently. Flowers were formed of natural hair and stuffed birds were fastened to the coiffure. Even the parting of the hair had its significance. One meant to express a languishing sentiment, the other a bold and enterprising one. The hair-dresser was engaged for hours at a time upon the arrangement of one head, and famous artists came early in the morning to prepare their masterwork for the evening, and the women were compelled to sit still all day, so as not to destroy the effect of the tedious, wonderful process.



FASHIONS FROM 1820 TO 1830.



SOME UNIQUE EXAMPLES.

Soon after the revolution of 1830 there came another change. Heretofore the shoulders described a perpendicular line; now a sloping effect was aimed at. The hats grew smaller and assumed an ugly shape, which, however, remained the same for many decades without material changes. They inclosed the whole face, even at the side, after the style of horses' blinds. But they afforded their wearers excellent shade and an opportunity to enhance the beauty of the face by becoming colors. The immense "toupets" disappeared and the hirsute tricks migrated from the brow to the cheeks, so that the ears were often covered by curls, or hair rolls.

The cut of the dress remained the same, but the outline of the form changed by the predeliction for shawls. With the year 1836 the shawl became the "parade garment" of every woman. The padded sleeves disappeared, and bodice and sleeves assumed a more reasonable shape, but the entire figure was muffled by the shawl and made it look like a kettle-pin, of which the head with its close-fitting hat formed the top button.

ADVENT OF THE CRINOLINE.

At last in 1839 came the climax of width and breadth. The "crinozephir" was introduced. "Crin" signifies the hair of a horse's tail, and the crinozephir was woven from horse hair, which, being wiry, afforded an ample support to the voluminous skirts. A few weeks afterwards the "crinoline" was known all over civilized Europe.

It has been said that the Empress Eugenie invented the crinoline. This is an error, for in 1839 Eugenie was a girl of barely 13 years, who did not busy herself at that time with fashion decrees, and could certainly have exercised no ruling influence upon the European world of fashion. Throughout the entire reign of Louis Philippe the crinoline remained the prevalent garment. Flounces enjoyed high favor, and the "pyramidical" dress-skirts were garnished with them up to the very top. The crinoline offered so many excuses and vantage-points for novelties in the way of trimming dresses, that it held its own longer than any fashion of former days. It outlasted the year 1848. During the period of the revolution an inclination for greater simplicity became apparent, but when Prince Louis Napoleon came to the front, fashion, which had never been very democratic in its ideas, turned enthusiastically to the new star, and the fashion-sovereignty of Paris resumed its old-time supremacy.

THE RULE OF PARIS.

From the year 1851 to 1870, Paris exercised unbounded sway over entire Europe. All that was new, all that was modern came from Paris. The climax was reached with the French International Exposition in 1867. For centuries the preponderance of the French trades had been in course of preparation. The various governments that constantly usurped each other's places were nevertheless united in their efforts to lend all possible aid to the industries on their road to perfection. The Imperial Court, and its central star, the Empress Eugenie, offered to fashion every possible facility to assert its power promptly and universally. The various industries worked into each other's hands with a unison of purpose that is truly admirable. What the draughtsmen designed was quickly manufactured by the weavers, cut and fitted and made into garments by the tailors, and put on exhibition by the Imperial Court. Hundreds of pens, thousands of newspapers joined the procession and spread the fashion novelties broadcast all over Europe. No European court would have dared to set up a fashion of its own; no lady of rank would have dreamed to wear anything else, except what was sanctioned by the Tuileries. The royal and imperial princesses of every reigning dynasty ordered their trousseaus from the city by the Seine; the prominent Paris houses maintained branch establishments at every commercial point of import, and every prominent fashion dealer visited Paris at least once a year. Railroads seemed to be invented expressly for this purpose, and they carried train-loads of buyers and untold riches to the central fashion emporium. Even to-day the business community of Paris look back with gratitude upon that period of imperialism.

The dresses meanwhile became wider and wider. The so-called "English petticoats," that were introduced, made possible a still greater expanse. Crinolines of horse-hair were no longer sufficient, and the hoop-skirt came in vogue. In 1859 the Empress Eugenie wore at some ball in the Tuileries a dress of white tulle, over four other skirts, each one of which was garnished with tulle and hemmed with a band of white gauze. The upper dress skirt had 103 flounces, and it was calculated that she wore upon her body on that occasion at least 600 yards of material.

LIGHT MATERIALS.

The materials from which the dresses of that day were made were at first very light. Crepe, gauze, tulle, abundantly applied, were intended to create an "aerial, fragrant impression," and lend to the wearer an ethereal charm.

Naturalness was thrust aside, and another form of idealism came to the fore, that of sentimentalism, although it must be said that from a standpoint of the severest decency the costume of the Second Empire was an eminently proper one. Not even the foot was shown, to the great disgust of the shoemakers.

Fashionable Hair-Dressing.

But the bell-like crinoline accommodated not only light and airy materials, it afforded also an opportunity not to be disparaged for the showing off of the heavy Lyons silks, and they were manufactured in the most elaborate designs, and for a long time "the dress skirts were worn quite simple, without flounces and draperies," says a fashion report, in order to give full scope to these artistic patterns, which represented garlands of flowers, large bouquets and even architectural designs with balconies hung with vines. The weavers' industry flourished as it had never done before.

Mantles and furs must needs suit themselves to the all-powerful, all-absorbing crinoline. They, too, grew to enormous proportions and corresponding costliness, and a lady of quality dressed in the latest style represented a fortune, to which the present price of a woman's toilette, no matter how extravagant, could not hold a candle.

E. S. H.

How Disease Is Averted By a Ruse.

The Tunguses, a wide-spread Asiatic people, like many other semi-savages, believe that diseases are caused by an evil spirit, who goes around the world, seeking whom he may devour. They hold that chills and fever are brought about by the evil one dwelling within the body of the person so afflicted. In order to circumvent the designs of the demon they blacken their faces and dress in rags and tatters, that he may not know them, or be scared off by their terrible appearance. They are particularly afraid of the small-pox devil. Like all half savages, they are very astute observers, and, having discovered that those who had the small-pox once are scarcely ever afflicted with it again, they pit their noses and cheeks with a burning fuse, to make the small-pox Satan believe that they have already had the disease.

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THE ETHICS OF
LYDIA THOMPSON MAKES
MARKS ON SCANTY
She Says Women as Well as
See Tights on the Sta
of the Bald-Headed R
Girls.
Written for the SUNDAY POST-DIS
Burlesque has been retired,
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troupe of beautiful women to
grand style, the public seem to
in place of quality. When I
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such well known stage beaut
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"vocal velvet." But I was no
field, by any means. The Ch
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try. I remember that Alice
starring in a burlesque called
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was the only go.
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Including the blondes who danc
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and, like Tennyson's brook, w
feature in certain theatrical
forever. This is true because
men are prone to baldness.
with all its attractive qualitie
nial hearty accessories, has
back seat.
This leads to the query, Wh
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to-morrow? To-day it is buri
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lesque blondes are in these gr
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and the enterprising manager
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ERA OF FARCE CO
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make that form of dancin
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breviated habiliment. But
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marble grew into beautiful s
that he paused to wonder w
bald-headed king would blus
image nude? His soul was in
And right here I wis
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dames, enjoy seeing female
ing itself in tights upon the
men. Even men like to see
stage. I confess though they
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the exclusion of the Venuses
that the bald-headed rows h
captured by the Johnnies.
man is, at least, appreciativ
the experience to know that
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sacks.
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will be admired in their silk
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Although her dress wa
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seems to be on the wane.
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burlesque. If high kickin

C

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e is always

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LIGHT MATERIALS.

materials from which the dresses of y were made were at first very light. gauze, tulle, abundantly applied, tended to create an "aerial, fragrant sion," and lend to the wearer an ethe- arm.

ralness was thrust aside, and an- orm of idealism came to the fore, that timentalism, although it must be said

Fashionable Hair-Dressing.

rom a standpoint of the severest de- the costume of the Second Empire was inently proper one. Not even the foot [illegible] of the shoe- the bell-like crinoline accommodated ly light and airy materials, it afforded n opportunity not to be disparaged for owing off of the heavy Lyons silks, and were manufactured in the most elabo- designs, and for a long time the two were quite simple, without es and draperies," says a fashion re- order to give full scope to these artis- atterns, which represented gardens of , large bouquets and even architectur- [illegible] balconies hung with vines. weavers' industry flourished as it had [illegible] before. [illegible] and furs must needs suit them- to the all-powerful, all-absorbing crin- [illegible] ressed a fortune, to which the present of a woman's toilette, no better vagant, could not hold a candle.

E. S. H.

ow Disease is Averted By a Ruse.

e Tunguses, a wide-spread Asiatic peo- like many other semi-savages, believe diseases are caused by an evil spirit, es going about the world, seeking whom he devour. [illegible]

FINE SOLID SILVERWARE.

finest qualities. The lowest prices are the great house of the Mermod & Jac- Jewelry Co., Broadway and Locust St. Louis, Mo., who ask you to [illegible] [illegible] great catalogue of 2,000 illustrations.

[illegible]

Catalogue will tell you all about.

e writing, kindly mention this paper.

THE ETHICS OF TIGHTS.

LYDIA THOMPSON MAKES SOME REMARKS ON SCANTY ATTIRE.

She Says Women as Well as Men Like to See Tights on the Stage—A Defense of the Bald-Headed Row—Words to Girls.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Burlesque has been retired, for a time anyway, and so-called farce-comedy has taken its place. Instead of a carefully selected troupe of beautiful women to do burlesque in grand style, the public seem to want quantity in place of quality. When I first came to America with a burlesque company, with such well known stage beauties as Pauline Markham, Liza Weber, Ada Harland, and, if I may be pardoned, the only original Lydia Thompson, the tase for burlesque was then at its most æsthetical period. Richard Grant White, the philologist, wrote in a highly eulogistic strain about my company, and said that Pauline Markham had a voice that was "vocal velvet." But I was not the first in the field, by any means. The Chapman and the Worral sisters, the Lingards, and Alice Dunning were then doing burlesque in this country. I remember that Alice Dunning was starring in a burlesque called "Pluto." For some years from my first arrival, burlesque was the only go.

> And way down in front by the footlights' glow,
> The bald-headed men sat in the front row;
> They had big glasses to see all the sights,
> Including the blondes who danced in silk tights.

The bald-headed contingent is still here, and, like Tennyson's brook, will go on, as a feature in certain theatrical performances, forever. This is true because so many young men are prone to baldness. But burlesque, with all its attractive qualities and its perennial hearty accessories, has had to take a back seat.

This leads to the query, What kind if any burlesque have we to-day, and what will it be to-morrow? To-day it is buried by the great spectacular shows, such as Babes in the Wood" and the "Crystal Slipper." The burlesque blondes are in these great productions, but only as a part of the magnificent spectacle. The public could not, it seems, be contented with a few burlesquers on the stage, and the enterprising managers gave it a spectacle where the eyes would be dazzled and the sense soothed by rhythmic Amazonian drills. Let any one now attempt to do burlesque with a troupe of wonderful stage beauties, and if several hundred of them are not on the stage, the criticism would be adverse. There is Gus Harris, who does pantomime in London on a grand scale. If he failed any season to have as many on the stage as previously it would mean disaster. The public would make comparisons and declare his pantomime was deteriorating. If a burlesque of to-day could succeed at all it would be in a large city and not in smaller towns. But there would have to be a large cast and ballets and other short skirt divertisements galore. It would have to be done regardless of cost.

ERA OF FARCE COMEDY.

Now we have the era of farce-comedy and skirt dancers. I say farce-comedy, but in reality they are nothing but farces, and some of them about as inane as rank idiocy itself. But there is the relic of the burlesque in some kind of a dance in tights. The skirt dancer does her little act, and then the ladies in the very tightest of tights come in as a dramatic interlude.

I wish to correct a general impression. It is often said that Letty Lind is the original skirt dancer, but that is a mistake. Kate Vaughn was the first to make that form of dancing more or less attractive. I have never indulged in the tameness of a long skirt dance until lately, but I do not mind stating that the accusation against me of wearing attire too scant is unfounded. True, I have always dressed my part, but I have never trespassed upon the ethics of tight dress. Often I have regretted that it was necessary to cater to a public that wished to see women on the stage in such abbreviated habiliment. But I only think of the art of my profession and not the effect a flesh colored pair of tights will have on the front rows in the audience. The sculptor who chiseled the Venus de Milo thought only of the divine part of his work, and as the marble grew into beautiful shape think you that he paused to wonder what great lady or bald-headed king would blush to see a marble image nude? His soul was in his art.

And right here I wish to defend the bald-headed rows. Many women, grand dames, enjoy seeing female beauty disporting itself in tights upon the stage as well as men. Even men like to see an Apollo on the stage. I confess though they would not like to have Apollos on the burlesque stage to the exclusion of the Venuses. It seems to me that the bald-headed rows have been almost captured by the Johnnies. The bald-headed man is, at least, appreciative, and has had the experience to know that art in tights is as true as art in long skirts and sealskin sacks.

Of late I have been asked about the tendency of stage dress in the future. I do not think tights will ever become obsolete, for, so long as women are beautiful, their forms will be admired in their silken tights.

SCANT ATTIRE.

Now and then a protest is made against scant attire upon the stage, but it seems to have no special effect. If one wishes, she can dress in a way to excite adverse comment, but that is not necessary, even in flesh colored tights. See what a protest was made against the undraped figure of Iza, in the "Clemenceau Case." It was the sudden undraping or the model that called attention to her nudity. Perhaps if Iza had played throughout the play with her tights on the criticism might not have been so harsh. There are certain limits that cannot be transgressed. I do not believe, for instance, if there should be a great revival of the blonde burlesque, the public would tolerate tights without trunks. The actress who attempts to wear tights without trunks is going too far.

If any one has heard the question of tights discussed, I have at length. When I had my blonde company, all the papers had more or less to say about the scant attire worn by the members. Well, I cannot say that it did us any harm financially, because many persons were anxious to see if modesty had been outraged, and, of course, they saw artistes in proper attire for the burlesque.

Why, even now, while I am playing in farce-comedy, I dress in my "Robinson Crusoe" tights. Then I change my costume several times. Incidentally in the farce I make a remark about the bald-headed men. To show that society in general is not so intolerant of women appearing on the stage in tights, I have only to mention the case of the Boston ladies who played in tights for charity not long ago in New York City. No men, it is true, were admitted to see the sacred performance, but the appearance was made upon a stage in tights just the same. To play the parts artistically, these ladies had to don tights, and it is proof enough that professional women often have to do the same thing.

NEEDS OF BURLESQUE.

Burlesque, in order to be real saucy and chic, must not be handicapped with drapery. I found that out soon after I began my professional career. Shakspeare does not hesitate to put women in tights when the occasion requires. Even the Herman Opera in New York, that is patronized by the Four Hundred, is enlivened and made of contemporaneous human interest by a ballet. Let the artiste dress becomingly, and any attempt to grow sarcastic or criticise her will fail egregiously. According to the poet a maiden in darkest Africa succeeded by knowing how to dress:

> The dusky belle of Timbuctoo,
> With pancake nose and eyes of blue,
> Had beaux of every age and style,
> Although her dress was just a smile.

High kicking, as a form of entertainment, seems to be on the wane. High kicking is not necessarily a component part of legitimate burlesque. If high kicking were a fad, of course legitimate burlesque would take it into consideration and burlesque it.

There is always a fine opportunity in burlesque to travesty the fads and successes before the public.

I am often asked by young ladies contemplating going on the stage what branch of the drama is the most desirable to succeed in. That is a question the answer to which depends entirely upon the talent and appearance of the aspirant. If the aspirant is a Sarah Bernhardt, then horse-play farce would manifestly not be the proper vehicle by which to achieve fame and money. If the aspirant can kick very high, and has talent for dancing, high tragedy would not be in her line. The way to do is to go on the stage when young, and the particular line the young woman is gifted in will soon be discovered. I always knew I could never play Lady Macbeth with great success, unless I did it as a burlesque. The trouble with a great many aspirants is they wish to begin on top at once. Only a great genius can begin high, and then she has to study very hard. Nothing great is accomplished without labor. The beautiful blonde skipping lightly over the stage, acting some character in burlesque, has had to study hard to be able to act with apparent ease. True, burlesque requires the highest form of acting, and therefore such "five-minutes" actresses, like Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Leslie Carter and Mrs. Langtry could not attempt burlesque. They are not in it. I call "five-minutes" actresses those who jump out of society onto the stage and go to acting great parts at once. In naming Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Potter, and Mrs. Langtry, I do not mean to disparage them at all, but simply to criticise their celerity in becoming stars. In order to act burlesque one must know how to act comedy, tragedy, farce, pantomime—indeed, the entire dramatic range. This is why so few attempt legitimate burlesque.

PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT.

I was a celebrity from the start. I appeared as a child in the pantomime "Silver Hair," and made an instant success, and so the public came to know me from that moment. My case was an exception to the general rule, because I became a success right away. My precocity was not detrimental to my success, because I afterward went through the proper schooling.

The system of stock companies, now not much in vogue, presented a splendid chance for young beginners. Acting cannot be taught; it must be learned by practice, unless it be a born gift, as it was with me. One year in a stock company is worth a half century of amateur teaching. Spouting kindergartens only teach pupils how not to act, and how not to declaim. Of course, acting comes easier to some than to others, just as some people are more intelligent than others. I have not, I confess, arrived at that degree of sapiency where I feel competent to speak of stage acting in a dogmatic way. We all do not have the same experiences. I began my career in England, where the people often have ideas that are diametrically opposite to Americans, in regard to the merits or demerits of a play. But in burlesque I have found that there is not much difference between the appreciation of an English and an American audience. The field is great in the United States, with its large cities and growing towns. I have discovered that the grocery-keeper in Kalamazoo is just as fond of seeing a play with a liberal display of nether limbs as the dude in New York, or the noble lord in England. After all, a beautiful woman, whether a dizzy blonde or a giddy brunette, whether in flesh-colored tights or a sweeping train, is, indeed, a joy forever.

LYDIA THOMPSON.

BEATING A RAILROAD.

How an Alleged St. Louis Traveling Man Tried to Swell His Pocket-Book.

From the Chicago Herald.

A drummer for a St. Louis clothing house tried to play a low-down trick on the Alton Road at Dwight one day last week, and but for the chance observation of a female passenger who was awaiting her train his scheme would undoubtedly have succeeded.

The fellow held checks for two pieces of baggage, a trunk and a sachel. Obtaining permission from the baggageman, who was at work on the platform, to go inside and place an extra sample in his trunk, the traveling man shortly emerged from the baggage-room, protesting that he was unable to find his sachel. Search was at once instituted, but to no effect; the missing grip for which he held a check was nowhere to be found. As it was not forthcoming when the train arrived the drummer made a formal complaint to the station agent and put in a claim of $100 against the road to reimburse him for his loss.

After the man had left a lady, who sat in the waiting-room and who had been a quiet but interested observer of the proceedings, walked toward the ticket-window and inquired of the agent if the drummer had actually claimed that his valise had been stolen. She was told that such was the case. "Well," said the woman, "I am convinced that the fellow is a fraud, for from where I sat I had a clear view of the baggage-room, and I distinctly saw that man go in there, unlock his trunk and place his sachel inside. Then after pretending to hunt around the room he rushed out and began abusing the baggageman."

The agent whistled thoughtfully. It was a new dodge on him. Then he sent a dispatch to the operator at the P., P. & N. Junction, to which place the drummer had checked his trunk, in which he outlined the circumstances and urged that the agent call two or three reputable citizens and in their presence open the trunk.

The St. Louis man was up-town when the telegram arrived, but his baggage was at the station. Hastily calling in the City Marshal and the nearest blacksmith the lock of the trunk was skilfully picked and there, just beneath the tray, lay the missing sachel.

The entire particulars have just been sent in to the general office of the Alton, together with the very saucy letter demanding $100. In reply an answer was sent the St. Louis drummer to the effect that if he ever dared press his claim any further he would be vigorously prosecuted and punished to the full extent of the law. Since the exposure of this well-laid scheme to raise the wind it transpires that the artful dodger has been working the plan on other roads, but as the man's claims had not been paid, owing to the usual red tape that obtains in such cases, the chances are that he will never press any of them for final settlement.

THE VEGETABLE FLY.

Buries Itself in the Ground, Sprouts and Grows Into a Tree.

One of the most curious natural productions of the West Indies is the famed vegetable fly, an insect about the size and color of a drone bee, but without wings. In the month of May it buries itself in the earth and begins to vegetate. By the beginning of June a sprout has issued from the creature's back and made its appearance above the surface of the ground. By the end of July the tiny tree (known on the island as the fly tree) has attained its full size, being then about three inches high, but a perfect tree in every particular, much resembling a delicate coral branch. Pods appear on its branches as soon as it arrives at its full growth; these ripen and drop off in August. Instead of containing seeds, as one would naturally suppose, these pods have from three to six small, hard worms upon their interior.

The pod soon shrivels up in the hot sun and bursts open on about the third day after becoming detached from the parent stem. The little worms roll out and bury themselves in the sand, and, after undergoing the change incident to all caterpillars, become flies, which, when the proper time comes, bury themselves in the ground to furnish nourishment for another miniature "fly tree." Dr. Martinique of the Royal Institute, who has received several boxes of these flies, upon which he has made repeated experiments, gives a long scientific explanation for the seeming impossibilities attributed to this insect, which is, at best, wholly unsatisfactory to the general reader, even though his co-workers in that branch of science may consider it explanatory and conclusive.

ART IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

WALL PAPERS AND FURNITURE THAT ARE TASTEFUL AND PRETTY.

Things to Be Avoided by the Housekeeper—Hints as to What Is Most Desirable—Simplicity Is the Order of the Day.

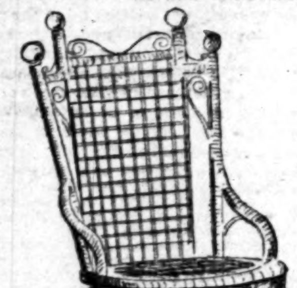
Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

A Cabinet.

People of instinctive refinement are beginning to comprehend that something besides extravagant outlay is necessary to the artistic furnishing of a house; that hybrid furniture, wooden monstrosities, together with a miscellaneous assortment of "art store" wares, is not the proper material for æsthetic adornment. As these radical defects in our present methods of decoration are the better understood all information is eagerly sought touching that which is really "the good, the beautiful and the true" in the material objects of home environment.

A Summer Rocker.

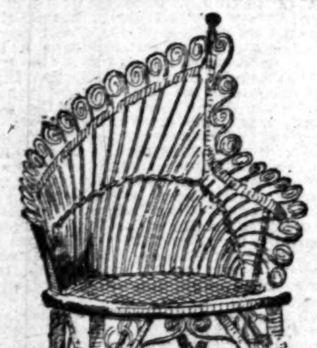
With the easier and more luxurious conditions of life now open to the fortunate dwellers on America's soil, and with the insight afforded by numerous exhibitions of the scholarly and historic styles prevailing abroad, a desire has arisen to banish crude and vulgar productions and to attain a pure and refined style of decoration suitable to American taste and sentiment. The foolish fancy of crowding one's apartments with knick-knacks is at last happily consigned to the limbo of all things passe.



A Sitting-Room Chair.

A drawing-room is now expected to fulfil its raison d'etre in affording a space where one may move about at ease and entertain one's friends without the constant fear of crushing worthless china, or dragging down absurd and useless drapings.

HAVE FEW ORNAMENTS.



A Parlor Chair.

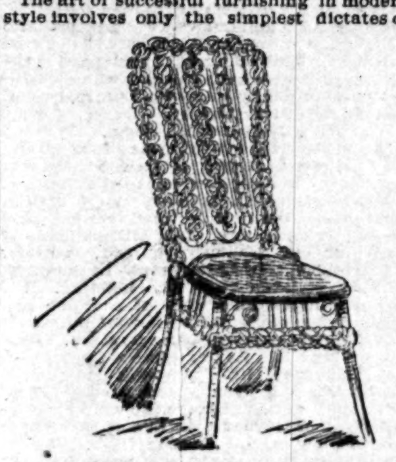
Judging by the appearance of many a pretty maid's parlor, one would form the painful impression that her guests were incapable of entertainment other than that afforded by toys and china dogs.

Artistic Wall Paper and Frieze.

Have your ornaments few in number, dear little "hausfrau," and if it be your rule never to buy imitations then they are sure to be choice, however inexpensive; for "a good thing and true" is not necessarily high in price. And above all, let even the tiniest of your worldly possession be, as somebody said, "worth dusting 365 times a year."

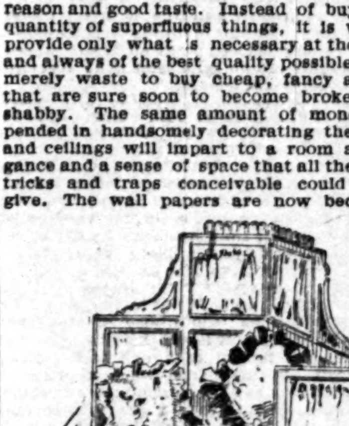
A Reception Rocker.

It was through the teachings of the Centennial Exhibition that the meanness, poverty and ugliness of his domicile first became apparent to the average American citizen. It was then, only, that he understood how stiff, cheerless, and altogether hideous were his rooms with their "full set of furniture and chairs to match," ranged grimly about the walls, and gorgeous in machine-made carvings that were gummed on and forever falling off. Americans are very prompt to execute a good idea, and at once a much-needed reform began. As usual, however, it was carried to excess, and ultimately awakened a distaste for the indiscriminate decoration that had converted our houses into museums and hardware shops.



A Willow Dining-Room Chair.

The art of successful furnishing in modern style involves only the simplest dictates of reason and good taste. Instead of buying a quantity of superfluous things, it is well to provide only what is necessary at the time, and always of the best quality possible. It is merely waste to buy cheap, fancy articles that are sure soon to become broken and shabby. The same amount of money expended in handsomely decorating the walls and ceilings will impart to a room an elegance and a sense of space that all the fancy tricks and traps conceivable could never give.

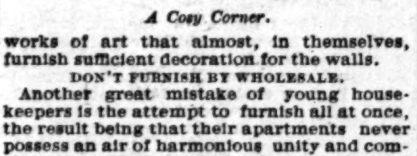


A Cosy Corner.

The wall papers are now becoming works of art that almost, in themselves, furnish sufficient decoration for the walls.

DON'T FURNISH BY WHOLESALE.

Another great mistake of young housekeepers is the attempt to furnish all at once, the result being that their apartments never possess an air of harmonious unity and completeness. This finished effect is attained only when every article appears to be in the place for which it was especially made. Experience alone will teach exactly what is needful and therefore appropriate for every room, and when a need arises then is the proper time to supply it.



An Over-Mantel.

In this way a completeness and individuality may be imparted to a room, and every nook and corner will bear silent testimony of the owner's taste and refinement. A very eminent authority says that the quality of good furnishing is simply the true and complete expression of individual character.

The shops at present contain many really artistic things that are within reach of the most modest income, but one must buy with caution, for there are also many articles that are in their grotesque imitation of the æsthetic a nightmare horror to an intelligent and discriminating taste.

The first-class furniture stores now present a handsome display of good furniture. Instead of regular sets for parlors, odd pieces are almost entirely used, obtaining most pleasing effects.

A Bed-Room Rocker.

Divans, arm chairs, gilt reception and corner chairs are covered with soft, rich colorings in silken fabrics, the upholstering being devoid of all combinations of different colors on any one piece. Handsome trimmings of the same colors as the goods are a very essential element in obtaining an elegant and quiet effect.

For large pieces of furniture "overstuff" work (that is, without any woodwork showing) is deservedly popular, as it is not only luxurious in appearance, but inexpressibly comfortable.

The woods mostly used in parlors, libraries and bedrooms are mahogany, natural finish, and oak, pollard, and old English finish. For reception halls and dining-rooms, oak, antique finish, may always be relied upon as in good taste.

REED FURNITURE.

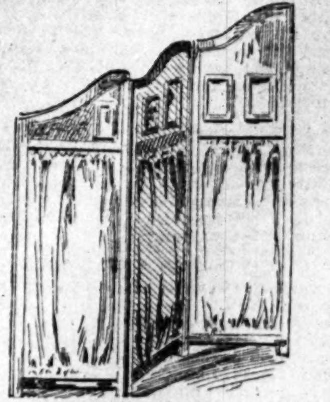
The cuts of reed furniture illustrate the newest and most charming styles of chairs and divans suitable for a summer sitting-room. To accompany these nothing could be more appropriate than one of the beautiful, new Ispahan rugs for the center of the room; a Byzantine or Japanese rug would also be in perfect keeping.

THE FLOWER MISSION.

One very important consideration in arranging rooms for summer occupancy is the draping of the windows. English Holland blinds in ecru, with corded stripes and ecru damask figures are a novelty here, though popular last season in New York and Boston; they also come in colors to match any color scheme.

The freshest and coolest decorative materials for summer draperies are to be found among the Liberty cretonnes, either double or single faced, and muslins. The Liberty silks for bed or sitting-room draperies are delightful. In new effects and in perfect taste for bedrooms are the tambour muslins with hemstitched borders.

All the tints of spring seem to have blossomed out in the tender colorings of the new designs from the Associated Artists. In the china mantel silks, shadow silks and damasks are charming colorings, and the soft silk tapestries, for draperies in doors and windows, leave nothing to be desired.



An Artistic Screen.

As to wall papers, they have been carried into the realms of high art, and many now to be seen at the best stores are marvels of artistic design and coloring. Patterns are in larger and more striking designs than ever, and plain papers are scarcely ever used. In our smoky city, pure white and gold for the parlor should be avoided, however tempting and popular at present; but ivory tints, with gold relief, give a charming effect and are found to resist the atmospheric changes.

Dining-rooms are treated in darker colors than recently, tapestry and leather effects being largely used.

D. R. C.

A GHOSTLY FISH-HOOK.

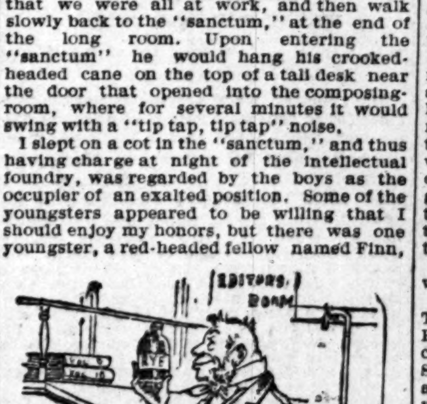
Opie P. Read Relates a Weird Tale of Tennessee Journalism.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

It requires an effort to turn aside from an easy prevarication that promises a free revel in fancy and embrace the angular leanness of irresponsive fact, but on this occasion I am compelled to relate an absolute truth.

A number of years ago I was a typesetter in a Tennessee printing office. The town was small and the paper that served as the mouthpiece of the country was in debt. Old man Maguire, the editor and proprietor of the paper, was a fat old fellow with a beaming countenance, sympathetic heart and an appetite that was not bound in by the hoops of discretion. I have known men whose appetites reached out after roast beef and the slimy firstlings of the oyster season, but Maguire's appetite, ignoring the Frenchman's art, called for the corn juice of the mountaineer; yet no one ever saw him intoxicated. His face would beam with a luster more intense, his nose would glow with a deeper earnestness, and his tongue might fail to toss off properly the fag end of a complicated word, but to him there were no uneven places in the sidewalk or no unsteady steps on the stairway. In his own way the old man was a humorist, but his way was peculiar. He never attempted to write a joke—never attempted to tell a funny story; indeed, no one would have suspected the old fellow of being a humorist until he heard him sneeze. Then his humor snorted forth, for instead of the conventional exclamation of "a chee" "i-chow," he would say "fish hooks." The lazy boys in the office were nearly always warned of his approach, for it seemed that just as soon as he struck the stairway he was seized with sneezing and was compelled to declare his only joke, fish hooks, fish hooks. He would come into the composing-room, stop for a moment to satisfy himself that we were all at work, and then walk slowly back to the "sanctum," at the end of the long room. Upon entering the "sanctum" he would hang his crooked-headed cane on the top of a tall desk near the door that opened into the composing-room, where for several minutes it would swing with a "tip tap, tip tap" noise.

I slept on a cot in the "sanctum," and thus having charge at night of the intellectual foundry, was regarded by the boys as the occupier of an exalted position. Some of the youngsters appeared to be willing that I should enjoy my honors, but there was one youngster, a red-headed fellow named Finn, that constantly sought to rob me of the place of honor.



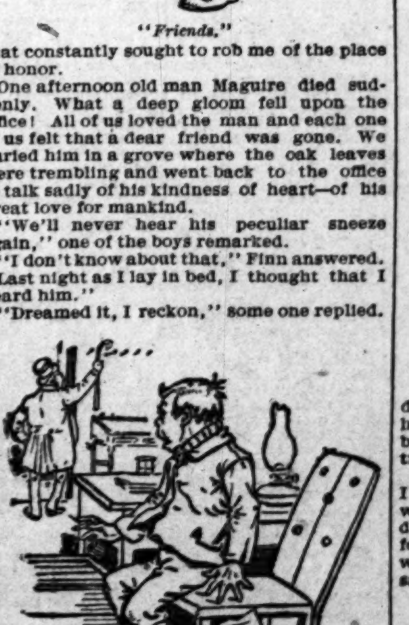
"Friends."

One afternoon old man Maguire died suddenly. What a deep gloom fell upon the office! All of us loved the man and each one of us felt that a dear friend was gone. We buried him in a grove where the oak leaves were trembling and went back to the office to talk sadly of his kindness of heart—of his great love for mankind.

"We'll never hear his peculiar sneeze again," one of the boys remarked.

"I don't know about that," Finn answered. "Last night as I lay in bed, I thought that I heard him."

"Dreamed it, I reckon," some one replied.



"My Blood Was Ice Water."

"I hope so," he rejoined, "but I hope never to be so badly scared again."

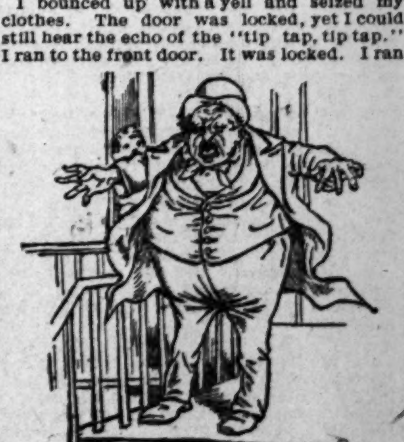
I was nervous that night when I entered the "sanctum." The wind was sighing mournfully, and I tremulously fancied, as I looked from a window, that the moon and all the stars had been blown away. I sat down and tried to read, but the spirit of the old man seemed to haunt the room. I looked at the desk where he was wont to hang his cane, and then went out to assure myself that I had locked the stair door. I returned and again attempted to read, but the windows rattled drearily and a despondent cat uttered an eery cry. The lamp light began to flicker and to my astonishment I saw that the oil was out. I did not understand this, for I had filled the lamp at morning. I took up the oil can. It was empty.

"What am I to do?" I mused. "No one will sell oil at night. I will go to bed."

The light died out. I lay there trembling. The room was as dark as the tomb of a Rameses. The back-yard cat uttered a death cry and then there came a pulsating silence. Suddenly I heard footsteps on the stairway, and then—great heavens! My blood was ice water, for I distinctly heard "fish hooks, fish hooks." I listened in terror. The hall door opened. Footsteps! Some one was coming toward the "sanctum." "Fish hooks; fish hooks."

The sanctum door opened and then I heard a noise that sounded as if some one were hanging a cane on the top of the tall desk. "Tip tap, tip tap."

I bounced up with a yell and seized my clothes. The door was locked, yet I could still hear the echo of the "tip tap, tip tap." I ran to the front door. It was locked. I ran down to the street, ran over into the courthouse yard and dressed myself. I did not go back to the office that night—I lay under a tree.



"Fish Hooks."

I was determined to say nothing to the boys. I knew that they would not believe me. I would quietly give the cot to Finn. The next day when I went to my "case" to set type I found a lot of fish-hooks in my "e" box. I wouldn't say anything to Finn, although I saw that he watched me closely.

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Well-Made, Perfect-Fitting Garments, at

MODERATE PRICES.

Combination Silk and Lace Wrap, deep flouncing of lace, very handsome garment. Will sell this week at...... $8.75

Beautiful All-Over Lace Wrap, trimmed in gimp, jaunty and stylish, just the thing for spring wear, and positively best value ever offered in the city............ $12.75

For this week, the choice of 50 styles Jackets for Misses 4 to 12 years, all high grade goods, such as have been selling at $6, $7 and $8. Now $4.98

The talk of the town is our new Ulster, in very handsome plaids, with detachable half cape, an extremely stylish garment, entirely new, and cannot be had elsewhere in this city; only $15.00

We are headquarters on Black Jackets in this city. A nobby, stylish Blazer, with new pointed collar and silk cords. Our price........ $3.23

Black Jackets, Reefers or Blazers, in English diagonals, beautiful, smooth-finished goods, coat collars, strictly tailor-made goods. We are headquarters on these. Price, $9.00

Our Store Is New and Every Garment in It.

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures. Strictly One Price.

You cannot afford to buy a Spring Garment without visiting the

Model
Cloak Co.,
S. W. Corner Broadway and Washington Av.

A LITERARY CURIOSITY.

A Remarkable Poem to Which the Thirty-eight Poets Contribute a Line Each.

The following very remarkable little poem is a contribution to the San Francisco *Times* from the pen of H. A. Deming. The reader will see that each line is a quotation from some one of the standard authors of England and America. This is the result of years of laborious search among the voluminous writings of thirty-eight leading poets of the past and present. The number of each line refers to its author below.

1. Why, all this toil for triumphs of an hour?
2. Life's a short summer, man's a flower.
3. By turns we catch the vital breath and die.
4. The cradle and the tomb, alas! so nigh,
5. To be is better far than not to be,
6. Though all men's lives may seem a tragedy;
7. But light cares speak when mighty griefs are dumb,
8. The bottom is but shallow whence they come.
9. Your fate is but the common fate of all.
10. Unmingled joys here no man can befall.
11. Nature to each allots its proper sphere.
12. Fortune makes folly her particular care.
13. Custom does often reason overrule,
14. And throw a cruel sunshine on a fool.
15. Live well; how long or short, permit to heaven.
16. They who forgive most shall be most forgiven.
17. Sin may be clasped so close we cannot see its face.
18. Vile intercourse where virtue has no place.
19. Then keep each passion down, however dear.
20. Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear.
21. Her sensual snares let faithless pleasure lay.
22. With craft and skill to ruin and betray.
23. Soar not too high to fall, but stoop to rise.
24. We masters grow of all that we despise.
25. Oh, then renounce that impious self esteem!
26. Riches have wings and grandeur is a dream.
27. Think not ambition wise, because 'tis brave.
28. The paths of glory lead but to the grave.
29. What is ambition? 'Tis a glorious cheat—
30. Only destructive to the brave and great.
31. What's all the gaudy glitter of a crown?
32. The way of bliss lies not in beds of down.
33. How long we live, not years, but actions tell.
34. That man lives twice who lives the first life well.
35. Make then, while yet you may, your God your friend,
36. Whom Christians worship, yet not comprehend.
37. The truth that's given guard, and to yourself be just,
38. For live we how we can, die we must.

1, Young; 2, Dr. Johnson; 3, Pope; 4, Prior; 5, Sewell; 6, Spencer; 7, Daniel; 8, Sir Walter Scott; 9, Longfellow; 10, Southwell; 11, Congreve; 12, Churchill; 13, Rochester; 14, Armstrong; 15, Milton; 16, Bailey; 17, Trench; 18, Somerville; 19, Thompson; 20, Byron; 21, Smollett; 22, Crabbe; 23, Massing; 24, Cowley; 25, Beattie; 26, Cowper; 27, Sir Walter Devenet; 28, Gray; 29, Willis; 30, Addison; 31, Dryden; 32, Francis Charles; 33, Watkins; 34, Herrick; 35, William Mason; 36, Pill; 37, Dana; 38, Shakspeare.

NEW STYLES.—Suits for boys up to 18 years, $2.50, $3, $4 and $5. Finest Baltimore Merchant Tailor Suits, Cutaways and Sacks, $7.50 to $15. GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin av.

IN THE WORLD OF BOOKS.

THE LONG-LOOKED-FOR MEMOIRS OF PRINCE TALLEYRAND IN BOOK FORM.

A Reflection of European Politics by a Servant of Four Masters—Representative Irish Tales—"The Lady Nicotine"—The Latest Literary Notes and Gossip.

The curiosity with which the Memoirs of Talleyrand have been awaited for more than fifty years will not be rewarded in the manner expected. Indeed it will give place to another form of curiosity, less imperative perhaps, but not less perplexing. People will now ask in perplexity why so much mystery, why such strict provisions against unlicensed publication and stealthy forgery. There is nothing salaceous in the great diplomatist's memoirs, nothing to gratify the longing which morbid though it be seems to be native to most minds, for personal gossip and for revelations of ignoble characteristics in noble characters. It is a very plain story this, told by the servant of four masters. Much that is new in detail, but little that is new in the whole. Talleyrand's own reputation as a man of honor is not redeemed by his own testimony. Indeed he ignores some of the most damaging stories of his bitterest enemies. On his venality, for which he was openly denounced by Napoleon, he has nothing to say. He asked a personal "gratification" of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and an enormous loan to the Directory for even listening to the demands of the American Minister. This was current gossip in the French journals of the time but is passed over in silence by Talleyrand himself. On the other hand he seems to be unaware of any dishonor attaching to his course at Erfurt, where he held secret interviews with Alexander of Russia and sought to undermine his own sovereign. Nor does he display greater care for his reputation as an astute and far-seeing statesman. The Austrian alliance which he pressed upon Napoleon in season and out of season is commonly considered one of the causes of leading directly to Elba and St. Helena. Yet Talleyrand tells the whole story. He offers no apology for his opinions and does not try to justify his course. Curiosity can feed upon what he tells as well as upon what he leaves untold.

Nevertheless, he insists that although he was always ready to welcome a new master and to change his opinion and his plan when the wind changed, he was always serving France and the interests of the French people. He betrayed Napoleon because his country's good demanded the destruction of the empire, just as he afterward aided in the expulsion of the Bourbons and the elevation of the citizen King. But the recall of the Bourbons in 1814 was not, he says, an "acknowledgment of pre-existing rights. If they so construed it, it was neither on my advice, not with my consent." Behind his sovereign was his master—the French nation, and he never forgot that his first duty was to the people.

The first part of this first volume is taken up with the year preceding the Revolution, his homeless life, his education, the acceptance of a hated profession and his part and opinions in the preliminary marshaling of affairs. The third part introduces us to the convention, the Directory, the Consulate and the early Empire. In this we are told of his trip to America and his meeting with Gen. Hamilton. He seems to have understood Napoleon from the outset. But he was fully alive to the littleness of the Emperor and does not lose an opportunity to display him as the inventor of cheap theatrical "dodges" to engage the attention of men and impress them with awe. At the Erfurt interview the festivities were directed by the Emperor himself whose purpose seemed to be to exalt himself, in the eyes of the men of letters present.

This volume closes with Erfurt and the Russian alliance. Of the introduction by Whitelaw Reid and the preface by the Duc de Broglie, the one seems critical, the other historical. They are both necessary to one who would understand the full import of the memoirs. The volume contains four portraits of Talleyrand. ["Memoirs of the Prince de Talleyrand." Edited with preface and notes by the Duc de Broglie; translated by Raphael Ledos de Beaufort; with an introduction by the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, American Minister in Paris. Vol. I. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.]

* * *

The last volumes issued of the Putnam's Knickerbocker Nuggets are "Representative Irish Tales," compiled with an introduction and notes by W. B. Yeats. The two volumes contain examples of Edgeworth, Lever, Lover, Kickham and many other writers who have delighted the world by their drafts on Irish wit and anecdote. Miss Edgeworth's "Castle Rackrent" leads the contents. John and Michael Banin are given place with "The Stolen Sheep" and "The Mayor of Windgap," Charles Kickham with "The Pig-Driving Peelers" and William Maginn with the famous "Father Tom and the Pope." The contents of these two little volumes are all classic and always fresh. Their readableness does not wane with time. The Irish branch of English literature is in this respect fortunate. It never grows old. The selections are well chosen and illustrative of all classes of Irish life. The whole range of Irish thought and feeling is covered. The handy form of these little volumes—they can be slipped into the pocket without difficulty—is a recommendation which should not be overlooked. ["Representative Irish Tales." Compiled and edited by W. B. Yeats. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, Knickerbocker Nuggets.]

* * *

"My Lady Nicotine," by J. M. Barrie, is a witty account of the delights which only a smoker can know. The author has abandoned the habit in deference to his wife's wish. In fact she gave him his choice—wife or pipe. But he knows very well what he has given up. The delights of tobacco are sung through thirty-three charming and sprightly essays. Every lover of tobacco who is at the same time a lover of good literature cannot but be entertained by Mr. Barrie's reflections. But it is not likely that it will induce any smoker to give up his cigar. On the contrary, it will confirm the habit and make him anxious to get as much out of it as the author. ["Lady Nicotine." By J.M. Barrie. Cassell Publishing Co., New York.]

* * *

In the course of a talk on literary style before the Methodist Ministers' Association of Chicago, the Rev. Dr. Mendenshall of Cleveland announced himself as the author of the "Bread Winners." The publishers of the book denounce the reverend gentleman as an impostor and declare that he is not the author.

* * *

Joaquin Miller is building a mountain home in California and writing a life of Christ in verse. "As nearly as possible," says he, "I will follow the Bible lines, and will incorporate the best of the parables together with Psalms and Proverbs. I will invent some parables of course, fitting them in the places where they belong. There is so much romance, beauty and poetry in the Bible that it will not be at all difficult for me to select my themes and subjects. Christ was a beautiful man, lived among the most beautiful of women and the noblest surroundings. I can imagine those tall, dark-skinned Jewish girls, sensuously beautiful women, who can be painted in poetry and in song. I expect it will take me several years to complete the work."

* * *

George Meredith is credited with this epigram: "Dear to a woman's heart as old china, is a bad man she is mending." Meredith does his writing in a little cottage of a couple of rooms in the garden apart from his house.

* * *

Mrs. William Morris, wife of the London artist, poet and Socialist, is said to be the most beautiful woman in the world. She is described as having "features that are perfect in their regularity, a complexion that baffles description, and eyes deep, soulful and actively sympathetic."

* * *

Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague is at work on the promised biography of her father, Chief Justice Chase.

* * *

James Parton says that his best books have enjoyed a far smaller sale than his poorest and he feels a certain measure of humiliation over the melancholy fact.

* * *

The annual sale of the poet Whittier's books is from 50,000 to 60,000 copies.

* * *

The Boston *Transcript* says: "It has been positively asserted by an authority that only about 1¼ per cent of all the manuscripts submitted to book publishers ever appear in book form."

* * *

In the judgment of the New York WORLD "The Light of the World" is much better told by Matthew, Mark, Luke and John than by Sir Edwin Arnold.

* * *

In the April *Arena* are articles by Prof. George W. Winterburn, M. D., Thomas G. Shearman, Arthur Dudley Vinton and E. P. Powell, besides many others equally famous. The number is at once rich in variety and strong in its presentation of great fundamental problems. The *Arena* is in perfect touch with the time.

* * *

With the *Art Amateur* for April is given a superb color study of lilacs by H. K. Ely, three little marine views in oils by F. D. Briscoe and a set of three ribbon plates in gold and colors, for china painting by Lucy Cousins. The black and white supplements contain come fine embroidery designs, the last of a set of carved wood chair backs, and a quantity of working drawings for various branches of decorative art.

* * *

A timely volume which the Scribners have in press deals with a question that is now agitating the religious world—church union. The book is by the rector of Grace Church, New York, Dr. W. R. Huntington, and the title is the "Peace of the Church."

* * *

The literary world will be interested in a work just published in two large octavo volumes with portraits, by the Scribners, "Memoir of John Murray" with his correspondence, and an account of the great English publishing house of which he was for many years the head. The editor and author of the work is Samuel Smiles. It is the second John Murray, Byron's Murray, who is the hero of these two volumes. The whole story of his relations with Byron, Scott, Moore, Disraeli, Lockhart and many other famous persons is here told with fullness.

* * *

"The Gila Monster" is fully illustrated and its strange habits described in *Nature's Realm* for April. This interesting paper is by Dr. R. M. Shufeldt of the Smithsonian Institution, who has for many years made a special study of this largest and most singular of the lizard family.

* * *

The Cassell Publishing Co. have just concluded arrangements with the distinguished Spanish novelist, B. Percy Galdos, by which they become his publishers for all English speaking countries.

* * *

The Caswell Publishing Co., have in press a humorous and romantic book by John Bell Bouton. It is entitled "The Enchanted; an authentic account of the strange origin of the New Psychical Club." If half of its astounding pretentions are true the favored members of that association are much to be envied. For they have the power of reproducing, at will, scenes and occurrences from the works of the world's truly great novelists and poets.

* * *

Sir Edwin Arnold, English poet and traveler, is presented by portrait and biographical sketch to the readers of April *Book News* and a review of his "Light of the World," which contains selections from this famous poem.

* * *

In the *Illustrated American* for Aprill 11 is an excellent article on Lawrence Barrett. The article is accompanied by an excellent portrait of Mr. Barrett and by illustrations showing him in the characters in which he was best known.

* * *

The Easter number of the *Jenness Miller Magazine* is one of the most entertaining spring publications which comes to the reviewer's table. American fashions and English novelties are described and illustrated by Marie Belloc. Henry H. Cole contributes a bright article on "Cycling as an Exercise for Women." An entertaining chapter of Mrs. Miller's story, "The Philosopher of Driftwood" is given. Other contributors are M. E. W. Sherwood, Celia Logan, Countess De Montaigu, John L. Heaton, Clara B. Colly and others.

* * *

The *New England Magazine* for April contains several notable articles on subjects which cannot but interest, not only New Englanders but Americans the world over. The initial article of the number is the "United States Patent System," by James Shepard, a well-known electrical engineer and expert. Mr. Shepard gives a comprehensive account of the statutory provisions since the first Congress, and makes a plea for better facilities and a larger staff in the Patent Office. "The University of France," by Prof. W. L. Montague of Amherst College, outlines the gigantic scheme of national education recently inaugurated by the French Government. Other articles are "Personal Recollections of Schlieman," by Hon. Chas. K. Tuckerman, at one time United States Minister to Greece; "Hopedale and Its Founder," an account of the founding and failure of the famous communistic community, by the Rev. Lewis G. Wilson, and "The Later History of Electricity," by George Herbert Stockbridge, which deals with the work of living leaders in the world of electrical science. There are fine portraits of Edison, Thomson, Field and Weston.

* * *

"Life," by William W. Wheeler, is an exposition of certain phases of life which now and then force themselves upon our attention. It is well written and the story is well told. Published by the author.

* * *

Paul Bourget's famous novel "Love's Cruel Enigma" has been translated into English by Julian Gray without abridgement. This book ran through many editions in Paris, this translation being from the eighteenth. It is published by the Waverly Co., New York and St. Louis.

* * *

"At the Dawning" is a good novel by S. S. Morton, published by the Keystone Publishing Co., Philadelphia. It is interesting from cover to cover, but there is nothing objectionably sensational in it. It can be recommended as wholesome and fresh.

* * *

Laird & Lee, Chicago, have just published "The Cartaret Affair," by St. George Rathbone, author of "Doctor Jack" and other novels. It is a detective story, full of marvel and adventure. The same house also publish "Behind a Mask", by Louise Battles Cooper.

* * *

"The Round Trip from the Hub to the Golden Gate," by Susie C. Clark, is a good book for travelers contemplating a California trip to buy. It is full of incident and description and ought to be serviceable to the tourist. It is published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

* * *

The reader will find humorous, pathetic, witty and sentimental verses in "Gleanings of a Tyro Bard," by A. W. Fleming. The poems are neatly printed and published by John A. Berry.

* * *

"The Odds Against Him," by Horatio Alger, Jr., published by the Penn Publishing Co., Philadelphia, is a story of a struggle against obstacles in which energy and good character carried the day. The book can be recommended for boys.

* * *

Belford's for April opens with "Democratic Profit and Loss in the Silver Issue," by George F. Parker. Henry Clews and Rev. Gerald Stanley Lee contribute two sensible articles on "Culture and Common Sense," while Champion Bissell writes a strong paper on "Protection Run Mad," the experience of San Domingo. The departments and notes are up to the usual high standard.

* * *

Engineering is a new magazine devoted to industrial progress. The first—April—number contains articles on "Keeping the Mississippi Within Her Banks," by William Starling, C. E. "Heating and Ventilating Houses," by Lecester Allen, M. E., and "A Chat with Europe by Telephone," by Herbert Laws Webb, besides many other articles of great practical interest.

* * *

The *Quarterly Register of Current History* is a new magazine published by the Evening News Association, Detroit, Mich. It is a resume of current events in compact and handy form. It deals with all phases of human interest and covers all parts of the world. It is well printed and illustrated. The first number, February, 1891, covers the whole of the year 1890, but hereafter the review will be made quarterly.

* * *

The April number of *Romance* the magazine of the New York Story Club contains nineteen complete stories all of great interest. Among the writers are Honore de Balzacoe, Guy de Maupassant, Henry Cleveland Wood, Opie P. Reed. Every reader will find something to his taste in this number.

GIFTS FOR THE GENTLEMEN.

Do you desire to make a present and wish to know all about

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,
Silk Umbrellas, Canes,
Sleeve Buttons, Studs,
Liquor Flasks, Diamonds,
Carving Knives and Forks,
Pens, Pencils, Razors?

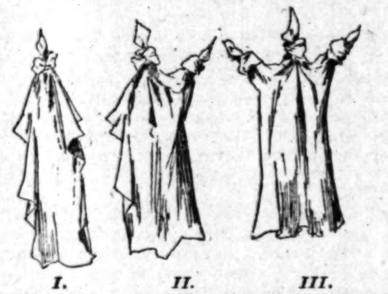
Then write to the Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., Broadway and Locust street, St. Louis, Mo. ("*the grandest jewelry establishment in the world*"), for their great Catalogue of 2,000 engravings, which tells all about them and their low prices, and when in St. Louis be sure to visit this magnificent establishment.

In writing, kindly mention this paper.

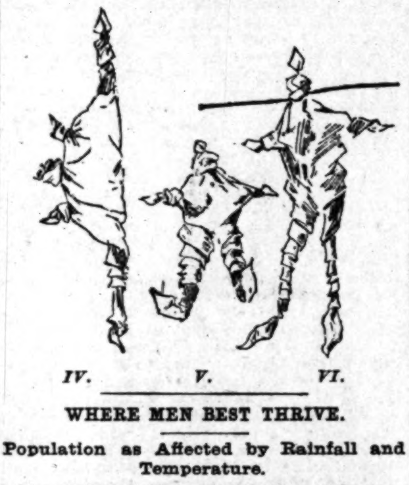
A HANDKERCHIEF DOLL.

An Easy Way to Make It and How to Make It Dance.

Here are some sketches of a dancing figure that can be made of a pocket handkerchief.



Figs. 1, 2 and 3 show how the head and hands are formed, the head by a knot in the middle and the hands by knots at the upper corners. Then the two untied corners are held in hands, and the handkerchief rapidly revolved to form fig. 4. The untied ends form the feet, and it will be easy for any one with a few minutes' practice to form the figure. It is made to dance by a thread from side to side of the room, as shown in fig. 6.



WHERE MEN BEST THRIVE.

Population as Affected by Rainfall and Temperature.

The explorer, when speculating on the possibilities of the colonization of a newly discovered land, must first consult his thermometer, next his rain-gauge. There may be the likelihood of future greatness in a land when the mercury stands during the year at such a given height, and no chances at all when it either ascends or descends above or below a certain mark. Not satisfied alone with mercurial expansion or contractions, the annual rainfall must have careful consideration. The politico-economist in the future will have to ask two leading questions, as follows: "What is the average temperature and what the annual rainfall in your new country?" The meteorologist must answer, and inevitable conslusions will be drawn from his replies.

Mr. Henry Garnett, in Census Bulletins Nos. 82 and 83, presents two reports on the "distribution of population in the United States in accordance with the mean annual rainfall" and "the distribution of population with reference to mean annual temperature," and in both bulletins comparisons are made between the years 1870 and 1880 as to distribution of population. Mr. Garnett, through the aid of Gen. Greely, has been enabled to obtain the latest and most reliable meteorological data from the 2,000 stations distributed over the country. As to the annual rainfall in the United States the average is 29.6 inches, the variations ranging from 0 to 125 inches. Where the rainfall is between 80 and 50 inches is to be found that region where lives about three-quarters of the entire population. Where the rainfall shows from 40 to 50 inches on the annual average, the density of population is the greatest, being fifty-nine inhabitants to the square mile.

"In the eastern portions of the great plains stretching from Texas to Dakota, where the most rapid increase in population is taking place, the rainfall averages from 20 to 30 inches." Where the rainfall increases or diminishes over the standard of from 30 to 50 inches population seems to decrease. Where the rainfall is less than 20 inches, "a region which comprises two-fifths of the entire area of the country," this area contains less than 8 per cent of the population.

The mean annual temperature of the United States being 53 degs., the greatest density of population follows the thermometrical indications from 50 degs. to 55 degs. Taking this as the climatic standard, increase or decrease of temperature is followed with a diminishing density of population. In 1890 more than half the population was living under a temperature between 45 degs. and 55 degs., and between 45 degs. and 60 degs. 70 to 75 per cent of all the inhabitants. A trifle over 1 per cent can stand a temperature greater than an average of 70 deg., but above 75 deg. the number of inhabitants is insignificant. It is apparent that, since 1870, white men have thrived best in temperatures ranging between 50 deg. and 55 deg. on an average, and from this as a maximum, "it diminishes rapidly with both increase and decrease of temperature."

Men live in Alaska and in New Mexico, but population never can be dense there any more than Northern Siberia or Central Africa will be peopled by whites. It is all a question of too much or too little sun or of too much or too little rain.

GENTLEMEN will do well to see our line of shoes at $1.50, $2, $2.50 and $3. Also finest hand-sewed French calf and kangaroo at $5.
GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin av.

Knew Dicky.

From Harper's Bazar.

Mrs. Hicks: "Mary, where is Dicky?"
Mary: "Out in the back yard, mum."
Mrs. Hicks: "Go out and see what he is doing and tell him to stop it."

For Coughs, Asthma and Thro at Disorders use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"

A STORY OF SLAUGHTER.

A BLOODY PAGE FROM THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH RULE IN INDIA.

The Garden and Well at Cawnpore—The Slaughter-House and Its Relics—Why India Hates the English Yoke—A Social and Political Volcano.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

On the banks of the sacred Ganges—sacred to millions of the human race for ages before the first Hebrew looked upon the Jordan—there stands an ancient city of some 60,000 or 70,000 inhabitants. All the cities of India are more or less interesting to the intelligent foreigner, but this one has a peculiar interest of its own—unlike that attaching to any other, and quite apart from what may be called its national features. It has not, like holy and blessed Benares, the grandest and most venerated shrines of a faith that was old when Christianity was young. It has not, like Agra, a mausoleum of such precious material and wondrous workmanship that all the world cannot match the Taj Mahal. It has not, like royal Delhi, the ruins of palaces, temples and tombs that recall the splendors of a sovereignty which the rule of the stranger has transformed into gilded serfdom. But the name of this comparatively obscure city still makes every Englishman turn pale, and it will live in the memory of the English race long after Benares, Agra and Delhi have vanished into oblivion. For here in Cawnpore was written in letters of blood the most awful page in the history of British India; a page which, after the lapse of nearly thirty-four years, cannot be read without a shudder.

A GARDEN AND A WELL.

The visitor whom a powerful yet resistless fascination has drawn to Cawnpore, turns neither to the right hand nor to the left, but goes straight as his guide can take him from the railway station to a small garden near the center of the city. This garden, tenderly cared for and jealously guarded, is bright with tropical trees and flowers—in the midst of which stands a single lone building. It is of quaint half Gothic style of architecture, octagonal in shape, with graceful pin nacles adorning the angles of its single story. There is nothing in its exterior appearance to indicate its meaning; to learn that meaning you must enter the ever open door. There, in the center of the marble floor is what looks like a pedestal of marble, low, and of circular form. The exquisite carving seems to have been done by some sculptor who wrought for love rather than pay—so tender and true is every touch of the chisel. No statue stands on the pedestal, nor is any needed; for around the upper rim runs this simple and sufficient inscription, in deeply-cut letters:

SACRED TO THE PERPETUAL MEMORY OF A GREAT COMPANY OF CHRISTIAN PEOPLE, CHIEFLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN. XVI. DAY OF JULY, MDCCCLVII.

Listen to the pitiful story which that brief inscription recalls: Where now is the garden there was, in 1857, a dwelling of two rooms, each twenty feet by ten, and certain windowless smaller rooms, or closets, for the use of native servants; the whole surrounded by an open court, perhaps fifty feet square.

"THE HOUSE OF THE MASSACRE."

In India it is called "the Beebeegur," or "House of the Ladies;" but in England it is always known as "the House of the Massacre." Where now is the marble pedestal was the open mouth of a dry well in the courtyard. In this house were imprisoned during two weeks of fiercest summer weather 206 persons, all but five of them women and children and nearly all of English birth. Eighteen women, seven children and a Hindoo nurse died within eight days. The remainder, to the last one of them, were butchered by order of Nana Sahib—the eternally infamous. The bodies of all the victims—some of them not yet dead—were flung into the well. Only eighteen hours too late the little British army, led by Havelock and Neill, entered the town at the point of the bayonet, driving the cowardly enemy, tenfold larger in number, in headlong rout. The victors gathered at the spot which henceforth, until the great mutiny collapsed, was the all-sufficient excuse to every English soldier for inexorable retaliation. These heroes, still covered with the dust and sweat of battle, sobbed and wept aloud as they walked through those awful, awful rooms. The inner one of the two largest was ankle-deep in blood! Not less eloquent was the plastered wall, hacked and slashed with sword-cuts; not high up, but low down near the floor and in the corners, where the poor creatures had sought to avoid the murderous blows. Long strips torn from dresses had been tied to the handles of the doors, in the vain effort to bar them against the butchers. All about on the blood-flooded floor were scattered fragments of clothing, broken combs, children's hats, shoes and pinafores. Sadder still, such relics as these—two or three childish curls fastened to a bit of cardboard marked "Ned's hair, with love." Or like this: A slip of paper bearing a dismal family record—"Aunt Lily died June 17; Uncle Willy died June 18; George died June 27; Alice died July 9; Mamma died July 12." The fair girl who kept that record had better far have died with her kindred. She was spared by disease to be slain by the sword. Is it any wonder that from the slaughter-house at Cawnpore, from the well crowded with the mutilated corpses of English women and children, Englishmen went forth to do such deeds of merciless vengeance as all history can scarcely surpass—deeds such as no Englishman now cares to speak of? One, however, did speak to me of them; a tall, handsome man of 40 or thereabouts, whom I chanced to meet in New Orleans. In course of conversation something was said about India and he remarked that he was born there. Then he added: "My father, mother, and sister were murdered in the mutiny, and because of that, I suppose, I was made—though hardly more than a child then—to pull the lanyard of the gun when mutineers were blown from its muzzle. You know that was the way we executed the bloody rebels, and I have never been sorry I helped to do it."

ENGLISH RULE IN INDIA.

Those who will may, by the lurid light of the Cawnpore massacre, read a sharply suggestive lesson pertaining to British rule in India; a lesson especially interesting now in view of the insurrection in Assam, which has already cost a number of English lives, and may cost many more before it is suppressed. The massacre was the work of one man, by whose orders it was done, but there is no reason to believe that other leaders of the mutiny with the same opportunity would have done less. Nana Sahib had certain private wrongs which he was anxious to pay back with interest, but without these his wrath would probably have been quite as pitiless. He may, indeed, be regarded as the incarnation of that rebellion, which came so near being a revolution, and which, had it been, would have hunted every English man, woman and child into the sea or into a bloody grave. For the purpose of that rebellion (or "mutiny," as the English always call it) was the utter extinguishment of British power in India, by the "root and branch" expulsion or destruction of the entire English race there. This was its object, openly avowed and never abandoned until the armed heel of the conqueror was again upon the Indian neck.

NOT THE GREASED CARTRIDGES.

Those who fancy that the outbreak of 1857 was provoked by the obnoxious cartridges issued to the native troops, have as little knowledge of the facts in the case as of human nature. These cartridges—into the greasing of which the fat of the unholy hog was said to have entered—were only the last ounce laid upon the long-suffering camel's back. The magazine of hatred had been charged long before the cartridges—which every native soldier had to bite in loading—furnished the explosive spark. Without that particular provocation an explosion was inevitable sooner or later. The British yoke, though padded with Christianity and polished by philanthropy, was—we might as well say it—a yoke nevertheless, and not patiently borne. Dr. Wm. H. Russell, the famous correspondent of the London *Times*, tells an anecdote which throws more real light upon the mutiny than all his letters. He made the acquaintance of a highly educated native gentleman who had taken no part whatever in the troubles and was regarded and trusted as a friend to British authority. After the acquaintance had sufficiently progressed, Dr. Russell one day ventured to ask him what was the popular opinion in India concerning Englishmen. His friend hesitated, and evidently was much embarrassed; but finally, when urged to give a frank reply to the question, said: "Well, sir, since you insist upon knowing what my countrymen think of your countrymen, I must tell you that they regard them as a mysterious, malevolent and irresistible race whom God has allowed to torment us for a season as a punishment for our sins."

WHY THE YOKE IS HATEFUL.

It is not as heavy as was that of the native princes, but its weight is of a different and less endurable sort, for the very reason that it is *not* "native and to the manner born." The yoke, we should always remember, is a foreign yoke; fashioned and fastened upon the native neck by a strange people, 15,000 miles away; a people with strange manners, strange laws, strange religion; a people whom, though they have brought, from our standpoint, many political and social blessings, nine-tenths of the natives look upon as an unmitigated curse. Possibly if England—after Clive's era-marking victory of Plassey—had shaped her Indian policy more in the spirit of the New Testament and less in the spirit of the Old, she might have established an empire firmly based on popular esteem, if not positive affection. But she has always preached the gospel of fear, rather than the gospel of love, and as the fear grew, hate has grown with it. English rule in India to-day rests upon bayonets, and upon such portions of the Bible as justify the use of bayonets whenever the ungodly heathen rebel against their Christian conquerors. This was true enough before the mutiny, but has been much truer since.

A GLOVE OF STEEL.

Until 1857 the natives were simply objects of English contempt, mingled occasionally with a little pity. Since 1857 the pity has diminished and the contempt is more or less tempered with something akin to dread. The hand which then held India down was gloved. The hand which now holds India down is also gloved—but in steel, not kid.

Of course the rebellion in Assam will be suppressed (for, as Napoleon discovered, "God is usually on the side of the strongest battalions"), and of course the rebels will be disciplined by wholesale executions and confiscations. Then all will be quiet again; quiet as Vesuvius is quiet after one eruption has ended and before another has begun. For English power in India stands—and must ever stand—upon what is nothing more nor less than a political and social volcano. A. B.

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A SMOKELESS BATTLEFIELD.

How the Army Will Be Affected by the New Powder.

From the New York Times.

In the ensemble of battle and in the practice of following its different phases the smoke of the field has been a useful auxiliary to the commander-in-chief. The clouds and puffs floating over the lines of fire, which he followed from his post of observation—usually an elevated one, where the atmosphere remained clear—certified the troops engaged, revealed to his practised eye an estimate of the adversary's forces, and showed him step by step the fluctuations of the battle. In short, they often told him more than the delayed reports of aides de camp.

But powder without smoke is now an established fact. Artillery and infantry open fire, and no smoke is visible! A single shot from the skirmish line is henceforth absolutely imperceptible, and a salvo from the line of infantry at 300 yard, only produces a thin blue-white vapor like tobacco smoke, that vanishes almost instantly. In no instance, not even in the firing of heavy ordnance, is the vapor dense enough to indicate even at short firing range, the position of artillery or infantry.

These facts and others showing the insidious properties of this new agent in modern warfare were discussed at length at a recent meeting of a military board in the Army Building, when it was decided that the new powder should be tested officially at Springfield with a view to its introduction into the American army. Of course, powder without smoke cannot become the privilege of the American army. European nations have taken up the problem, and several of them boast of having a formula of their own. Hence advantages and disadvantages attending its use on the field of battle will be common to both sides. Each acquires a better view of his adversary, but loses the protection that a veil of smoke afforded him. A priori one can judge how doubly important becomes the advantage of being the first to see the enemy, unseen by him, if possible.

In spite of all the precautions which may be taken to discard those details in the uniform that might mark too conspicuously the presence of a troop, surprises—and surprises are common occurrences in war—will be much easier to effect than before. The side that first receives the fire will suffer a serious disadvantage, for some time must elapse before it can ascertain whence comes the attack and the forces belonging to either side, though not two miles away, may know nothing of the skirmish.

Owing to the distance that two armies preserve during the preliminaries of a combat, cavalry is intrusted with the honor of getting information—a perilous trust at best, when it is considered that a mounted troop is not easily kept out of sight, and that the chances are against its being the first to discover a well-intrenched advance post. Moreover, if it is true that in recent wars the increased improvement of quick-firing arms has diminished the efficiency of the cavalry role, its future charge without the protection of smoke to cover its advance is looked upon as problematic.

The results of the new powder in what concerns infantry are doubtful, so much depends on the quality of the troops. As long as he is ambushed the infantry soldier will be a myth; firing at 600 yards, his shots will neither be seen nor heard, only felt. But, it is stated by army officers, his role is not to remain stationary. He must advance and show himself. No longer protected by a cloud of smoke, he will have to face a fusillade tenfold more appalling than Antietam or Gettysburg. Then?

Artillery, say the veterans, gains everything by operating in a clear field. Before it worked blindfolded; the enemy's smoke served as aim, and it was often deceptive. Now the exact position of the opposed artillery will be visible. With even chances, when once a battery has attained precision in its aim, which before could but imperfectly be determined on account of smoke, it will serve as a guide to neighboring batteries, and thus the fire will be concentrated and more effective. So that the artillery, if not the infantry and cavalry, would seem to be the gainer by the great martial transition from much smoke to no smoke at all.

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THE hunter hunts for ducks and snipes,
But all hunt Strauss Aristotypes.

MY SUPERNATURAL AUTOBIOGRAPHY,

In Which Are Related Some True Stories of Strange Events.

BY JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Imagine if you please, a group of ordinary inhabitants of this planet, in the latter part of the nineteenth century of our Christian era, sitting at a table in a room of an ordinary home in an old country town. Their minds are all bent upon something or somebody. What is it? or who is it? That is a question they would gladly answer if they could. But not one of them can. It is some one or something invisible, inaudible, intangible. But it can move, and apparently it can hear and comprehend. It can cause other things to move also. At this moment it is moving a pencil. Let us question it.

"Who and what are you, invisible Presence?" The pencil, after an instant's pause, moves slowly up and down, and from left to right; then pauses. We spell out what has been written. There is but one word—"Trat." We asked again, "whence do you come, Trat? and the answer is written down terse, yet comprehensive enough. "The World." We ask still further, "But what is the name of your country?" The invisible silently replies, "Zingo." "Do you mean, Trat, that Zingo is your whole world?" "Of course!" "And does no other nation of another name adjoin yours?" "No!"

Let us reason a little at this point. A being called Trat, who lives in a country called Zingo, one who fancies himself a member of the only people on earth, cannot be a civilized being. He must be a barbarian, the inheritant of some yet unexplored wilderness. The largest unexplored wilderness that we know of is in Africa. Trat is a Central African, then; perhaps one of that mysterious white tribe which both Livingstone and Stanley have mentioned. But let us see. "Is there any water in that country, Trat?" "Yes." "Any river?" "Yes." "Where does the river flow to?" "Over the edge."

A singular reply! Perhaps Zingo is some high, inaccessible table-land—an island in the air, such as exists in British Guiana. "What do you see when you look over the edge, Trat?" "Cannot see." "Why not?" "Would be killed if we did." "Who would kill you?" "The nation." "Do you mean it is unlawful to look over?" "Yes."

Stay! Perhaps Zingo is a continent at the North Pole. Such a continent must be isolated, and would very likely be surrounded by a barrier of ice. Now, if the North Pole be indeed the home of our mysterious visitor, it is evident that the length of the days and nights would indicate the fact. Therefore, "Trat, with regard to the periods of light and of darkness in your country, how often do you sleep during the dark periods?" "Once." "And how often do you eat during the light periods?"

"Five times." These answers dispose of the claims of the North Pole; for even supposing a man can sleep for six months at a stretch, he must surely eat more than once a month during the day. Try Africa again. Let us ask him if he has ever seen or heard of a white stranger visiting his country. "Yes," replies Trat "once a god came."

Ah! now we are on the right track. Livingstone, of course. "Was his hair straight??

"Yes," "and his face white?" "Yes."

"What language did he speak?" "Ours," (well, Livingstone spoke the negro dialects.) "How do you know he was a god?" "He came there" (to be sure! not a bad answer.) "What did he say to you?" "Go where he went." (Very proper language for a Messiah.) "What did you do?" "Killed him." (Sensation.) "Did you eat him."

The answer is rapidly written, "No—a god!"

"Well, what did you do with him?"

"Threw him over the edge."

It can hardly be Africa, after all. Where can it be? Suppose we approach the problem from the point of view of the constellations. They should tell something of the latitude. "Trat, you see stars at night in Zingo?" "What?" Stars—bright points in the sky? "No—lamps." "A very bright lamp by day?" "No." "And a moon by night." "Two." "Do you mean to say you have two moons in Zingo?" "Of course!" Trat replied.

We look at one another with a queer sensation. A country with two moons exists not on this planet; that, then, must be a visitor from another world than ours. This becomes interesting. We ask Trat how the sun moves in Zingo, and he draws a narrow eclipse. "But," we inquire, "does it not disappear at one side and come up at the other?" "No." "Then what makes your night?" "The moon." "How so?" For answer, Trat draws two large circles to represent the moon, and a smaller one at a distance from them, for the sun. "Do you mean, Trat, that your moons are larger than your sun?" "Yes." "But the moons shine?" "No—black." "Then it is the shadow of the moon between you and the sun that makes the night?" "Of course," says Trat, and he goes on to explain that "there are four times of ten hours each, dark and light." "How far are the moons above the earth?" "Three miles (about equal, as we afterwards estimated, to fifteen of our miles)." "Do the moons move or stay in one place?." "Stay."

Here, then, was an entirely novel terrestrial scheme. Instead of revolving on its axis, the planet of Zingo rocks to and fro, with its moons, like a cradle, and as the great black moons pass and repass successively before the sun, night and day follow each other. We learned by degrees other strange facts in this connection. The heat of the sun is so intense as to melt or fuse the surface of the planet every day, and this surface is composed, not of loam, or sand, or rock, but of gold—virgin gold, in a uniform layer of a hundred feet in thickness! Gold is literally dirt in Zingo, and the precious substance with them is a species of coal of which a piece the size of a hen's egg will buy "two skins." But how do the inhabitants endure a heat that fuses metal? Are they salmanders? No; but during the day they live in large forests, which cover a great part of the surface. But are not forests made of wood, and will not wood burn? Well, the forests of Zingo are not made of wood, or, if it be wood, it is wood in a state of petrifaction. After much speculation, we showed Trat a piece of agate, and he said his wood was something like that. Zingo forests may be likened to vast stalactite caverns, standing above the surface of the ground, and impervious even to the heat of the Zingo sun.

The atmosphere of Zingo is very dense; and what sort of clouds do you suppose they have? We had taken it for granted—if we thought of the matter at all—that they were like ours. But Trat, one day, was looking out of the window (in a manner I may explain later), and, happening to turn his gaze upwards towards the sky, whence a summer shower was falling, he exclaimed: "What funny clouds!" In response to our inquiries he drew an outline of some of his clouds and made the rain descending from them. The "clouds" were masses of some hard substance; the rain was also hard and brittle and the inhabitants broke it off and put the pieces in their drinking water to cool it. This gave a clew to the mystery. The "clouds" were masses of vapor, not only congealed, but frozen into solid lumps; the "rain" was icicles, depending downwards till they reached the earth. The clouds were suspended about a quarter of a mile above the earth's surface; they were held there, according to Trat, by ropes provided by a certain God named "In;" but we took the liberty to think that the attraction of the moons might have something to do with it; and that the cool under surface of the moons might account for the freezing of the clouds, which, again, were formed by the vast volumes of vapor drawn up from the boiling lakes and rivers by the heat of the sun.

This must suffice for the meteorological phenomena of Zingo. Trat had incidentally spoken of vegetables as among his many articles of diet, and the question arose as to how vegetables could grow out of a golden soil. Here we fancied we had caught our visitor napping; but it was not so. The explanation was very obvious, once we obtained it. All the dead of Zingo were laid in one region, beneath the shade of a vast forest. The moldering bodies have formed a rich loam of great depth and extent, in which all agricultural processes were carried on. I speak of this as an illustration of how Trat would completely puzzle us one day, and on the next enlighten us by a reference to principles already laid down.

We investigated the religious and social customs of Zingo. The priestly office is hereditary in certain families. Religious observances take place once a week; a species of deer is sacrificed, and the sacrifices are eaten by the priests. The priests never address the people on religious topics, but they perform the ceremony of marriage and see that the laws are observed. These laws are six in number, as follows: 1. Don't kill. 2. Don't steal. 3. Don't cheat or lie. 4. Don't look over the edge. 5. Don't be a coward. 6. Learn to fight. This is the law and the prophets. They were given by "The God who came," and took the place of former and somewhat similar laws which had been forgotten.

Here are the popular traditions, or folklore, concerning the origin of things. Once a lion was looking for gore and he saw a deer jump out of a bush and run away. He ran after and saw it jump over the edge. He was so angry that he jumped over into the sky and burnt up into the sun. And the deer became a moon. Once a rabbit ate a certain sort of leaves, and was just going to die, when a lobster came up and said: "If you consent to become a man I will cure you." Said the rabbit, "I will." And the lobster gave him a coal to eat, and he was a man. A tree once fell down and was groaning over its misfortune, when up came a deer and said: "If you will let me eat your leaves I will turn you into a woman." And he did. I reproduce in these legends Trat's exact language. It is interesting to know that "Br'er Rabbit" is the prototype of man—at least in Zingo.

But I am at the end of my space, and only at the beginning of the marvels of Zingo. Wars are waged only on the question of chieftainship; the tallest man in the nation is made chief (Fing), and if there are two of equal height there must be war. Three thousand warriors are chosen on each side; after a certain number (determined beforehand) have been slain, hostilities cease; that party which has the most dead is defeated. There are no regular schools in Zingo; but the children are taught how to fight and how to build; they are made to obey their elders, and, if they rebel, are whipped with rods. No family distinctions are handed down, except in the case of the priests. There are no family names, and hence no hereditary aristocracy. Every man and woman has his or her own name, and all names are of one syllable, and end with it.

Here are a few fragments of the Zingo language. The verbs do not vary their endings, and past and future tenses are obtained by using the present tense with an explanatory clause, e. g. "I will strike" is rendered "I strike hereafter;" "I heard" by "I hear before," and so on. God (the general term) is "Bim," and there are six special gods, "In," "Tiler," "Bo," "Tin," "Bin," "Trott." "Good is "Jin;" "Ugly is 'Fli;" "Beautiful" is "Brat;" "Well" is "Flit;" "Time" is "Noeek;" "Sun" is "[illegible];" "Moon" is "Sun," "Yes" is "Funn," "No" is "Tinn," "And" is "Kli," "I (myself)" is "U," "You" is "Bib," "He" is "Din" "They" is "Du," "To love" is "Criey," "To strike" is "Flu," "to see" is "Ban," "To rub" is "Ug," "To be" is "Ji," "I love" is "U criey," "You strike" is "Bib Flu," "He sees" is "Din Ban," "They are" is "Du Ji," "They rub ears" (the usual form of greeting in Zingo) is "Du ug tin," "Are you well?" is "Ji bid flit?" and so on indefinitely. There are but three numerals.

Trat made drawings of every object on his planet, including a portrait of himself and of his latest wife, with three eyes, three arms and other terrific features. He remained with us many weeks and was as curious to learn the details of our world as we were to learn of his. By means of a sidereal map and much cross-questioning we finally identified Zingo as the star Misa, in the handle of the Dipper, and Trat said that our solar system was known in Zingo by the name of "Gopipop."

Surely that is a desirable plaything that can help us to a knowledge of the nature and customs of another planet. It was by means of planchette that Trat communicated with us. Why do not others take up the investigation?

JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

OH for words that end with "ipes!"
To rhyme with Strauss Aristotypes!

THE MARSEILLAISE.

Discovery of the Original Music of the Hymn.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Yet another tradition disproved and a graceful legend upset and discredited. Every one knows who wrote the music of the "Marseillaise," and how Rouget de l'Isle, lying in prison in Paris, heard the troops marching from the south sing the famous war song which he had composed to cheer the conscripts at Strasburg. The troops were coming from Marseilles; Rouget de l'Isle's hymn was henceforth called "Marseillaise," and in 1830 its composer was pensioned by Louis Philippe.

Well, Rouget did not write the music at all. There lived in St. Omer, in the Department of Calais, a modest old chapel-master who had controlled the music of the cathedral and believed himself to be a composer. He wrote hymns and anthems and pieces during his office, which began in 1775 and ended in 1787. He even wrote an oratorio, taking the choruses from Racine's "Esther" for his libretto, and calling his magnum opus by that name.

When he retired from his peaceful office two years before the taking of the Bastile, he drew up an inventory of all his works and deposited it and his manuscripts in the archives of the town. There they have remained, cared for, certainly, as the old organist would have wished, but also wholly undisturbed. In the introduction to the oratorio was that very hymn to which, two years after the choirmaster's retirement, Rouget de l'Isle set his famous words.

The manuscript has lately been brought forth from obscurity and the air discovered in the composer's autograph. There is even something stranger. The battle hymn, as Rouget wrote it, has certain florid passages which he judged in accordance with martial music. The subsequent arrangements made by more skilled composers have reduced or omitted these, and in so doing have left the composition exactly as it appears in the old chapelmaster's autograph score.

CLEVELAND'S WONDERFUL NERVE.

Ingalls Tells of an Impressive Scene at the Inauguration.

I remember very well Cleveland's entrance into the Senate on inauguration day. After he had been seated his face took on a wooden expression and he seemed to be utterly oblivious of the fact that the eyes of a host of the leading men of this and other countries were upon him. There were the Senators, representatives, ambassadors and ministers from foreign nations and judges, all curious to see the man of whom so much had been said, and who had only been in Washington once before the day he came to be inaugurated. If it was the most ordinary gathering Cleveland could not be less concerned.

But his woodenness in the Senate chamber did not attract so much attention as his exhibition before the immense mass of people in front of the Capitol. Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Harrison all read their inaugurals—Cleveland spoke his. It showed how thoroughly he had his intellect disciplined. There, before 50,000 people, where the slightest mistake would be held up to the country, with a piece of paper no larger than a visiting card to guide him, he spoke to the world. It was the most remarkable exhibition of nerve and control ever given by a President on his inauguration day.

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HOW ETCHINGS ARE MADE

AN ART WHICH STANDS NEXT TO PAINTING IN MERIT.

The Perfection of the Line and of Drawings in Black and White—The Various Processes—The Work of the Old Masters—Value of Etchings.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

There has been a great revival of etching during the past fifty years—particularly during the past fifteen—and at the present time there is no one of the graphic arts so fast finding favor and popular patronage and encouragement. We see small groups of men, women and children at most any hour of the day standing before the art dealers' windows scanning earnestly, admiringly, and, I often think, wonderingly, the modern etching. The chromo has been relegated to the attic and to the backwoods; steel engravings and wood cuts, for decorative purposes, have been superseded by this more vivacious art. Where paintings of good grade cannot be secured, fine etchings are much to be preferred. Where Wealth and good taste can secure all that is best and commendable, we find high-grade etchings placed side by side with the best in painting and statuary.

From remarks and queries often heard regarding etchings it is evident that there are many among the general public who may find a few points new to them elucidated in this brief sketch of the art. To fully appreciate it one should understand something of its possibilities and of its limitations. It excells all other linear arts in the expression, in black and white, of subjects where freedom of execution, precision and power are required. In painting local color and accuracy of tone do much to define form without strong markings. In true etchings the line is supreme and almost unaided and is used in its most undisguised form in an interpretative, rather than in an imitative, way. To the untutored eye it may look scratchy or scrawly, but if guided by a master hand, it can express the depth of gloom or the brightness of sunshine, the fire of passion or the tenderness of love. Painting can imitate or mirror nature in a more servile way than can etching, but the latter appeals strongly to memory and the imagination and an intelligent selection of fragmentary details and suggestions makes a composite rendition which fully conveys to us the subtle mysticism of mind over matter, or the artist's own thought and feeling as mirrored in nature. Two etchers would agree less in the interpretation of a scene than two painters would in the reproduction of it. As they are denied color and perfect shading of course they can only interpret or conventionalize; thus individuality is a strong feature in etching and gives to it much of the charm which is so firmly and deeply impressing itself upon the masses of the people.

The accomplished etcher, like the true poet, has little to impede the facility of his utterances. Drawing in the soft ground on the polished copper with a sharp metal point, he can pinion his fancies whilst the fervor of his thought is upon him, or he can secure all the memoranda of a landscape before the shadows have changed. Many of the masterpieces show but little elaboration or what is usually called high finish. When the impression was once conveyed, it was left in its simplest and most powerful form. The etched portraits of Rembrandt, also those by Vandyke, show what the line can express in its most concise form. By judicious selection and omission of detail, a mere hint may be given, more expressive than the most elaborate modeling, but, in many cases, not so pleasing to the uneducated eye.

VALUE OF THE LINE.

Sometimes one hears a remark like this, "Why! a child could draw as good alooking picture as that." Such a person is judging by extraneous appearances only, for they will admit, "Yes, the picture is full of meaning." A child might draw "as good a-looking picture"—to their notion—and yet it would not contain a ray of expression. By these remarks we do not mean to deprecate the more elaborate work, much of which is excellent and also done by the great masters. It is only to show how the line should be studied and prized in an etching. By its direction it can express many textures; by its power and accentuation it can infuse breath and motion; by its gentle deferential use it shows and wins affection. We have come to speak of etching a subject with pen, pencil, brush or needlework when we mean to express it in as few lines as possible, hence true etching is a highly concentrated form of art expression. Much elaboration is often used to bolster up poor draughtmanship. Popular taste strongly favors smooth-looking work. The modern English and the German schools carry elaboration to a degree highly suggestive of brush work in oil. The French, while they often do some wonderfully imitative work are not so apt to lose the artistic value of the free line.

In every sense, the best etching of the present day has reached a degree of perfection in artistic and mechanical perfection never excelled in the past. But good drawing alone will not produce good etching, for much also depends upon tonality, which is secured in the various tintings. If these go wrong all will be lost. Nor can good tone redeem meaningless drawing. First then the etcher must be master of the line, for it contains his alphabet; he must next subdue the acid, for through it he attains his tones, and with these combined forces he gives to the world an art vocabulary universally understood. A knowledge of the process will enable each to judge of the limitations and possibilities of the art.

PROCESSES.

To etch means to eat. A drawing on copper, steel or lead where the lines are eaten out by acid gives a plate from which an etching can be printed. Copper is the most perfect of metals for this purpose, its grain being smoothest. Steel bites slower, but wears better in printing. Lead is too soft for fine work. Aqua fortis or nitric acid is used to bite the metal. This is diluted to various degrees of strength according to depth of line desired or time in which to make the exposure. Increased temperature also accelerates corrosion. The stronger the acid the sooner the line is bitten. The plate must be completely protected from the action of the acid with the exception of the places where lines are to appear. These are made by a pointed steel or iron bar. As the lines are to be of various depths they must be exposed to the acid for various lengths of time.

The original negative process used by Rembrandt, Vandyke and other early masters, was to first prepare a smooth, highly-polished plate of copper by covering it with a thin coat of waxy, amber-colored substance—white wax, gum mastic and amber—which protected the surface of the plate. This being very soft, any thin-pointed bar of iron or steel would remove it in lines from the surface of the copper. As it was almost the shade of the copper, the drawn lines would not appear distinct enough to guide the artist unless this covering were made darker, so, after being put on the plate, it was held over a wax candle and smoked a velvety black. Then the drawing appeared in lines of shining copper against a black ground. This is why it is called a negative process. The smoked spaces on the plate, when finished, will be white in the print, and the bright yellow lines of the copper, when bitten, will render the black lines of the print, and everything is reversed in position from right to left.

THE BITING.

These are only the first and least of the technical difficulties, the last and greatest is the biting. A grandly executed drawing may be ruined in the nitric bath. When a drawing was executed on the waxed plate, Rembrandt would build a little wall of "banking wax" around the sides from the mordant, or acid, on the surface of the plate and allow it to remain on just as long as necessary to bite the most delicate lines sufficiently, then it was poured off and these passages covered over or "stopped out" with the waxy ground. It was again exposed to the acid until the medium lines were bitten the required depth, then these were stopped out. The third biting usually deepened the darkest lines to the artists' satisfaction. Of course the darkest lines were exposed to the acid during the three baths, the medium darks for two baths, and the lightest for only one. No matter how perfect the drawing, it is only after a successful biting, rarely ever gained without considerable experience filled with numerous disappointments that a good plate is secured.

Many new processes have superceded the original one just described; all, however, subject to the risks of biting. The acid is the ignis fatuus of the etcher. Its indispensibility may be judged from the name of a modern French etching club—the Societe des Aquafortistes. To avoid the tediousness of stopping out passages the drawing is often done by stages. In this process the plate is grounded and smoked as in the original process, and only the darkest lines are drawn first and then bitten. The plate is then reground and smoked as in the beginning. The smoked ground is not so dark as to completely hide work already done by the acid, for the copper blackens in the biting. The medium tones are then drawn in and bitten. The plate is again reground and the lightest lines are added, then bitten. By this process it is much easier to use the fine lines to veil over or tone down the very strong accentuations. It is most always necessary to print a proof after each biting, to ascertain the true progress of the work.

This last process is one very generally practiced, though there are several quite modern methods which are fast gaining disciples. Mr. Seymour Hayden, an English etcher of the present day, conceived the idea of etching in the acid bath; that is, doing all the drawing while the plate was immersed. He uses a weak mordant and can either finish at one sitting (if size of plate and subject will permit) or can take it out and return plate to the bath as often as required. The darkest lines are to be drawn first, and so on until the faintest ones are rendered, when the plate is ready for the printer. This method, when properly mastered, secures a more gradual gradation of tone than the original methods, but one must have acquired a great firmness of execution and knowledge of the acid before it can be used with any degree of certainty.

Chiaroscuro, or sudden blending from dark to light, is one of the most difficult effects in etching. In fact, without great skill or much labor, it is impossible. Bracquemond is said to have bitten and stopped out some plates sixty times before gaining desired results. Mr. Hayden's process facilitates this end. The modeling of flesh, clouds, half tones in distant mountains and any texture or high finish, require the most perfect tonality of which the art is capable, and herein lies its greatest limitation. Comprehensive in perspective and detail, it needs only to conquer niceties in weights of light and shade. In the best etchings this is done as far as a harmonious interpretation of nature demands.

A POSITIVE PROCESS.

Wm. Hammerton, another Englishman, has invented a positive process which has its merits. He covers the upper surface of his plate with a waxy ground containing silver in solution, with sides and bottom of plate protected by stopping out varnish. The plate is immersed in the powerful Dutch mordant, which blackens the lines almost as soon as the ground is removed by the point. The artist sees his drawing develop in black against the white surface of the silver ground quite as if working with pen and ink on white paper. Such a positive process is much easier for a beginner, as it is very difficult to guess at results when one has to accommodate one's self to the incongruity of a shining copper line for a black one in the print, and the velvety smoke-black spaces of the plate for the white lights of the finished print.

Another difficult point in etching is that when the drawing is all done at once there is nothing to indicate depth of tone except for those who work on Maximi Lalanne's principal—the darkest lines to the furthest apart and made with a dull point (an iron nail would do; Turner used an old fork); the medium lines a little nearer made with a point sharper than the first; the faintest lines close together made with a very fine point. A sewing needle set in a wooden holder is often used for finest lines.

Then again, before a plate is bitten it looks more closely drawn than it will show to be in the print. This is owing to the deceptive brilliancy of the copper line. When a plate looks scratchy or imperfect in tone when bitten, much can be done to improve it with the dry point. This is using the point as the steel engraver uses the burin to plough lines into the metal which require no biting. It raises a ridge of metal called "the bur," which helps catch the ink and gives great softness to dry point work. Sometimes the line is preferred without the bur, when it is polished off the plate.

A mezzotint engraving on copper has become very popular for drawing-room pictures and admits of wonderful velvety softness and roundness. It is well adapted for figure subjects. In this process, which is not true etching, as there is no eating by the acid, an instrument is used to roughen the plate into numerous little sharp teeth, which, when printed, give little dots of deepest shade. This roughness is reduced as lightness of tone is required, being made entirely smooth for white spaces. In this, the line is sacrificed for masses of tone. On the whole it is not so truly artistic or difficult as true etching, though better adapted for certain effects. Some artists use it as an auxiliary to line etching, as in Turner's "Liber Studiorum," and many other of his works.

The pen process of Bracquemond, a clever French artist, gives a good imitation of pen and ink drawing, and is very good for heavy sketches. On the polished copper plate a pen and ink drawing is executed just as on paper. When dry the plate is grounded and smoked, then immersed in water. In about fifteen minutes the ink has softened and detaches itself from the plate. By rubbing a soft flannel over the ground it, with the ink, is removed, and leaves the plate ready for the action of the acid. Mr. Hammerton's brush process is similar to this in placing the drawing directly upon the copper. Very fine sable hair brushes and a white pigment are used. The plate is grounded and placed in the bath, when the acid attacks the pigment and sets the ground free, thus leaving the copper lines exposed wherever the brushwork had been. Both these processes require stopping out after each biting. The brush admits of variations in the width of a line (as in drawing a blade of grass with one stroke), with less trouble and often better effect, than with the single line done with the point.

There are one or two other processes used by individual artists, and many improvised or mixed processes made up of various methods here described, but enough has been told to give an idea of the modus operandi. For corrections, an over-bitten passage can be reduced by polishing off part of the surface of plate, and one not sufficiently bitten can be again immersed after the rest of the plate is stopped out. Dry point and mezzotint often supply what is otherwise lacking. Each and all of these methods can be both praised and condemned, and it is only after much experience, guided by discriminating judgment and patience, that the aqua fortist can find a faithful ally in any of them.

THE PRINTING.

A word about the printing and one will have gained some idea of the perplexities and possibilities of the art. The press is very simple in construction and many artists print their own proofs. Sometimes there is considerable left for the printer to do to heighten the artistic effect of the work. By leaving an overcharge of ink all over the plate, or in particular places, as over water and open sky spaces, a blending which more closely imitates nature is gained and the hardness of the line greatly reduced. The artist must be his own printer or find one who follows instructions closely and also possesses some artistic instinct, or a cold and hard print will be the result.

COMMERCIAL VALUE OF PRINTS.

The early masters had little thought of mercenary gain when they etched. Most of them practiced and loved it solely for its rare and strange qualities, often printing only two or three copies from a plate. Up to within the past twenty years it could scarcely be called a very remunerative work. Charles Meyron, the most gifted etcher of architecture of modern times, died in France about twenty years ago in poverty and insanity caused by lack of appreciation on the part of the public. He portrayed the Paris of the past, which disappeared under the sway of Louis Napoleon and Baron Haussman for finer but less picturesque structures.

Since the general awakening of public interest and appreciation, there have been some phenomenal sales and profits realized on certain plates. Proofs, or prints, rank commercially according to the early "state" of the impression. The first impressions are the most valuable. These are signed by the artist, and if a reproduced work (one copied from a painting) the name of the original artist and of the etcher both appear signed in lead pencil outside the lower plate mark. Lead is used in preference to ink, because it does not fade. Artists' remarque proofs are the first state. Nowadays the first impressions most always contain a small sketch on the lower margin called a remarque (remark) which is suggestive of the subject. This is usually taken off the plate after the first limited edition, which is printed on parchment, or on imperial Japanese paper. The copies of this edition seldom run less than five hundred and are often as many as a thousand.

The second state, and still larger edition, are the artist's proofs. These are signed but do not contain the remarque. These are higher in grade than one which has the remarque unaccompanied by signature, which is sometimes seen. The latter would rank with those of the third state, which are called "proofs before letters." These are proofs made before title has been engraved on the lower margin. They are not signed and rarely contain the remarque. This edition is usually very large. The signature is more important than the remarque, but where both occur it indicates a first state.

Fourth state is, "Proofs After Letters." This edition has title, is not signed, is unlimited and printed on etching paper. The fifth and lowest state is, "Plain Prints." They are exactly like the fourth state, with the exception of being on poorer paper. By the time the last state is reached several thousand copies have been printed.

These states and limited editions are somewhat of a delusion and a snare. For instance, a proof in the third state may be a better work artistically than those of the first states. This has often happened when, after the first editions, a plate has been sent back to the etcher, who worked it over in dry paint. Wilkie's "Pope Examining a Censer," though a grand work from the first, was made even more spirited and lighter by the fine dry paint work in the third state. Rembrandt often improved his plates in dry paint after the first proofs were taken, yet, to this day, the first proofs will command a higher price than the improved ones would ever receive. The editions of early states are much larger now than they were formerly.

NUMBER OF PRINTS.

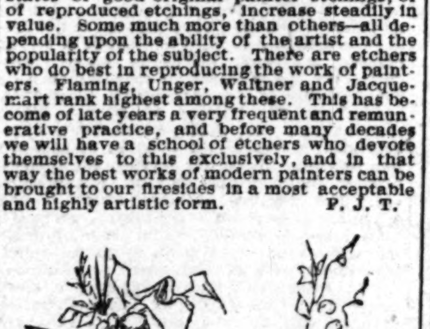
Since the discovery of electrotyping it is possible to take an infinitely greater number of impressions than before. By this process the finished copper plate is covered by a coating of steel so infinitesmally thin as not to interfere with the effect in the print of the finest line. This coating can be often removed so that a plate is really not any more worn than in the first. The fault of a poor print is more that of the printer than of the plate until it has had exceedingly great use. For this reason the difference in prices should not be so great as they are between the first states. There is nothing to justify it only the publishers' scheme to make money fast, and the desire on the part of so many of the public to be exclusive and to have what others cannot have; hence, the remarque and artist's signature are well paid for.

The first state of a plate by one of the early masters of an art now several centuries old, brings nowadays at each succeeding sale a sum greatly in advance of former prices. A copy of Rembrandt's famous "Christ Healing the Sick," called the Hundred Guilder Print, because the artist sold a copy of it for that sum, sold at Amsterdam, in 1847, for less than £140, and in 1875 sold for £1,180. Rembrandt's "Sleeping Dog," a copper, 4 inches wide by 2½ inches high, of which only one impression in the first state exists, sold in 1809 for £1 10s., and in 1841 the British Museum gave £120 for it. Early states of Ostade's etchings are daily increasing in value. In 1838 a set sold for £105, in 1844 the same set brought £309 15s., and again in 1846, £500. It would now bring ten or twelve times its value of forty years ago.

Early states of good works of the present age are constantly increasing in value. Recently Baron de Rothschild paid $2,200 for an etching by Fortuny. In 1872 a Baltimorean paid $725 for a small Rembrandt. Recently a series of twelve etchings by Vibert, of which 1,500 sets were printed, sold for 3,000 francs a set. Of "The Angelus" (after Millet by Waltner) 100 parchment proofs published at $150 each now sell for $750 each, and some owners will not part with theirs for that sum. "The Vesper Hour," "The Communicants," "The Hearty Welcome," and "Vacation Time," all popular pieces by Hamilton Hamilton, an American etcher of note, are steadily increasing in value. The parchment proofs of "The Communicants" rose from $75 to $150 in thirty days. "Vesper Hour" rose from $30 to $80 in a short time. "The Harvest Moon"—500 artist's proofs on Whatman's paper—published at $60 each, rose to $100 before the edition was all sold.

It is an incontrovertible fact that first states of good original painter etchings, or of reproduced etchings, increase steadily in value. Some much more than others—all depending upon the ability of the artist and the popularity of the subject. There are etchers who do best in reproducing the work of painters. Flaming, Unger, Waltner and Jacquemart rank highest among these. This has become of late years a very frequent and remunerative practice, and before many decades we will have a school of etchers who devote themselves to this exclusively, and in that way the best works of modern painters can be brought to our firesides in a most acceptable and highly artistic form.

P. J. T.



Sunday Observance and Papers.

Rev. M. J. Savage of Boston.

The Puritan Sunday was never heard of from the foundation of the world until the rise of Puritanism in England. Two causes led up to it. One was that Sunday had come to be a day of drunkenness and gross and degrading amusements on the part of the common people, and the Puritans led a sort of reform; the other was the peculiarity of the Puritans, which was a return, as they supposed, to Old Testament teaching, and the revival of the ancient Jewish Sabbath. But the Puritan Sabbath was a day of gloom and restriction; it was a modern invention—a modern superstition from beginning to end. The idea that God is going to be angry with any one who does anything that in itself is right and good on any day of the week is superstition. By popular consent we have set apart this day. What shall we do upon it? I should not work more than I was obliged to, but if obliged to work do it with the consciousness that God will bless it. We work six days for food, clothing, money, for the animal. Is it not worth while on this day of release, of possession, of privilege to remember you are a man and put it to the noblest and divinest uses? I would rest, I would enjoy recreation (not dissipation).

If I was a dictator of this country I would shut up the saloons so tight that nothing but a charge of dynamite would open them. I would open the woods, the parks, the museums and the libraries and all that rests and uplifts and refines. I would make it a day of family rest, a day on which to read, to think, to build up the higher and finer part of our nature. The Sunday paper is included in the light of what I have said. If a man wants to avoid complicity with labor he should not read the Monday paper; the Sunday paper, as you know, is prepared during the week. I could criticise certain features of the Sunday paper, but no more than the week day. The Sunday paper is a wonder. For 5 cents you get as much and as valuable reading matter as is contained in a $1.50 book. Of course it is made to sell and appeals to the tastes and wants and interests of everybody in the community. But you are not obliged to read what you do not want; read that which is of value to yourself. Only guard against Sunday papers standing in the way of more important things.

TALK is cheap, but come and satisfy yourself that we sell Children's Suits at $2.50 that others sell for $5.

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YELLOW EVERYWHERE.

BRIGHT, BLOSSOMLIKE FROCKS, GAY WITH GOLD AND GAUZE.

Warm Weather Dresses Spread Their Butterfly Wings—Lilac and Mauve and Yellow and Dusky Red and Light Blue Make Gay Street Pictures.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Woman is a bright object, she wears so much yellow. I look from my window and I see her far down the street slowly advancing. There is a glory about her head at which I strain my eyes. She is a slim figure in tan color, with the greening grass of my neighbors' lawns behind her, and a shining blue above, which grows larger and comes nearer. Now I can see that there are short round little paniers on her hips, and that her bodice comes down in a long point and is held at the departure of the paniers by a gold buckle. Now I can see that a fichu of yellow mull is laid about her throat and fills in the opening of her dress almost to the waist line. Now, if I look sharply, it seems to me that ruches of the same mull are set about her armholes, broad and flaring on the shoulders and hiding their diminished heads below the arms. Now I am just making out that her hat has an enormous front brim, and now, yes, now I lean back in my chair and rest satisfied, for I have assured myself that the gleaming mass of pale gold is daffodils. The long-stemmed, April flowers cover her hat in two ranks, or semi-circles. They start from the ribbon knots at the back of the crown, just over her hair, and they start again in shining rays from those other ribbons at the front of the crown, just at the setting on of the brim. These lie flat, and other daffodils stand erect and not over them. The girl, now I can see her plainly, for she has stopped below my window and is waving her hand to me, has reddish-brown hair and blonde coloring. She holds up to me one yellow blossom.

Seen at Sorosis.

The spring dress, from week to week, evolves toward the summer dress more and more rapidly. There were some pretty costumes out at Monday's meeting of the Sorosis, for the famous woman's club exhibits famous mixtures of dress, beautiful and unbeautiful. A daughter of Elizabeth Akers Allen sits in a white sheen of silver and syringa blooms and by her side is a woman in dusky Cleopatra red, a woman with long-lashed dusky eyes. The dress is a corded silk that holds heavy shadows. In front it has a straight tablier of a paler, pinkish copper, with flesh tints mingling with a sombre red that is almost black in its rich embroidery, from which break out golden sparks of metallic lustre. The long overdress hangs flat at the sides, and is edged with blackish red and golden braid. The corsage, with its deep basques is slashed into Vandyke scallops with that reckless scissoring which woman loves, because it is slashing and daring. The fronts open with revers over a vest of pinking copper-like the tablier cut, with a Medici collar and showing a straight collar beneath, both embroidered with the murky red with its yellow sparkles.

A SUMMER-TIME DRESS.

There is a hat of flesh-tinted pink tulle, twisted and turned and bent and folded, making Vandyke scallops over the forehead and trimmed with dark copper plumes and gold galloon.

One of the younger members is spring-like as April itself in her frock of pale blue India silk, dotted with flower sprays and shirred from bust to waist, and crossed with pale blue ribbons. A little pointed vest of white mull is set in at the throat, and the point it makes has ribbons to mark its outlines. Ribbons are crossed upon the sleeve puffs, and upon the long cuffs that reach to the elbows, and upon the high collar, and wherever two ribbons pass each other the point of transit is marked with butterfly bows. Round, flat paniers, deeper than one commonly sees, curve about the hips, and the small turban hat is of cream colored mull, with an edging of galloon and trimming of blue myrtle flowers.

There is pale lilac wherever one looks, and a great variety of blues. Striped blue and white cloths come out with summer-like effect upon the streets, and there are costumes that are most eccentric of stripes interrupted by great crescents and half-moons. On the shoulders of every girl you meet there is a new variety of cape for you to study. It may match her dress very exactly, or if about her skirts there is a deep contrasting flounce, that and her cape and her hat stand or fall together in their fortunes. One warm afternoon a costume of shot blue silk seemed a prophecy of future days. Black Chantilly lace was looped around the bottom of it, reaching nearly to the knees, knots of black ribbon were set in the gathered heading at the flounce at brief intervals. A cape of black Chantilly came three or four inches below the waist, was tied with black ribbons and was gathered high upon the shoulders. A large black Chantilly hat rose and dipped as to its brim in hills and valleys, and in front there stood up one sentinal loop of blue ribbon keeping lonely watch over the surrounding country.

A Gleam of Spring and Daffodils.

BONNETS EASILY MADE.

For every woman to be her own milliner never came nearer being possible than now, in spite of the wonderful effects that take one's breath away as one stops in front of a shop window. The little flower bonnets are very easily made, for one buys the fillet of posies which is the foundation and has nothing to add but a whisp of tulle or a pair of strings. The embroidered crepes are far more beautiful to a cultivated taste than the showy tinsels, and some of the most attractive bonnets seen in the city have been in quite capote shapes with frillings of lisse or mull or crepe about the front, sprigged needle-wrought flowers in pale delicate shades. Fronds of maiden hair fern are favorite garnitures for such bits of headgear.

When a phrase becomes the fashion we use it so unmercifully that it becomes a poor packhorse phrase and dies. Just now the words we ride to death are a jour. All our fashions are a jour, or as the new school of art says, au plein air. Everything is bright, open, born to live and be looked at on the grass and under the sun. The peach-pink shades are delightful. A young woman whose willful ways of bringing out the piquancy of her bright, irregular face I have more than once described, wore silver gray the other evening, and about her throat she twisted a long garland of peach blossoms that was fastened under a pearl clasp at her waist and fell to the floor.

NEW SILKS.

There are silks of wholly new weaves in close set waves formed of cords. These give effects of light and shadow that are beautiful in the new yellow which is almost as much salmon. Mauve and pink are brocaded together, and timmed with swaying fringes of silver. Flower brocades are so intermixed with tinsel thread that the blossoms appear as if jeweled. Feather brocades in gold are thrown upon gray satin, or, in India silk, gold feathers upon black gleam and glitter. A brown tulle frock on a recent evening had a bodice and train of yellow jeweled brocade. A costume of pale pink silk was thoroughly characteristic of the season. The skirt was cut in deep, pointed scallops over an overskirt of pink chiffon, laid in fine plaitings. Bronze green and gold passamenterie formed a bold edging about the points, rising between them into trefail or clover leaf devices.

Upon the silk of the skirt proper were spread morning glory vines with blossoms in pink and pale blue. The open corsage was embroidered in arabesque scrolls in gold and was confined by a corselet of bronze green silk, cut in points at the top and covered with gold embroidery. Bronze green straps bordered and crossed the chemisette of pink chiffon. Pink bows perched on the shoulders, and pink ribbons were banded about the hair.

The young girl who submitted unconsciously to this close inspection carried a fan of the fragrant sandal wood that is now again coming into fashion. It had a mount of pink gauze, with Watteau designs, partly in paint and partly in embroidery.

India Silk and Ribbons.

A white chiffon theater waist appeared at the Berkeley Lyceum the other evening during the Columbia College boys' dramatic carnival. Its peculiarity was the jeweled passementerie in pearls and turquoise which sprayed up from the waist beyond the line of the low corsage lying upon the neck in likeness of feathers. The white plumes standing erect in the hair were jeweled to correspond.

The Heroism of Childhood.

From the London Spectator.

There is something very pathetic about the heroism of childhood, where we mean by heroism something of really independent daring and presence of mind, something beyond mere steadfast truthfulness which is in a sense natural to childhood. The inquest held yesterday week before Dr. Macdonald, M. P., coroner for Northeast London, on Henry James Bristow, aged 8 years, illustrates precisely what we mean. Mrs. Bristow, who lives at Walthamstow, had left this little boy alone in the room with a younger sister of only 3 years of age, in order to go on an errand, from which she returned before 6 o'clock to find that the little girl had climbed on a chair to reach a small paraffine lamp, and had upset it over her clothes, which, of course, caught fire at once. The boy immediately tore them off her, and laid her upon the bed; but in lifting her on the bed, his own clothes caught fire, and it took the child a long time to tear them off, which, however, at last he succeeded in doing, but not till he was so seriously hurt that, though taken at once to a hospital, he died within a week from the result of the injuries. His little sister's life he had succeeded in saving; at least she was said to be doing well at the time of the inquest on her brother.

The Coroner very justly spoke of the boy as quite a little hero, and he was a hero in precisely the sense in which it seems to us that the word, as applied to a child of 8, carries a profound pathos with it, because it implies a presence of mind, a promptitude of purpose, a self-command and fortitude and steadfastness, which are usually quite beyond a child's imagination, much less its practical achievement.

A Book Neither Written Nor Printed.

From the Illustrated American.

The Prince de Ligne is the possessor of a curiosity of literature. It is a book that is neither written or printed. "How can that be?" you ask. Well, the letters are all cut out of the finest vellum and pasted on blue paper. The book is as easy to read as if printed from the clearest type. The precision with which these small characters are cut excites infinite admiration for the patience of the author. The book, by the way, bears the title "Liber Passionis Nostri Jesu Christi, cum characteribus nulla materia composita." "The Book of the Passions of our Jesus Christ, with Characters not Composed of any Material." The German Emperor Rudolph II. is said to have offered, in 1640, the enormous sum of 11,000 ducats for this curious work of art. Strangely enough the book bears the English arms, though it is supposed never to have been in England.

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PLEASE BE SURE TO MENTION THIS PAPER.

POISON IN WALL PAPER.

ARSENIC TO BE FOUND IN LARGE QUANTITIES IN MANY PATTERNS.

Much Sickness Said to Be Directly Attributable to This Fact—The Case of a West End Lady—Purchasers Cannot Be Guided by Appearance.

When there is so much sickness as there has been this spring there arises a great deal of discussion among the many circles of social intercourse as to the cause of suffering and discomforts attendant upon it. The usual scapegoats have been shouldered with their share of blame, namely the climate, the terrible smoky atmosphere of St. Louis, the vacant lots, the sewerage, and even the muddy water of the Mississippi, which in spite of its dark and uninviting appearance is the healthiest water in the world, as everybody finds out when they have to give it up. The sanitary conditions of the city are not perfect and vacant lots may be hotbeds of malaria, but these things are present with us always and sometimes St. Louis gets credit for being a very healthy city.

Some people in discussing this question of health and their many bad feelings, which are all called grip, since that disease was discovered, have found another scapegoat for their "miseries," as the old darkies of the South always call general debility and a feeling of discomfort all over one's physical being. The last-named scapegoat which is to bear the blame of the chills, fevers, headaches, etc., is the paper which adorns the walls of our homes, the wraps which we wear, the candy which we eat, the very air that we breathe in our bed-rooms. That this may be true to a certain degree was proved conclusively lately to the minds of the friends of a lady who resides in the West End. This lady is a widow and in renting the same house for many years and having no representative of the sterner sex to act for her, she had been somewhat imposed upon by her landlord, and he had got her so much in awe of him that she was too timid to ask for the spring repairs that her house really needed to make it healthy and habitable. The rooms she used for a bedroom and sitting room had not been papered for a long time. Whenever any papering was done she allowed the other members of the family to have the advantage and always said, "It does not matter so much about my rooms, dingy papering does not make me miserable and Mr. —— won't do very much." Several times she gave up her rooms to friends who came to the city from a distance and in each case there was sickness and one young lady died of consumption in one of the rooms. It was noticed that whenever the mistress of the house, who was always delicate and "ailing," gave up her room and slept in a folding bed in another apartment newly papered and renovated, she felt better. As soon as she regained possession of her own room, with the dark green and brown paper, she would feel badly again and not inclined to rise in the morning. She had headache and nausea continually, and one day when she had been quite ill for several days she said to a friend, "I always long to get well enough to go out, for I will leave my room hardly able to walk and revive so much in a short time in the fresh air."

IT WAS THE PAPER.

The friend started up, saying, "I know what is the matter with you; I always feel badly myself when I sit in this room; it is that terrible old paper upon the wall. It is one of several coats, and it is full of disease, I know."

The paper had been upon the walls for more than seven years, and becoming frightened at her little child's delicate appearance and her own uncomfortable condition, the lady changed her residence. Since then she has improved all the time and the paper upon being tested was found to contain arsenic in small quantities and arsenic always mingles with the atmosphere, so the lady and her friends are convinced that the wall paper poisoned her and doubtless would have proved fatal in course of time. This only goes to show how careful tenants and landlords should both be about removing the paper, and also about renewing it with paper that does not contain arsenic. It is so hard to get any one to believe that his or her property is not just as it should be. A lady who keeps boarders in St. Louis has a room that seems unhealthy, at least everybody who occupies it gets sick or feels badly after a time and certainly two people afflicted with pulmonary trouble have occupied the room and one of them died in it, yet the landlady laughs at the idea of the room affecting any one's health, and has never had its paper renewed or the walls scraped. This question of arsenical poisoning has been much discussed lately in Eastern cities, and the fact fairly established out of the mouth of several witnesses—victims, chemists and physicians—that there is danger in coloring matter that contains arsenic. It is also a truth that arsenic is present in many articles that in daily use and which are looked upon as harmless.

Of course some persons become so inoculated with arsenic that they are not susceptible to its effects in small quantities. Exactly as an opium fiend can drink one ounce of laudanum without feeling any injurious effects, while another and much healthier person would die from drinking one teaspoonful. The question of arsenical poison resulting from the use of arsenic in the arts and manufactures has been very widely discussed lately, especially in the East, and among the physicians in a large Eastern city a proposition has been earnestly discussed for securing legislation to protect the people against danger from this source. Upon one occasion a number of samples of wall paper were shown, many of which had been tested by prominent chemists, and it was proved that they contained arsenic in large or small quantities. Most people think if they steer clear of green in their wall paper they are safe, but as a matter of truth the color has very little to do with the matter. In the paper tested the poisonous papers were green, blue, red, brown, yellow and almost every other hue, showing that the poison is not confined to one color. The chief danger of poisoning from arsenic lies in the fact of the inhalation of arsenical vapor in factories and arsenical dust from wall paper and clothing. A law prohibiting the use of arsenic in the manufacture of articles of common uses has been put into effect in Sweden and may be put into effect in this country. Arsenic combines so readily with other substances and makes such brilliant and enduring colors that it is used in coloring many articles besides wall papers. People sleep in bedrooms papered with beautiful designs, which are freighted with the poison. The most beautiful and gorgeous draperies to be had are loaded with arsenic. The paper in which bon-bons and confections are wrapped often contain arsenic and even cooking utensils sometimes contain this poison. One physician said, in speaking on the subject, that he had picked up a wrapper from a lozenge which upon testing he found contained two grains of arsenic. Large quantities of this poison taken into the stomach at once will produce violent symptoms of poisoning, but taken by degrees its effects often puzzle the most learned physicians. It produces so many different effects, some of which are sore throat, difficulty in breathing, nausea, vomiting, general debility and nearly all of the symptoms attributed to malarial poisoning. A gentleman in Boston was totaly prostrated with illness for two years, and the greatest specialist could not find the seat of his disease or know what ailed him. Finally they discovered that his system was perfectly saturated with arsenic, which he had taken in by degrees for years in his home, where the peculiar conditions exposed him to its effects. Many of the invalids who upon being sent away from home so quickly improve are victims to arsenical poison, so proved by the nicer chemical tests of late years. If so many articles in common use contain poison, the public ought to know it and be warned of their risk when they purchase such articles.

CANNOT BE GUIDED BY APPEARANCE.

Many varieties of wall paper can be prepared and are prepared without a trace of arsenic, and some of the most beautiful patterns, too, while some of the most modest colors contain arsenic in large quantities. So ladies cannot be guided by appearance in selecting their wall decorations. Another instance of the harm done by arsenic in wall paper was that of a young lady who lost her voice, which was a fine one for singing, by arsenic.

There is from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 pounds of white arsenic imported into this conntry nearly every year. Nearly all insect powders contain arsenic and a great deal of it is used in gloss.

The danger of the arsenic in wall paper comes from the fact that the poison leaves the paper and becomes a part of the atmosphere. Bronze paper generally contains arsenic.

Another case of arsenical poisoning was that of a little fellow 6 years old. Up to 2 years of age he had been perfectly healthy. Then his face lost color and became very unnaturally white, his tongue was coated and there were various signs of disorder in his appearance and feelings.

After a while it was found that his nursery walls, which were covered by peacock blue paint, were full of arsenic. Upon being removed to other quarters the boy soon recovered robust health. Arsenic taken into the system in the insidious manner spoken of, not only produces symptoms peculiar to itself, but from its depressing influence upon all the vital functions renders its victim more susceptible to every form of disease to which he is exposed. Many of the wall paper men laugh the idea of persons suffering from poison resulting from the paper on the walls to scorn. Even if is a possible danger the matter is worthy of serious consideration. Several prominent dealers in wall paper and house decoration said that very little wall paper, if any, was sold by first-class dealers containing arsenic or any injurious coloring matter. The manager of the house decorating department of a large local firm was seen upon this subject and said he did not believe any one was really poisoned by arsenic from wall paper unless the paper had been on the walls many years or other peculiar and unusual conditions existed. This gentleman is from Boston and said if he had time he could explain to the reporter all about the Eastern furor upon this subject of wall-paper poisoning. Certainly men of intelligence and known integrity would not attach so much importance to a subject wholly without weight.

HOW OLD THEY ARE.

Certain People of Fame From the A's to the W's.

From the Chicago News.

From Echols' "American Celebrities" (just published) we learn the ages of certain persons, to-wit:

Thos. Bailey Aldrich	55	Stuart Robson	54
Mary Anderson	32	Rose Coghlan	37
Susan B. Anthony	71	John A. Cockerill	46
Lawrence Barrett	53	Anthony Comstock	46
Maurice Barrymore	37	Lotta Crabtree	44
James G. Blaine	61	W. H. Crane	45
Edwin Booth	58	Amos J. Cummings	49
Robert J. Burdette	46	Geo. William Curtis	67
Benjamin F. Butler	73	Walter Damrosch	28
Will Carleton	45	Charles A. Dana	72
Georgie Cayvan	32	Fanny Davenport	40
George W. Childs	62	Chauncey M. Depew	57
Mark Twain	55	Mary Mapes Dodge	52
Kate Field	50	Julia Ward Howe	72
Marshall Field	56	W. D. Howells	53
Dan Frohman	39	Agnes Huntington	31
Richard W. Gilder	46	R. G. Ingersoll	57
Amelia Glover	20	Louis James	49
Pauline Hall	33	Marie Jansen	30
Murat Halstead	62	Herbert Kelcey	36
Marion Harland	56	Belva A. Lockwood	71
Joel Chandler Harris	63	Mary Logan	59
Alice Harrison	40	Sadie Martinot	30
Frank Hatton	44	Brander Matthews	39
Bret Harte	52	Joseph Medill	67
Julian Hawthorne	45	Clara Morris	44
John Hay	52	Joseph Murphy	51
Bronson Howard	48	Lillian Russell	31
Thomas Nast	51	Sol Smith Russell	43
John C. New	60	Edgar Saltus	32
Bill Nye	41	Harriet B. Stowe	80
Tony Pastor	50	Emma Thursby	34
Annie Pixley	35	George A. Townsend	50
Joseph Pulitzer	44	George Francis Train	62
George M. Pullman	60	Charles D. Warner	61
Matthew S. Quay	58	Henry Watterson	50
Ada Rehan	31	Ella Wheeler Wilcox	36
J. Whitcomb Riley	38	Francis Wilson	37

THE NATION'S DRINK BILL.

Americans Spend $700,000,000 a Year for Intoxicating Liquors.

Prof. Francis G. Peabody of Harvard, in a lecture on the temperance question before the Lowell Institute of Boston the other day, said in substance:

There are two aspects of the liquor question. the economic and the moral. There are at present in the liquor traffic throughout the country some 200,000 persons—163,000 in the retail and the rest wholesale. These figures represent only the dealers. The number of persons employed is upward of 1,000,000. The worst of these horrible figures is that they mean the withdrawal of just so many persons from the right kind of employments. In their present occupations they contribute little or nothing to the wealth of the country.

As to the amount of liquor consumed in 1886, $337,000,000 was spent for spirits, $304,000,000 for beer, $16,000,000 for imported wines and $34,000,000 for domestic wines—a frightful total of about $700,000,000. This is one-twelfth of the amount spent for food, clothing and necessaries of life.

In the same year there was received as wages $947,000,000, and the liquor bill consumed two-thirds of it. Again, it costs $350,000,000 a year for churches, and the drink bill would buy all the churches in six months.

Behind all this is the great importance of the moral aspect. That drink is injurious to the person 999 cases out of 1,000 goes without proof. The question is: How can it be stopped? Legislation fails of its aims. The solution of the problem, though still far off, perhaps, is in each individual recognizing that he himself is an important factor in his community as an example, and adopting for himself the teaching: "If meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no meat, lest I make my brother to offend."

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

PASSING EVENTS OF INTEREST IN THE WORLD OF AMUSEMENTS.

Local Appreciation of High Dramatic Art —The "Turning Down" of Melodrama—Several Notable Attractions This Week —Musical Events—Coulisse Chat.

Artistic dramatic production and enthusiastic appreciation of it were happily linked at the Grand Opera-house last week.

In "Men and Women" Messrs. De Mille and Belasco have written a play which falls short of greatness and is marred by some faults, but which has many strong points and shows excellent fidelity to the facts of human life. The strength and weakness of men and women are boldly and cleverly treated. The play displays the skill of construction that marks all of the productions of these dramatists and is thoroughly entertaining.

Praise is especially due Mr. Charles Frohman for the intelligence and liberality with which he has produced the play. The company is admirable in every part. It is so harmoniously excellent and the work is so artistic throughout that it would be hypercriticism to seek for flaws. One of the neatest bits of work, exceedingly fine in character drawing and in humor, which was overlooked in previous commendation, is the Pendleton of Leslie Allen.

The brilliant success of the engagement was deserved. It is a genuine pleasure to find high-class productions receiving full appreciation and generous support from the public.

The local public appears to have placed a permanent black mark on melodramas. The engagement of "The Soudan" was a failure from a financial standpoint. The story, to be sure, represented the threshing over of the British melodramic straw, but it was admirably played and staged. The public, however, would not have it.

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William Gillette is a useful believer in the virtue of good cheer, and in the "Private Secretary" and "All the Comforts of Home" he is said to have illustrated the faith within him to the joy of play-goers. The laughing qualities of the "Private Secretary" have been revealed in St. Louis several times. Next week at the Olympic its companion is to be presented for the first time here. The original production in New York found instant favor and induced a fine success. In San Francisco recently the play was received with enthusiasm for four weeks and is recorded as the most successful legitimate farce comedy that ever played in that city. The humor of the piece is said to be singularly quaint and catching and the incidents and situations to grow more and more laughter-compelling as the play progresses.

The plot of the farce is thus described: "It has a dainty thread of sense and just a little rhyme. The fun begins with the appearance of a jealous husband who thinks his young wife is tempted, and straightway makes up his mind to hie her and himself to Paris. The object of his suspicions is an inoffensive youth who is really, but timidly, in love with the old fellow's daughter. The irritated husband sends for a nephew who is in hard luck and installs him as the custodian of the house. The nephew raises funds by letting out the relative's apartments to lodgers. A comic-opera singer, a coxcomb, a nervous musician, and a jovial retired merchant with a vinegar-veined wife and sentimental young daughter, come and engage rooms. The nephew falls in love with the retired merchant's daughter, and the merchant himself makes love to the comic-opera singer. A champagne breakfast, numerous intrigues and a tangle of complications keep the actors whirling and the audience roaring until the last moment, when the merchant and his wife are reconciled and the nephew and simpering maiden are made happy." The cast is as follows:

Alfred Hastings, Pettibone's nephew	Robert Hilliard
Tom McDow, a protege of Alfred	Frank Lamb
Theodore Bender, Esq., a retired produce dealer	Samuel Edwards
Josephine Bender, his wife	Kate Denin-Wilson
Evangeline Bender, their daughter	Marie Greenwald
Mr. Robert Pettibone, a peculiarly jealous man	T. M. Hunter
Rosabella Pettibone, his second wife	Lulu Klein
Emily Pettibone, Pettibone's daughter	Lavina White
Christopher Dabuey, a broken-down music teacher	Jos. Humphreys
Judson Lanchorn, a young man of leisure	Herbert Ayling
Fifi Oritanski, from the Opera Comique	Maud Haslam
Augustus McSnath, a friend of Pettibone's youth	Frank Gibbons
Victor Smythe, in love with Emily Pettibone	J. B. Hollis
Thompson, a shoe dealer	James Rickards
James	G. Henderson
Gretchen	Kate Stevens
A. Struthers	John Ellison
Bailiff	E. T. Sherwood

The production is under the management of Mr. Charles Frohman, whose other company has gave so much enjoyment to the theater goers last week in "Men and Women."

One of the stage costumes of the season that has made a place for itself in the conversation of theater-goers and gained an individual fame by the usual channel of gossip, newspaper and otherwise, is not worn long enough at any performance to be captured by a camera and a drop shutter.

The interest of the costume lies as much in the brevity of the view afforded of it as in its own scantiness of display. It will be seen for a moment here when Miss Maud Haslam appears as Prince Vladimir in "All the Comforts of Home." It doesn't amount to much as far as any one has been able to tell in point of color and texture, but it is startlingly effective while it lasts. In rapidity of disappearance it beats that episode in Nat Goodwin's first production here of "Hobbies," when one of the Weathersby sisters appeared in a remarkable fairy get up which no one has ever been able to describe since. Miss Haslam starts out of a door and one gets only the briefest glimpse of violet tights, a purple doublet, a piece of soft violet drapery and a feathered hat before she makes a hasty retreat. The entrance and exit are comically sudden, and at the first performance in New York the gallery simply howled for another look after the curtain went down. The actress responded to the call, and when she appeared demurely gowned and solemn as an owl, the dress circle and parquet joined in the laughter and applause, and the joke made as big a hit as the costume.

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The Grand will have for the first part of the present week the much discussed "Clemenceau Case," which easily ranks as the first sensation of the present season. The company presenting it embraces several of the performers who were in the original cast in New York, notably Miss Sybil Johnstone, whose bold posing as Iza in the model scene in tights from head to foot was the talk of the country. This scene, while it is an essential part of the plot, has been condemned generally as an appeal to salacious and vulgar curiosity. The play is Frenchy in tone and treatment and the heroine of it is a Russian Countess who is a wanton by nature. It is claimed that the model scene has been modified in deference to common delicacy. The company includes, in addition to Miss Johnstone, Gustavus Levick, Jennie Reiffarth and other well-known people.

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For the last half of the week, commencing on Thursday night, Mme. Bernhardt will appear at the Grand in three of Sardou's latest successes. There will be four performances altogether: "La Tosca," on Thursday night; "Cleopatra," on Friday night and Saturday matinee, and "Jeanne d' Arc," on Saturday night.

The engagement promises to rank among the notable that this artiste or any other has ever played in this city. The Bernhardt fever is in the atmosphere of St. Louis. Despite the high price of seats the advance sale has been enormous and packed houses for all performances are indicated. So large has been the sale that the management have decided to reserve a limited number of seats in the gallery at the usual price of admission to the first floor in order to accommodate those who want to enjoy the performances but cannot afford the cost of the high-priced seats. There is more cause than usual for the furore as St. Louis has been selected of all the central cities for the midway engagement on the 'Frisco tour and even Chicagoans have to come here to see the Bernhardt, and the great artiste will appear in her latest roles. In none of the plays written for her by Sardou has she created a greater sensation than in "La Tosca." The production of "Cleopatra" which created so much admiration at the Porte St. Martin will be presented here in its entirety, asp and all, and St. Louis will be favored with the first production of "Jeanne d' Arc" in the United States. It was given in Montreal last week for the first time on this side of the ocean. Thus with three productions in none of which has Mme. Bernhardt been seen before in this city the repertoire is the strongest that could be offered. Mme. Bernhardt will be supported by her own French company.

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This afternoon and evening Richard Golden commences a week's engagement at Pope's Theater, presenting his successful characterization of a down East village tavern keeper, "Old Jed Prouty" of Bucksport, Me., which although first produced at the Union Square Theater, New York, two years ago, is new to St. Louis. The action takes place in the little village of Bucksport, where the original "Old Jed" kept up to fifteen years ago the quaint little tavern that still bears his name. It is said that Richard Golden passed his boyhood days right at the old man's heels, and that, day in and day out, the embryo actor, boy-like, noted and studied the gait, mannerisms and utterances of the chipper old village boniface, little dreaming that the study would stand him so well in need later on. The play which Mr. Golden together with William Gill wrote is described as a plain and home-like picture of life and domestic incidents, based on actual happenings in the village of Bucksport, Me., and is said to derive additional vigor and attractiveness from this circumstance. It is also asserted that the originals of many of the characters introduced are yet living in Bucksport, and that some of the properties of the piece, notably the ancient goose-neck fire engine, were in use in that village when "Old Jed" was in the flesh. Mr. Golden will have the assistance of the original company and special scenic effects. A feature of the cast is the presence therein of Miss Dora Wiley, known as the "Sweet Singer of Maine." She also lived in Bucksport at the time of the story.

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The attraction at Havlin's, beginning with the matinee to-day, will be Frank Lindon in "The Son of Monte Cristo." Mr. Lindon is said to be a capable actor for sensational parts, while "The Son of Monte Cristo" is said to give him all the opportunity he wants to show this ability. It is not the old "Cristo" revamped, but an entirely new play, a sequel to the old "Count of Monte Cristo." In the prologue of the new play is seen the duel scene, in which the Count is killed. The son then falls heir to his father's fortune and starts out on the line of vengeance mapped out by the old Count. He follows it quite as energetically, too, and is one of the most industrious avengers ever placed on the stage. The supporting company is said to be very good, while the mechanical and scenic effects are said to be of an excellent kind.

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The attraction at the Standard this week, beginning with a matinee this afternoon, will be Fay Foster's Burlesque Co. Handsome stage pictures and entertaining specialty and burlesque features are promised.

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The second annual grand opera festival by the Emma Juch Co. will take place the first week in May at the Grand Music Hall, Exposition building. The operas to be presented include "Tannhauser," "Lohengrin," "The Flying Dutchman" and "Die Walkure," by Wagner; Beethoven's "Fidelio," Bizet's "Carmen" and Meyerbeer's "Huguenots." The performances are limited to six evenings and one Saturday afternoon representation of each of the above-named operas. Miss Juch will appear for the first time in this city as Valentine in "Huguenots," Elizabeth in "Tannhauser" and Sieglinde in "Die Walkure." She will also appear as Senta in the "Flying Dutchman," and as Elsa in "Lohengrin," with Januschowsky, Maconda, Meislinger, Hedmondt, Payne Clark, Stephens, Bathjens, Stormont, Vetta, Knight and many other eminent artists in the other leading roles. Neuendorf is to be the conductor, and he will have the co-operation of an orchestra of sixty, the Juch chorus of fifty, the St. Louis Orpheus Saengerbund, and the St. Louis Damenchor, comprising in all a musical force of nearly 300.

The operas will be presented with appropriate scenery, costumes and other mountings belonging to the Juch company, with Mr. William Parry as stage manager. Miss Juch and her company are now filling a very successful season of five weeks at the Theater National, City of Mexico, at the close of which they travel by special train to St. Louis. Their season and tours end with the festival in this city. Since August last they have given performances in every city of importance in the United States, Canada and Mexico, and in selecting St. Louis for the final city of their tour, Miss Juch, perhaps, had in mind her hold upon the St. Louis public, and the adequate play-house here for such an event.

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The spectacular production of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is running smoothly in Music Hall. Several performances were required to get the production in its best shape on the immense stage of the Exposition, but there are no hitches now. Charles Howard is playing Uncle Tom with his accustomed excellence, and one of the brightest members of the cast is little Minnie Barrett, who takes the part of Eva with unusual grace and skill. She is a 9-year-old, who has had, however, five years' experience, and, large as the hall is, makes herself heard and scores all of her points. She is a very bright child actress, but all of the members of the company show improvement in their work. The engagement continues through the week.

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Mr. Hannibal A. Williams, the Shakesperian reciter, who, during the past eight years, has achieved a most enviable reputation as an interpreter of the plays, announces his second course in this city at Addington Hall, April 14, 18 and 21. The course includes: "The Tempest," "The Winter's Tale" and the historical play of "Julius Cæsar." On his first visit to St. Louis Mr. Williams made a distinct and positive impression upon the cultivated audiences that heard his recitals, and the large number of distinguished people who have already promised their support to the coming course is the best evidence of his success. The course opens with "The Tempest," the interpretation of which by Mr. Williams has received the highest praise from competent critics.

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Manager John H. Russell is in the city preparing for the return engagement of "The City Directory" at the Grand next week. Mr. Russell calls it now the "New Edition of the City Directory," as several changes have been made in the company. Martinetti is still in his old place, and that exceedingly clever and pretty dancer, Amelia Clover, adds her terpsichorean whirl to the entertainment, and others of the former members are with the company. Daly and Seaman take the places of Reed and Collier, and Mr. Russell promises that fun fresher and just as good, if not better than before, fills the entertainment.

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The New York Garden Theater Co. will make its first appearance in this city next week at the Olympic and present "Dr. Bill," the comedy success which had a run of 102 nights at the Garden Theater, New York. The comedy will be presented in the same manner in regard to cast, scenery and effects as characterized its New York run. "Dr. Bill" is an adaptation from a French comedy and the work was done by Hamilton Aide, an English novelist and playwright. It was produced in London, and the success achieved there warranted its presentation in this country. One of the features of the performance is the kangaroo dance introduced in the first act. In brief the comedy deals with the mishaps of Wm. Brown, M. D., who gives up his practice after marriage and whose father-in-law determines he shall doctor whether he will or no. The result is extremely disastrous to Dr. Bill and to all concerned, and considerable diplomacy is required in straightening matters out. It will be preceeded by Jerome K. Jerome's one act curtain raiser, "Barbara." The company includes Isabelle Coe, Estelle Clayton, Louise Allen, Louise Eldridge, Jane Grafton, Nellie Lingard, J. B. Polk, John W. Jennings, George W. Regnier, George Becks, Graham Henderson and James Lackaye.

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"The Crystal Slipper," with its corps of comedians and regiment of pretty girls, is on its way back from the Pacific Coast, where it made hosts of friends and drew enough money to fill a Crœsus' heart with the gladdest delight. It played four weeks at the Grand Opera-house, San Francisco, to $48,000, and at Portland, Ore., Denver and Salt Lake City, it surprised all previous money-drawing records in the box offices. It is coming to St. Louis for the third time this season. The wisdom of its return is demonstrated by the fact that it did the "banner business" of the season for St. Louis at the Grand Opera-house, on the occasion of its last engagement. It played to over $10,000 in one week. Announcement of the date of the "Slipper's" reappearance will soon be made.

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The New York *Dramatic Mirror* has severely criticized the dramatic work of Augustus Thomas, heretofore, and the following excerpts from its critique of "Alabama" is therefore given especial significance in a complimentary way to the author:

"Alabama" exhibits Mr. Thomas' skill and deftness in a greater degree than any of his previous efforts. In it he has grouped a number of characters that are new to the stage, if not to literature, and that seem to have been waiting long, in tempting proximity, for the dramatist to transfer them to the boards. Every one of these personages is an interesting study, and every one contributes a flesh-and-blood element to the piece.

The dialogue is subtle and suggestive. It reveals many phases of quaint humor and many touches of tender sentiment and gentle pathos. * * * The play is well-nigh plotless. It is bare of events; it has few "situations:" it lacks the directness of purpose and the strength of current that are supposed to form the backbone of a drama. The incidents are not startling; they are frequently trivial. The story is simple to the verge of sterility. But if it is thin in texture and loosely woven, it is, nevertheless, rich in character strokes—not powerfully limned, it is true, but having much of the charm and something of the artistic confusion of a portfolio of aquarelles and pen-and-ink sketches. It may be that "Alabama" is the precursor of a new school of writing for the stage. It may be that its popular success will tempt men of letters—students of American life—to produce sketches of the same unconventional nature. * * * There is a good deal of what painters call feeling and atmosphere in "Alabama." The sectional prejudice, the ceremonious courtesy, the narrow view of a small and isolated Southern community, where stagnation and decay followed the overthrow of ante-bellum institutions, are suggested with skill and verity.

* * *

Walter Emerson, the cornetist, whose skill is known to St. Louisans, has made an immense hit in London, where he is filling an engagement at the Tivoli Promenades. He has just received a handsome gift which proves what a fine impression his playing has made not only upon the people but the musicians of London. It is a beautiful gold cornet, and it was presented to him by Dan Godfrey, the leader of the crack Grenadier Guards Band, who gave it as a token of esteem and of the pleasure he had enjoyed from Mr. Emerson's playing. Mrs. Emerson is singing in concert and oratorio with Sig. Randeggar, the composer.

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The programme for the fifth concert of the orchestral series of the Choral-Symphony Society will be as follows:

1. Unfinished Symphony in B minor (a) allegro, (b) andante.......Schubert
2. Concerto for Piano in E flat major.......Beethoven
   Franz Rummel and orchestra.
3. "Andante Cantabile".......Tschai Kowski
   String Orchestra.
4. Piano Solos—(a) "Capriccio," Op. 76 ...Brahms
   (b) "Nocturne," Op. 15, No. 2.......Chopin
   (c) "Rhapsodie Hongroise," No. 10.......Liszt
   Franz Rummel.
5. Symphonie poem, "Les Preludes".......Liszt
   Orchestra.

Mr. Franz Rummel, the soloist, is well known here in St. Louis and much admired for his brilliant technique and masterly interpretation.

The concert will be given at Entertainment Hall, Thursday, April 16, and will commence at 8:10 p. m. sharp. No person will be allowed to take his seat during the performance of any number.

Coulisse Chat.

Marie Halton promises an early production of "La Cigale," Audran's new opera, in New York.

Bernhardt thinks that Julia Marlowe will be one of the great dramatic artists five years hence.

Dora Wiley is the composer of several songs she sings with such success in "Old Jed Prouty."

Archie Boyd will play Joshua Whitcomb in "The Old Homestead" next season. The season following he will star in a piece of his own.

Denman Thompson closes his long stay in New York in three weeks. He will then play limited engagements in a few of the large cities.

Charles Coghlan's new play, "Lady Barter," is said to have proved a failure under Mrs. Langtry's management at the London Princess. It has been removed from the bills of that theater.

The music of "The Oracle," the operatta which will follow "Poor Jonathan" at the Casino, is by Helmsberger, who composed the "Dresden China" ballet.

Miss Eastlake begins her tour of the United States and Canada on Oct. 5 at the Walnut Street Theater in Philadelphia, appearing in "A Yorkshire Lass" and "Clito."

A contract was signed last Saturday by Augustus Pitou and Edward M. Alfriend, which binds them to collaborate in writing a war play to be produced next season.

Henry Miller, who has severed his connection with "All the Comforts of Home," has signed to play the leading part in "The Merchant," which is to be produced on May 4 at the Madison Square.

"The Cadi" is the title of a new play which Bill Nye is writing for next season and which will be produced by Stuart Robson at the Union Square Theater. It is founded on Nye's experience as a frontier Justice of the Peace.

Wilson Barrett is to make another tour of this country next season, appearing in "Bonaparte," a new play written by himself, and in a new play by Barrett and Keane, not yet named. His season begins in January next.

Al Hayman, when in Califonia, arranged for Abbey, Schoeffel and Grau, a tour which Sarah Berhardt will make through the principal cities in Oregon, Washington and Montana, on her return from Australia next September.

Charles Frohman has forfeited $1,000 to Augustus Thomas, Clay M. Greene and Sydney Rosenfeld for their play, "The Three Graces." Mr. Frohman loses the play in order that "Mr. Wilkinson's Widows" may continue until hot weather.

Next season will probably be the last of the professional partnership of Joseph Jefferson and W. J. Florence. Mr. Jefferson has no liking for long seasons, and has determined to take the rest to which his years of hard toil entitle him. In 1892-3 he will play for a few weeks only, and in none but the larger cities, returning to his famous impersonation of "Rip Van Winkle." Mr. Florence will again take the road as a star on his own account.

Clinton Stuart, Ramsay Morris, Henry C. de Mille, Bronson Howard, William Gillette and David Belasco are writing plays for Charles Frohman. An inducement offered to these playwrights is the fact that their plays may be acted by two stock companies at the same time—one in New York at Proctor's, the other in Boston at the new Columbus Theater. Consequently, there will be double royalties. Arrangements are also under way to secure twenty weeks each season at the Columbus Theater, Chicago, for a special production of these and other plays.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

THE MANY COLLEGES THAT MAKE THIS GREAT SEAT OF LEARNING.

It Has 53,000 Graduated Students Living —Its Foundation Nearly Six and a Half Centuries Ago—Its Power and Influence on English Life.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Though not as ancient as the universities of Bologna and Paris, Oxford and its sister Cambridge have far eclipsed their elders in learning, influence, importance, foundations and wealth. The claim that Oxford was established in Alfred's time cannot be verified, and indeed the tradition that it was can only be traced as far back as the fourteenth century. All earlier chroniclers are silent on the subject, and as "Domesday Book" makes no mention thereof it may be considered that no educational establishment had a corporate existence prior to 1249, when the first college of the existing university was founded. This and the successive foundations were originally intended for poor scholars, but their superior discipline led to the practice of sending to them wealthier youths as "commoners" or aying boarders, and gradually the poorer tudent grew less in numbers until only the aristocrats and the wealthy were seen in Oxford.

The Reformation for a time nearly emptied the university, most of the Halls disappeared and later the code of statutes imposed by Laud during his chancellorship had an injurious effect and retarded in a high degree the progress and influence of the university. Oxford was disorganized and demoralized by the civil wars; it was intensely loyal to Charles, who made it his headquarters and held his Parliament there. Undergraduates discarding their academical robes, seized the sword and repaired to the field to struggle for their royal master. Cromwell's arrogance and domineering completed the work of destruction, and for many a long year the tide of learning ebbed at Oxford. Even after the Restoration learning declined, and in the eighteenth century Oxford sank into a state of intellectual torpor. The first sign of reviving life was the foundation in 1807 of "Honor schools" in classics and mathematics. The great "Oxford movement" gave a great impulse to the intellectual as well as to the ecclesiastical activity of the university, and though the outcome was a loss of clerical influence it had a beneficial effect on the university as a seat of learning. The era of university reform began with the appointment of a Royal Commission of Inquiry in 1850. In 1854 the subscription to the thirty-nine articles hitherto required at matriculation and on admission to the B. A. degree was abolished, and in the same year an executive commission was appointed which abolished the local restrictions of scholarships and fellowships.

THE COLLEGES.

The colleges composing the university are twenty-one in number, and the oldest of these is University College, founded in 1249 by William, Bishop of Durham. The hall, library and chapel are fine buildings and contain many works of art. Lords Eldon and Stowell and the poet Shelley were members of this college.

Balliol College was established in 1262 by Sir John Balliol, father of John, King of Scotland. Adam Smith, Duke Humphrey of Gloucester, Sir William Hamilton, the metaphysician, and the poet Southey were trained here. Opposite the master's door, at the Broad street entrance, is the site where Cranmer, Ridley and Latimer were martyred.

Merton College was founded in 1264 by Walter de Merton, "England's Chancellor, Rochester's bishop," and possesses the most unique library in the world, the features of 600 years ago being still maintained. The floor is tiled, and the oak screens, settees, tables, etc., are over 700 years old, and many books are chained to their shelves. The collection of works is rare and curious, and it has also many valuable manuscripts. One of the most valuable books is "Caxton's Chaucer," with richly illuminated borders. The chapel, noted for its massive tower, immense east window and quaint architecture, contains the tomb of Sir Thomas Bodley, founder of the Bodleian Library; the altar piece is one of Tintorello's beautiful works. Merton's alumni include many archbishops and bishops, several Roman cardinals, Harvey of blood circulating fame and "Dick" Steele.

Exeter College, founded in 1314 by Walter de Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter, is noted for its chapel, which is a masterpiece of Gothic architecture. The library, which is extremely handsome, contains many curious books, among others Henry VII.'s illuminated mass book. Sir Charles Lyell, the geologist, and James Anthony Froude were members of this alumni.

Oriel College was founded in 1326 by Adam de Brome and Edward II. Its library and hall contain invaluable treasures of books, MSS., portraits, and very old gold and silver plate. The alumni is distinguished, and includes Cardinal Newman, the famous Pusey, William Wilberforce and Matthew Arnold.

Queen's College, founded in 1340 by Robert de Eglesfield, was named in honor of Queen Philippa, whose chaplain he was. The present buildings are Wren's works and are gracefully proportioned. From its roll of honor may be selected the names of the Black Prince, Henry V.; Cardinal Beaufort, John Wyckliffe, Lord Raglan and Lord Cardigan.

New College was founded in 1386 by William of Wykeham and has educated many famous men, among others Thomas Ken and Sidney Smith.

Lincoln College was founded in 1427 by Richard Flemyng, Bishop of Lincoln. The chapel is very beautiful; the roof, screen, wainscot, pews and doors are of richly carved cedar, and the painted glass in the windows is six centuries old. Sir Walter Raleigh was trained here.

All Souls College, founded in 1437 by Archbishop Chichele, was first used as a chantry for offering prayers for the souls of those slain in the French wars. The chapel contains 135 statues of various Kings and Princes of England. Jeremy Taylor, Sir Christopher Wren and the Marquis of Salisbury, England's Prime Minister and the University's Chancellor, are of the alumni.

Magdalen College, founded in 1456 by William of Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, is a collection of combined architectural and natural beauties. Its situation is perfect, its buildings graceful and elegant, and among all the spires of Oxford none is so beautiful as that of Magdalen. The hall is remarkable for its oak wainscot, and contains portraits of Wolsey, Cardinal Pole, Dean Colet, Prince Rupert, Dr. Sacheverell and Addison, all of whom were members of the college, as were John Hampden, Gibbon, the historian, Prof. Wilson, Charles Reade and Palmerston.

Brasenose College was founded in 1509 by Bishop Smith of Lincoln and Sir Richard Sutton, the latter being ancestor of Sir Richard of Genesta of yacht fame. Over the chief door of the college hangs an immense brazen nose from which it is erroneously supposed the college takes its name, but it is really derived from brasenhas or brewery, it now occupying the site of Alfred's brewing house; its hall and library are very fine and the chapel roof is famed for its remarkable beauty. Bishop Heber, Rev. R. H. Barham ("Ingoldsby Legends"), Fox of martyrology fame, and Burton("Anatomy of Melancholy") were educated here.

Corpus Christi was founded in 1516 by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester. Its quadrangle is noted for its curious cylindrical sundial with a perpetual calendar. Its chapel possesses a superb altar-piece by Rubens. Rev. John Keble (Christian year) was trained here.

THE LARGEST COLLEGE.

Christ Church, the largest of all the colleges, was founded by Cardinal Wolsey in 1532. In one of its great towers hangs "Tom," which weighs 17,000 pounds and at 9:05 every evening it tolls 101 times, that being the original number of students. One of the sights of "The House," as this college is termed, is a beautiful fan roof springing from a single pillar, a triumph of architecture alone worth a visit. The hall or refectory is the finest in the world, and in it Charles I. held a parliament. It has a magnificent roof of superbly carved oak, and the walls are adorned with almost priceless works of Holbein, Van Dyck, Zacchero, Lely, Lawrence, Janssen, Hoppner, Kneller, Hogarth, Reynolds, Gainsborough and other great painters. The chapel is St. Frideswide, the cathedral of the diocese; it is Norman in character, and consists of choir, nave, aisles and transepts. There are a great number of brasses, monuments and tombs in the chapel, besides a vast number of slabs and mural tablets. Of the distinguished alumni may be mentioned Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Sir Philip Sidney, John and Charles Wesley, Ben Jonson, John Ruskin and Albert Edward, Prince of Wales.

Trinity College was founded by the Priors of Durham in 1554. The great Chatham, Sir John Denham, the poet; John Evelyn of diary fame, Lord North and Walter Savage Landor are names which honor the roll of college worthies.

St. John's College was founded in 1555 by Sir Thomas White, Lord Mayor of London. Its hall contains a gorgeous mantelpiece and portraits of Lawd, Sir Walter Raleigh, Archbishop Juxon, George III. in his coronation robes, and other men of note. In the chapel are the bodies of the founder, Lawd and Dr. Baylie, President of the college in time of Charles I. At this college Lawd entertained his royal master, little dreaming that host and guest would perish by the same ax. Juxon, Lawd, Killigrew, the humorist, the ill-fated Lord Strafford and Francis Tresham of Gunpowder Plot were of this college.

Jesus College, founded by Elizabeth and Dr. Price in 1571, was at first intended solely for Welshmen, but this rule has long been obsolete. The hall contains portraits of Elizabeth, Charles I., Charles II. and others. The library contains many Welsh MSS., and in the Bursary stands a punch-bowl with a capacity of ten gallons, its ladle holding a pint. On the books are the names of many bishops of Bangor, Ossory and Llandaff, Nash, the architect, and Dr. Bandinel, the first Bampton lecturer.

Wadham College was founded in 1613 by Nicholas Wadham. Among its noted alumni are Sir Christopher Wren, Lord Chancellor Wesbury, Admiral Blake and Dr. Wilkins, founder of the Royal Society.

Pembroke College was founded in 1624 by Thomas Tesdale. The hall is a noble room, with fine worked oak roof, and contains portraits of Charles I, Queen Anne and Dr. Johnson by Sir Joshua Reynolds. At this college Johnson was a servitor. Bishop Bonner, George Whitefield, Pym and Camden, the historian, were educated here.

Worcester College, founded in 1714 by Sir Thomas Cooke, possesses beautiful gardens containing a fine sheet of water, and here is held the flower show during commemoration. The chapel is magnificently decorated with mediæval groups on dead gold ground, and the roof is similarly ornamented; the pavement is of fine tessalated marble, and it contains portraits of Alfred, Venerable Bede and many saints. It possesses the richest interior of the university chapels, and is the finest example of the Renaissance in England. Coryate the traveler, the poet Lovelace, De Quincy of opium eating fame, and Samuel Foote, actor and dramatist, were trained here.

THE NEW COLLEGES.

From 1714 until 1869 there were no college foundations, but in the latter year Keble College was erected in memory of John Keble, author of "The Christian Year," his admirers subscribed £150,000 for the purpose. Though not confined to divinity students it is especially adapted to them. In the library hangs Holman Hunt's famous picture, "The Light of the World."

Hertford College was originally founded Hart Hall in the end of the thirteenth century, but in 1740 was changed to Hertford Hall. In 1822 Magdalen Hall (not Magdalen College) was destroyed by fire, and its corporation was affiliated with Hertford Hall, and in 1874 it was incorporated as Hertford College. On the rolls are found the names of Sir Matthew Hale, the famous Chief Justice, Dean Swift, and Lord Chancellor Clarendon.

The Bodleian Library in Oxford, the most important existing, was founded in 1598 by Sir Thomas Bodley, and contains 416,000 volumes, receives a copy of every work published in the country, and is increased yearly by liberal and judicious purchases. Among its curios is the first book printed in the English language, executed by Caxton in 1472 at Bruges; a block book—the Apocalypse—dated 1440; the Declaration of Monmouth on the morning of his execution, signed by himself and six bishops; Wyckliffe's Bible; Guttenberg's first Bible; Edward VI. exercise book; a manuscript book in Elizabeth's handwriting; a Psalter of 1340; illuminated missals, manuscripts, Korans, autographs, etc. The picture gallery, which is also a minor museum, contains portraits, books, medals, models, seals, casts, ivories, busts and curiosities of all kinds; also Bodley's chest, with its intricate arrangement of locks; Elizabeth's fruit trenchers; a chair made from timbers of Sir Francis Drake's ship and Guy Fawkes' lantern. On the wall hangs the famous admonition:

Touch what you like with your eyes,
But do not see with your fingers.

The professorships are numerous and comprehensive. They are as follows:

Faculty of Theology: Divinity, Sacred Theology, Pastoral Theology, Interpretation of the Holy Scriptures, Hebrew and Rabbinical Literature.

Faculty of Law: English Law, Civil Law, Roman Law, International Law, Indian Law, and Jurisprudence.

Faculty of Natural Science, including Medicine and Mathematics: Medicine, Clinics, Surgery, Anatomy, Human and Comparative; Physiology, Anthropology, Mediæval Palæography, Natural Philosophy, Experimental Philosophy, Botany, Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy, zoology, conchology, astronomy, geometry and algebra. Faculty of Arts: Moral and mental philosophy, comparative philosophy, comparative philology, fine arts, archaeology, political economy, rural economy, logic, ancient history, modern history, Indian history, foreign history, English language and literature, Latin history, Latin literature, Greek history, Greek literature, poetry, music, Latin, Greek, Anglo-Saxon, Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Telegu, Hindustanee, Chinese, German, Italian, Spanish, French and Celtic.

THE DEGREES GRANTED.

The degrees granted by Oxford are Bachelor and Master in Arts, Bachelor and Doctor in Civil Law, Medicine and Divinity.

Admission to the University requires certain examinations on various branches or a test accepted in lieu. When a member, other examinations must be passed before obtaining a degree. There are two different sets of examinations—a difficult one for those who seek "Honors" and an easy one for those who are content with an ordinary pass. Passmen may complete their academical course in three years, full honors men take four years.

There are three halls—Somerville, Lady Margaret and St. Hugh's—in Oxford for the higher education of women, who are admitted to lectures of the university professors and to some college lectures.

A university education entails a yearly cost of about £800; it has been done for less, but this figure is reasonable.

The discipline is reasonably strict, but neither rigid nor harsh. Fines or "sconces" are imposed on those who appear without their academical costume in the morning or after dark; on those who enter the "hall" (Refectory) in other than sombre clothes; on those who stay out late, and a heavy fine is inflicted on those caught dining in hotels or in billiard or other pubic rooms. An inveterate offender is "sent down" to the bosom of his family, and dishonorable or disgraceful conduct results in a request for removal of name from the books and sometimes expulsion. The proctors, who might be termed police captains, and their "bull-dogs" (roundsmen) are deligently honest in ferreting out offenders.

"Commons" is the term applied to the dinner served in the "hall" from the college kitchen. It consists of soup or fish, an entree and a joint, and costs 2 shillings; sweets, bread, butter, cheese and beer come from the college buttery and are charged additional. These items are known as "Battels," a term also applied to the weekly bills from the kitchen and the buttery. In most colleges attendance in the "Hall" at least five times a week is compulsory, and generally you are charged for "Commons" whether present or not.

All the colleges except Keble and Hertford have endowment incomes ranging from £2,118 (Worcester) to £31,977 (Christ Church). The aggregate amount of income is £200,187, or $972,908.82; this amount is augmented by about £40,000 received from members for matriculation fees, college dues, degree costs, etc., so Oxford is sound financially.

The Chancellor of the University is the Marquis of Salisbury, Prime Minister of England, who is elected by the votes of the University members. His appointee, the Vice-Chancellor, performs the functions of the office and his power within the area under his jurisdiction far surpasses any other constituted authority in any town of the Kingdom except that of the sister university, Cambridge. He is the coadjutor of the city's mayor, with the consent of the university he can make laws binding on the townsmen, he appoints certain city officials, his consent is necessary to the granting of licenses to sell liquor, he swears in the sheriffs and has absolute control of all theaters and places of amusement in the city and district.

ITS POLITICS.

In politics Oxford is rigidly conservative, as indeed all the universities of the United Kingdom are. It has two representatives in Parliament who are elected by convocation, which consists of all Oxford Masters of Art and Doctors of Civil Law, Medicine or Divinity who remain members of the university whether resident or non-resident. Until the "caution money," about £25, paid at his matriculation, is withdrawn, his name remains on the books, and if he possesses one of the above degrees he can vote at the parliamentary elections of the university. The members of convocation number at prerent nearly 6,000, the undergraduates 2,912, and the total membership, 12,000. If all now living who were educated at Oxford were still members the alumni would be about 53,000.

For centuries the university was mainly a clerical and aristocratic seminary, exercising but slight influence on the scientific or commercial world and but little affected by their affairs, but within the past thirty years a profound, though almost unseen, change has gradually passed over the face of the old university. The recognition of unattached students has broken down the monopoly of colleges; new blood and new ideas have been infused into the collegiate bodies; the spontaneous development of athletic, literary and political clubs and associations has created new ties among undergraduates and weakened the old exclusive spirits of college partizanship; the admission of Nonconformists and the progress of free thought has powerfully modified theological bigotry; the introduction of feminine influences has undermined the ideal of semi-monastic seclusion and greatly increased the innocent æsthetic distractions which are most formidable rivals of the austerer Muses. In departing somewhat from the clerical and aristocratic traditions the University has become far more cosmopolitan; all religions are there mingled harmoniously, nor is it uncommon to meet in the streets young men of Oriental race and complexion wearing academical costume. At the same time a marked reformation has been wrought in the morals of the university, and manners have become more gentle as their tastes become more refined. The ostentation of wealth has diminished and despite the increase of amusements there is plainer living and higher thinking in modern Oxford than in the Oxford of Elizabeth or Charles II. It is true that in ceasing to be the intellectual stronghold of the mediæval church or the instrument of Tudors statecraft or the training school for the Anglican clergy it may have lost something of its ancient supremacy, but it has asserted its national character, and never has it exercised a more widespread control over the national mind than it does in these the latter years of the nineteenth century.

A. L.

USE
POND'S
EXTRACT
TO RELIEVE REDNESS OF THE SKIN.
TO BATHE the FACE when CHAPPED or
BURNING from Exposure to WIND or SUN.
TO REDUCE ANY INFLAMMATION.
TO CHECK ANY BLEEDING.
TO CURE ANY ITCHING.
BUT
REFUSE
SUBSTITUTES.
GENUINE HAS
BUFF WRAPPER
AROUND BOTTLE.
MADE ONLY BY
POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
76 FIFTH AV., NEW YORK.

Special Pantaloon Sale.

We recently closed out from manufacturers 5,000 pairs of fine all-wool pants, so we can make things lively in our pantaloon department. We offer:

1,000 pairs Illinois Woolen Mill cassimere pants, worth $3.50, for $2.

1,800 pairs extra quality fine cassimere pants, worth $5 and $6, for $3.50.

2,000 pairs extra fine $6.50, $7.50 and $8.50 pants, very nobby goods, which we put on sale at $4 and $4.50.

Substantial knee pants, for boys, 25c to $2.50 per pair. "FAMOUS."

The Tombstone of Beau Brummel.

From the New York Tribune.

The closing scene of Mr. Mansfield's play of "Beau Brummel," now at the Garden Theater, takes place in the unfortunate beau's lodging at Caen, the small town where he died. His tomb can still be seen in the dreary Protestant cemetery of the town. The grave, situated among a wilderness of weeds and fennel, is surrounded by an iron railing, and on a plain slab of black marble is the following inscription:

In
memory
of
GEORGE BRUMMEL, ESQ.,
who departed this life
on the 29th of March, 1840,
aged 62 years.

The tombstone was erected by certain members of Brummel's family, whose own private circumstances, however, had prevented them from offering him material assistance in the closing days of his life.

THE boodler gaily his boodle swipes
And puts it in Strauss Aristotypes!

HOW TO WRITE DATES.

Many Modes of Putting Down the Day of the Month.

"The Listener" writes in the Boston *Transcript* "January 3, 1891," is a date which looks picturesque, distinguished and fin-desiecle on paper. It reminds one that the world is getting particularly old. It will be very interesting to write down "1900" at the top of one's letters, when the year comes around; it would be still more interesting to write "2000" there. Few of us will ever do it, though if science does its duty and finds a way to prolong a civilized person's life to the term of a California Mission Indian's some of us may hope to do it. The writing of that date above reminds the Listener that there is a great diversity of usage nowadays in the writing of a date. Looking over a number of private letters the Listener has found them dated in all of the following ways:

1. December 24, 1890.
2. December 24th, 1890.
3. 24th December, 1890.
4. 24 Dec., 1890.
5. Dec. 24, 1890.
6. 24th Dec., 1890.
7. 1890, 24, December.
8. 12 | 24 | '90.
9. XII., 24, 1890.

It would be hard to say which is the most approved of these methods. It is very much according to the taste and fancy of the writer, like the spelling of the honored patronymic Weller. Perhaps the commonest method is No. 5, while the most vulgar is No. 8. It smacks of the retail store and of laziness, too. Personally the Listener does not like an abbreviation in a date, and consequently does not like No. 5. We ought at least to have the appearance, with our friends and the general public, of having enough time at our disposal to write out the full name of a month at the top of a letter. None but a slave should be under the necessity of abbreviating it. No. 3 is old-fashioned and rather English; No. 1 and No. 2 are sensible and approved methods. The letter dated "xii, 24, 1890," was written by a schoolmaster, and is to be classed as an evidence of eccentricity, rather than of haste or laziness. It has a sort of antique, Romanesque appearance, too, though, to be consistently classical, it should no doubt have been written XII, XXIV, MDCCCXC.

CARTOONS
What are they?
A box containing a bottle, generally Flavoring Extracts.
Why are they used?
To deceive the purchaser, by hiding the long neck and deep panels of the bottle.
"Hiding or to Hide.
"To conceal. To cover. To deceive."
(Worcester's Dictionary.
Good Housekeepers
Buy of
Honest Storekeepers,
Who always have in stock
Burnett's Flavoring Extracts,
—OF—
Full measure and absolute purity.
Costing no more, are much cheaper to use.
INSIST UPON HAVING BURNETT'S.

I CURE FITS!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

HOW TO SUCC

George W. Childs Tells the Wa
From the Ranks.

AN OPEN LETTER TO AMERICAN
MEN CONTAINING SOME WISE

His Humble Start in Life—Swe
Office at $3 Per Week—The Yo
Who Seek Employment of th
Philanthropist and How T
Treated.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

I have been requested to say s
which may be of benefit to young m
thought that, because I have been
man, and have worked hard a
achieved success, I am qualified t
others who are starting in life. It is
me to decide whether or not this ide
rect. But I am sure that few benefit
conferred upon humanity more in
than to help the young to lead good a
lives; and if anything I can say will
that end, I am willing and happy to
Literature, ancient and modern, is
full of wise and noble instruction
very point. I cannot hope to impro
the counsel of those who have sp
fore me. But it often happens tha
will be less impressed by an abstra
ment of truth than by concrete illu
drawn from actual life. A thing ma
impracticable until it is done. Afte
been done, or experienced by some
ual, then other persons find it comp
easy to do again. Bearing this fact i
I hope I shall be excused for basing
marks upon the actions and result
own life. For I am sure that
have done may be done by
There is nothing miraculous in th
that I have met with. If a man h
principles, and does his best to a
them, he cannot fail of success, thoug
not be success of precisely the same
degree as mine. There are innumera
of being useful in this world, and e
has his peculiar gifts and qualificatio

Geo. W. Childs.

man will walk in the path best ad
him; but there is no reason why ev
should not lead toward one and t
point—toward the benefiting of me
eral. Good principles are just as goo
artist as the artisan—for the poet a
ploughman—for the man of business
clergyman. It makes no difference w
do, as long as it is just and you are ho
diligent in the doing of it. As some
put it:

Who sweeps a room, as for Thy laws,
Makes that and the action fine.

BEGIN WORK EARLY.

It is well, in my opinion, to accust
self early to work and not to be afra
kind of work that is honest and u
began to support myself when
years old, and I have never been d
since then. I had had some schoo
not much; I never went to college,
cause I did not think a college care
be a good thing for those who could
and who could make good use of it,
cause I did not feel that it was so i
for me as to be earning my own livi
I left home to come to Philadelphi
my relatives said that I would s
enough of that, and would soon b
back again. But I made up my min
would never go back—I would su
had health, the power of applyin
and, I suppose, a fair amount of
came to Philadelphia with $3 in my p
found board and lodgings for $2.50,
I got a place as office boy for $3.
me a surplus of 50 cents a week.
merely do the work that I was abso
quired to, but I did all I could, an
heart into it. I wanted my employe
that I was more useful to him tha
pected me to be. I was not afraid
and sweep and perform what migh
sidered by some young gentlemen n
as menial work, and therefore
them. I did not think it
me then and I should not
If it were necessary I would sweep
office to-day; and I often carry bund
the other day a youth came to me to
could find some employment for hi
father had died, and his mother co
support him and he wished to suppo
self. I looked at him and saw that he
very nice clothes and kid gloves.
him if he would like to wheel a wh
row. He seemed surprised and a
that he didn't think he would like tha
I asked him if he would object to
bundles. Well, he wasn't
to carry bundles, either.
like many young men, wh
about wanting to work, but when it
the point, they want to do only k
sort of work. I must say I don't hav
sympathy with that sort of feeling.
all brothers and what is worthy of on
unworthy of any one. The Bible say
is what cometh out of the mouth t
fileth a man." It is not work, but ch
that can be discreditable.

INTELLIGENCE REQUIRED.

But a man can be industrious and
industry may not achieve much
results. You must not only wor
you must order your work with
gence. You must be preparing the
what you intend to become, as wel
what lies to your hand. While I wa
was as errand and office boy, I improv
opportunity as I had to read books
attend book sales, so as to learn the
value of books and anything else that
be useful to me hereafter. It was
always to be in a position where I co
my best talents to the best advan
fixed my ambition high, so that, e
did not realize the highest, I might
be always tending upwards.
should not only use all his
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FLAMMATION.
BLEEDING.
Y ITCHING.
BUT
REFUSE
SUBSTITUTES.
GENUINE HAS
BUFF WRAPPER
ROUND BOTTLE.
MADE ONLY BY
D'S EXTRACT CO.,
TH AV., NEW YORK.

at Caen, the small town where
omb can still be seen in the
ant cemetery of the town. The
d among a wilderness of weeds
surrounded by an iron railing,
ain slab of black marble is the
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In
memory
of
RGE BRUMMEL, ESQ.,
ho departed this life
he 29th of March, 1840,
aged 62 years.

one was erected by certain
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mstances, however, had pre-
from offering him materal
the closing days of his life.

er gaily his boodle swipes
t in Strauss Aristotypes!

W TO WRITE DATES.

s of Putting Down the Day of
the Month.

her'' writes in the Boston *Tran-*
ry 3, 1891,'' is a date which looks
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reminds one that the world is
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rite down ''1900'' at the top of
when the year comes around;
still more interesting to write
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RTOONS
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aining a bottle, generally Flav-
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e the purchaser, by hiding the
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iding or to Hide.
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(*Worcester's Dictionary.*
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—OF—
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o more, are much cheaper to use.
UPON HAVING BURNETT'S.

URE FITS!
ay cure I do not mean merely to stop them
and then have them return again. I mean a
e. I have made the disease of FITS, EPI-
FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I
y remedy to cure the worst cases. Because
e failed is no reason for not now receiving a
d at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of
ble remedy. Give Express and Post Office.
OOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N.

THE POST-DISPATCH--PAGES 33 TO 36.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1891.

HOW TO SUCCEED.

George W. Childs Tells the Way to Rise From the Ranks.

AN OPEN LETTER TO AMERICAN YOUNG MEN CONTAINING SOME WISE WORDS.

His Humble Start in Life—Sweeping an Office at $3 Per Week—The Young Men Who Seek Employment of the Noted Philanthropist and How They Are Treated.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

I have been requested to say something which may be of benefit to young men. It is thought that, because I have been a young man, and have worked hard and have achieved success, I am qualified to advise others who are starting in life. It is not for me to decide whether or not this idea is correct. But I am sure that few benefits can be conferred upon humanity more important than to help the young to lead good and useful lives; and if anything I can say will promote that end, I am willing and happy to say it.

Literature, ancient and modern, is already full of wise and noble instructions on this very point. I cannot hope to improve upon the counsel of those who have spoken before me. But it often happens that people will be less impressed by an abstract statement of truth than by concrete illustrations drawn from actual life. A thing may appear impracticable until it is done. After it has been done, or experienced by some individual, then other persons find it comparatively easy to do again. Bearing this fact in mind, I hope I shall be excused for basing my remarks upon the actions and results of my own life. For I am sure that what I have done may be done by others. There is nothing miraculous in the success that I have met with. If a man has good principles, and does his best to act up to them, he cannot fail of success, though it may not be success of precisely the same kind or degree as mine. There are innumerable ways of being useful in this world, and each man has his peculiar gifts and qualifications. Each man will walk in the path best adapted to him; but there is no reason why every path should not lead toward one and the same point—toward the benefiting of men in general. Good principles are just as good for the artist as the artisan—for the poet as for the ploughman—for the man of business as for the clergyman. It makes no difference what you do, as long as it is just and you are honest and diligent in the doing of it. As some poet has put it:

Geo. W. Childs.

Who sweeps a room, as for Thy laws,
Makes that and the action fine.

BEGIN WORK EARLY.

It is well, in my opinion, to accustom one's self early to work and not to be afraid of any kind of work that is honest and useful. I began to support myself when I was 12 years old, and I have never been dependent since then. I had had some schooling, but not much; I never went to college, not because I did not think a college career might be a good thing for those who could afford it, and who could make good use of it, but because I did not feel that it was so important for me as to be earning my own living. When I left home to come to Philadelphia one of my relatives said that I would soon have enough of that, and would soon be coming back again. But I made up my mind that I would never go back—I would succeed. I had health, the power of applying myself, and, I suppose, a fair amount of brains. I came to Philadelphia with $3 in my pocket. I found board and lodgings for $2.50, and then I got a place as office boy for $3. That gave me a surplus of 50 cents a week. I did not merely do the work that I was absolutely required to, but I did all I could, and put my heart into it. I wanted my employer to feel that I was more useful to him than he expected me to be. I was not afraid to clean and sweep and perform what might be considered by some young gentlemen nowadays as menial work, and therefore beneath them. I did not think it beneath me then and I should not now. If it were necessary I would sweep out my office to-day; and I often carry bundles. But the other day a youth came to me to ask if I could find some employment for him. His father had died, and his mother could not support him and he wished to support himself. I looked at him and saw that he had on very nice clothes and kid gloves. I asked him if he would like to wheel a wheel-barrow. He seemed surprised and answered that he didn't think he would like that. Then I asked him if he would object to carrying bundles. Well, he wasn't anxious to carry bundles, either. He was like many young men, who talk about wanting to work, but when it comes to the point, they want to do only kid-glove sort of work. I must say I don't have much sympathy with that sort of feeling. Men are all brothers and what is worthy of one is not unworthy of any one. The Bible says that it is what cometh out of the mouth that defileth a man. It is not work, but character, that can be discreditable.

INTELLIGENCE REQUIRED.

But a man can be industrious and yet his industry may not achieve much valuable results. You must not only work, but you must order your work with intelligence. You must be preparing the way for what you intend to become, as well as do what lies to your hand. While I was working as errand and office boy, I improved such opportunity as I had to read books and to attend book sales, so as to learn the market value of books and anything else that might be useful to me hereafter. It was my aim always to be in a position where I could use my best talents to the best advantage. I fixed my ambition high, so that, even if I did not realize the highest, I might at least be always tending upwards. A man should not only use all his faculties, but be constantly developing them so that he can do more. If you jump at a thing with your whole heart and mind, though you may not be exceptionally able, it is wonderful how much you may accomplish. But if you are half-hearted you will fail. You must not yield to the temptation to relax your efforts and turn off and amuse yourself. When I was young I lived near a theater and many of the actors knew me, and I might have gone in any time and witnessed the performance without having to pay for it. Other boys, acquaintances of mine, used to do it; and I would have liked to do it. But I thought it over and I made up my mind that I would not. And I never did. This self-denial, if it may be called that, did not make me morose or unhappy. On the contrary, I was always cheerful. I took an interest in my work, and took pleasure in doing it well, and in the feeling that I was getting on, and in a way to become something. And that sort of pleasure is, after all, more real and lasting than is to be got from going to a theater when one might be doing something useful.

HIS AMBITION.

As time went on I kept bettering my position, and when I had an office in the *Public Ledger* building I believe I said to myself that sometime I will own that paper. At any rate I directed my work in such a way that, when the time came that I was able to buy it, I was also able to manage it rightly. There is little use in procuring a valuable property unless you have trained yourself to use it in a proper manner. The changes that I made in the *Ledger* at first had the effect of decreasing its circulation, but before long it increased again until it greatly surpassed what it had ever been before. I have always believed that it is possible to unite success in business with strict moral integrity. I am aware that many people think that the ethics of business or of politics are quite distinct, and that a man may do things in his public employment which he will not think is right to do in his domestic or private life. I do not agree with this view, and if the record of my life has any value, it is in showing that at least it is not necessary to success in business that a man should indulge in "sharp" practices. But even if it were necessary, still it would not follow that it is worth while. There are higher satisfactions than the mere getting of money, and riches cannot compensate a man for the consciousness of having lived a dishonorable and selfish life.

VALUE OF GENEROSITY.

Speaking of selfishness leads one to speak of generosity. I think the habit of generosity may be cultivated like other habits. And I have felt that it is a great mistake to put off being generous until after you are dead. In the first place, you lose the pleasure of witnessing the good that you may do; and, again, no one can administer your gifts for you as well as you can do it for yourself. It is a great pleasure to be brought into personal relations of that kind, and to make people feel that you are not a philanthropist in the abstract, but that you are interested in them personally, and care for their welfare. In that way you benefit them not merely in a natural way, but you make them feel that men are really brothers, and that they were made to help one another. That feeling is not only agreeable in itself, but it will be apt to prompt them to carry out the principle themselves. Put yourself into all you do and let others feel that you are there. Do not contribute to a charitable fund, but go yourself and help. It may seem an inconvenience at first, but soon you will come to consider it worth any inconvenience.

Perhaps I ought to say a word about the companions a young man should choose for himself. You should try to make companions of the best people you can become acquainted with. In order to do this you must have something in yourself that may be a return to them for what they give you. It is not necessary, for this purpose, to be a genius, or to have remarkable intellect, or extraordinary erudition. But, be yourself, and be a man, and learn to think of others before yourself and you will have friends enough, and of the best. To be intimate with the magnanimous and the noble aids to form those qualities in one's self. A man is known by the company he keeps, and those who know what friends you have will be able to form a very correct guess of what you yourself are. You should see to it that this estimate be as high as your opportunities may secure.

But perhaps I cannot better sum up my advice to young people than to say that I have derived, and still find, the greatest pleasure in my life in doing good to others. Do good constantly, patiently and wisely, and you will never have cause to say that your life was not worth living.

GEORGE W. CHILDS.

BOYS' WAISTS—Handsome Star patterns, 25c and 50c to the finest Star Waists, 65c to $1.50.
GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin avenue.

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY.

Peculiar Conduct of a Time Payment Furniture Dealer.

Mrs. Ida Anderson and her daughter, Mary Anderson, claim to have been made the victims of a conspiracy, thus far successfully carried out, to take from them all their wordly possessions and then leave them no recourse at law. The facts were brought out yesterday afternoon, when a damage suit filed by Mrs. Anderson through her attorneys, Marshall McDonald and Alphonso Howe, against Wm. Willard, the time payment furniture man, at 719 Franklin avenue. Mrs. Anderson in her statement made before witnesses tells a most peculiar story.

Mrs. Anderson a few months ago was employed at Barr's, while her daughter worked at the Lindell Hotel. The latter saved some $135, which she concluded to invest in furniture. She went to Willard's, purchased $158 worth of furniture, the next payment on which was to be made April 1. On March 6 Willard sent a man to the house where the furniture was taken, 1132 North Second street, and took possession, leaving the house empty, with Mrs. Anderson's child sick and without a bed on which to lay it. Dr. Chamblain of St. Louis and Grand avenue was present and witnessed it. Suit for damages was finally brought through the attorneys named in Mrs. Anderson's name, the furniture having been her daughter's, but from whom she secured a title, Willard by some means getting possession of the document.

When Willard saw that he had made a mistake, according to the claims of Mrs. Anderson and her daughter, he sent one of his men to her for the purpose, apparently, of getting her signature to a paper which exonerated the man who removed the furniture from any misconduct, which she signed for a consideration of $8. Yesterday this paper was introduced in Justice James McCaffery's court, and proved to be a compromise of the case, with the signature of Miss Mary Anderson also attached to it. The latter unfalteringly pronounced her signature a forgery, in which sentiment she was backed by Mrs. Mollie Charleston, living at 1130 North Second street, who witnessed the signing of the instrument, and heard the conversation that preceded it. Before this instrument had been signed and after an attorney had been consulted Mrs. Anderson called on Willard, she says, and he promised to allow her to chose as much furniture as she wanted, and would put it back in the house on North Second street. The next morning a stove arrived, and that was all that was received until a day or two ago, when a bed-room set of the value of about $20 was sent to the now almost destitute woman.

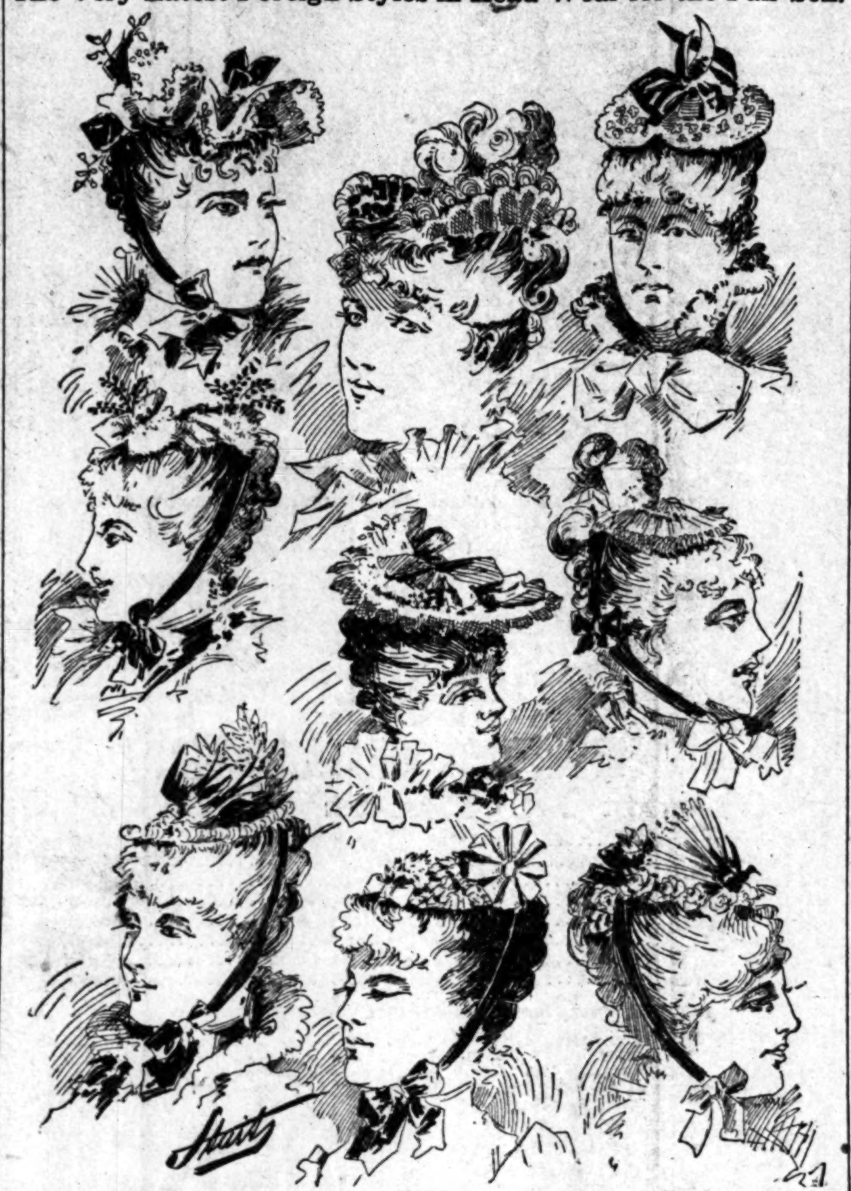
Before the case could be called Willard took a change of venue, walking up to Justice McCaffery and asking that it be sent to a certain Justice, whereupon he was told it would be sent where the discretion of the Court saw fit. The case went to Justice Manning.

It is likely that criminal proceedings will be instituted by the plaintiff's attorneys in the near future.

LADIES' SHOES—500 pairs Ladies' Patent Leather-tipped Oxfords, 75c; 1,000 pairs splendid Kid Opera Slippers, 50c; Ladies' fine $3.50 Kid Button Shoes, $2.50. Finer grades in proportion.
GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin avenue.

SOME LOVES OF BONNETS.

The Very Latest Foreign Styles in Head Wear for the Fair Sex.



NO. 1. NO. 2. NO. 3.
NO. 4. NO. 5. NO. 6.
NO. 7. NO. 8. NO. 9.

There seems to be a great run on field flowers—cowslips, buttercups, forget-me-nots, marguerites, and so forth for spring hats and bonnets. The primrose is the only flower ignored by the milliner. One seldom sees a bonnet decorated with a bunch of these flowers. Rush hats of fantastic shape are simply trimmed with a single bunch or trail of mixed flowers. A pretty new hat of lattice straw was ornamented with a sprig of lilac, and was caught up at the back with a knot of green ribbon. It had no lining. Nobody seems to know how to wear the Ravenswood hat properly. One corner ought to be worn just above the right eye. More often than not it is worn in the middle of the forehead Large straw hats invariably have a soft and dainty trimming of lace or feather round the edge of their brims. As to bonnets, the most remarkable innovation is the sugar-loaf crown. Jet trimming is as much to the fore as ever. The prettiest flower bonnet recently seen was made of forget-me-nots. It had a jet ornament on either side and velvet strings the same shade as the flowers. The newest veil is patterned all over with spider webs, and in the middle of each web there is a spider. It looks rather well on the face. Another new veil is patterned with bird's eye spots in gold.

The hats and bonnets sketched are the very newest French models. No. 1. A hat of a fantastic shape in rush straw, trimmed with a spray of lilac, a few loops of green ribbon, and velvet strings. No. 2. A three-cornered hat in fine black straw, ornamented with a cluster of tips, and softened about the edge with feathers—just the right kind of hat to wear with a tailor-made gown. No. 3. Close-fitting hat in biscuit-colored straw, decorated with a wreath of primulas and a knot of green velvet. No. 4. Smart bonnet for young matron, trimmed with small crescents of pink hyacinth and jet sprays. No. 5. Wide-brimmed hat in cream and black crochet straw, trimmed with a large black lace bow and a sprig of lilac. No. 6. A black lace bonnet, adorned with three gold bands, a couple of gold ornaments, and a cluster of small feathers. No. 7. Plate-shaped hat in black straw, edged with feathers, and trimmed with a bird and a fan-pleated bow of black lace. No. 8. Jet bonnet, with tapering crown, enlivened with loops of pale pink velvet, and bordered with a lace ruche. No. 9. Bonnet for wearing on dressing occasions, trimmed with a bunch of yellow roses, a fan bow, and a jet bird. A small wreath of roses is placed beneath the brim so as to rest on the wearer's fringe.

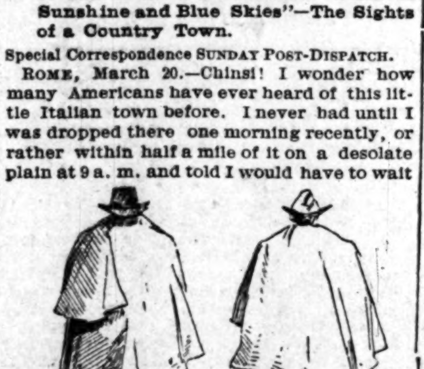
A QUEER OLD VILLAGE.

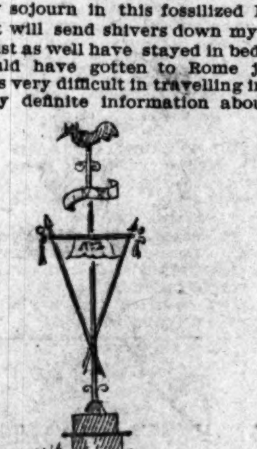
AN ANCIENT WAYSIDE TOWN IN CENTRAL ITALY.

Three Hours at Chinsi—The Discomforts of Travel in the So-Called "Land of Sunshine and Blue Skies"—The Sights of a Country Town.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

ROME, March 20.—Chinsi! I wonder how many Americans have ever heard of this little Italian town before. I never had until I was dropped there one morning recently, or rather within half a mile of it on a desolate plain at 9 a. m. and told I would have to wait four hours for a third-class train to Rome. I got out of bed at Sienna at the unearthly hour of 5 a. m. As everybody knows, that ancient town is perched on top of a hill, as almost all Italian towns are. Being winter, the temperature of my bedroom at 5 a. m., coupled with the prehistoric glacial tile flooring and the microscopic piece of carpet in the "Albergo of the Three Moors," will ever be a memory of my sojourn in this fossilized Italian town that will send shivers down my back. I might just as well have stayed in bed until 9 and would have gotten to Rome just as soon. It is very difficult in travelling in Italy to get any definite information about the starting of trains. At the Albergo of the Three Moors I asked for a time-table and was shown one which evidently dated from ancient times. When I remonstrated the waiter excused himself by saying a new time-table was soon to be issued, and they thought it hardly worth while to get the present time-table, as the new one would be issued in a week or so. How is that for business methods among Italians? Unless you are a millionaire and can afford to hire special trains the only thing for you to do is to get to the station at daybreak, especially if you travel third-class, take the first train in your desired direction, go as far as it will take you and then take the next at that station, and some time during the week you may get to your destination.


Two Natives.


A Wayside Shrine.

The Bell Tower.

I must confess that a wayside station in Italy is the most dispiriting place conceivable. At Chinsi there were two waiting rooms, one for first and second-class passengers and the other for third-class, but where the difference was I could not see. Although the day was miserably cold the grates were fireless, but they contained some ashes and charred sticks, which looked as if the unheard extravagance of a fire had been some time committed during the winter. There were a few interesting types of humanity around the station, some soldiers returning to Rome and Naples after spending a holiday with their friends, the usual number of beggars who informed you, if of the juvenile class, that their father was dead, their mother was dead and that they were dying with hunger. They looked pretty fat and greasy, though, to be dying of hunger. People may say that beggary is dying out in Italy, but I shudder to think what it must have been when it was in its prime, judging from the number of people who make a comfortable living by it at the present day.

The Village Well.

PARCELS FOR NOBLES.

I was much amused at the labels on a number of parcels evidently addressed to some Siennese families. They were very grandiose, indeed, and smacked of a bygone age. The greater number of the parcels contained live poultry, with their heads sticking through the canvas covering. One was addressed to "The Most Illustrious and Gentle Noble, etc., Signora." The Italian adjectives are capable of great expansion and can not be adequately translated into English. The lower classes are very lavish in their use of them to their superiors.

After the space of a half hour the beggars, the soldiers and the high-sounding labels commenced to fall on me, and as there was still some three hours before me, I felt that if I stayed around that station I might commit suicide. Back of the station, on a hill, about a half mile distant, I noticed an ancient looking tower-capped town, so I consigned my baggage to the tender mercies of the station master and set out on foot to explore the town embowered amid its evergreen groves. I met a number of hale old women coming down the hill, and as the way was rather muddy, they were not at all niggardly in displaying their hose. A procession of bullocks with immense horns, laden with bags of flour, and a little girl minding a drove of runty, black pigs gave local color to the wayside attractions of the scene.

Close to the village I came on a curious wayside shrine representing the crucifixion, in the shape of an iron cross some twelve feet high, with cock, sponge, towel, spears, etc. At the entrance of the town one of the most pretentious of the houses bore a marble tablet set into the wall with the inscription that Pius IX. addressed the faithful from the balcony of the house sometime in October, 1857, when obliged to flee from Rome through the temporary aberration of his flock there. In an hour's ramble through this town I believe I did not see a single house that looked as if it was built within the last hundred years; everything seemed hundreds, almost thousands of years old.

A CRUMBLING PILLAR.

One open place was decorated with a crumbling pillar, topped with a stone shield, bearing the arms of the Medici family. The pillar looked as if it would crumble to pieces at the slightest touch. The arms of the Medici family, one of the oldest in Italy, among other heraldic emblazonments, is adorned with five balls; from this the sign of the pawnbroker, three balls, has descended. I strolled into an equally crumbling looking Catholic Church, and a more dismal place I never beheld. There were two young disconsolate looking priests engaged in adorning the altar of the Blessed Virgin with tinsel and paper flowers. I would much prefer to be exiled to Botany Bay than be a priest in that tomb-like church. They did not even offer to show me any curiosity locked up in the sacristy, such as the ossified fragments of some holy saint or martyr, which nearly every Catholic Church in Italy possesses.

The family linen was hanging out to dry from the windows of one of the most aristocratic houses in the town. A house, or rather a palace, which had an ancient coat of arms in sculptured stone over the door, and which no doubt belonged to the local duke or Count of the community whose ancestors lorded it for centuries over the poor ignorant serfs of the surrounding country. I was surprised to see such a proceeding in an aristocratic family. Perhaps they wanted the villagers to see what fancy things they possessed, and, indeed, there was a goodly display with many unmentionable articles. Through an open doorway I could see an ancient female seated in front of a rustic weaving apparatus busily plying the shuttle. The whole weaving outfit was very quaint and carried you back to the middle ages.

In the principal square the artist and lover of the picturesque could feast himself to his heart's content on an old stone well with iron cover and quaint old pulleys to draw the water with. To this well pretty black-eyed girls and old crones were continually coming and going and drawing the water into battered vase-like copper vessels, not to be seen outside of Italy except in a curiosity shop. I have no doubt a good deal of gossip was exchanged at this well, judging from the time some of the inhabitants tarried there. I came across another curious well in the interior of a baker's shop. It occupied half the doorway, had a stone curb several feet high, with a rope and pulley to draw the water.

D. W. SCANLAN.

HEREDITY AND DISEASE.

The Common Theory Is a Cruel Fetich of Quasi-Science as the Facts Show.

From the Philadelphia Press.

"Do not think you are going to cough your life away because 'consumption is hereditary in our family,' " says a famous Philadelphia physician. "Facts show that the decided majority of victims of this terrible malady are the original cases; no taint can be discovered in ancestry. The majority of consumptives, I reassert, are the first cases in the family. I have it on good authority in pulmonary maladies that decidedly the vast majority of the offsprings of consumptives finally die of other diseases.

It is not to be denied that there is a law of heredity in disease. But the children predisposed to consumption, for instance, being forewarned, are forewarned to caution; taking excellent care of themselves, they outlast their more thoughtless neighbors. Probably over 80 per cent of the insane are original cases; that is, in neither branch of the family, within three generations, can be found an insane ancestor. So live under no ancestral shadow. Live in your own sunshine. A merciful Creator has given us each our day. The dead can neither hinder nor help us much. We have our chance. There is, however, this curious discovery that I have made. Many people seem to actually regard such respect for their hereditary bents in the nature of filial piety. They think it sacrilegious to die of any but an inherited malady. They insist on it."

CLOCKS! DO YOU WANT TO BUY ONE?
For your Parlor,
For your Dining-room,
For your Kitchen,
For your Bedroom,
For your Office;
Then send us your address and we will mail you, free, our great Catalogue of 2,000 illustrations, giving full information and prices.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Broadway and Locust st., St. Louis, Mo.
Satisfaction warranted on all orders.
In writing, kindly mention this paper.

AVOID FINDING FAULT.

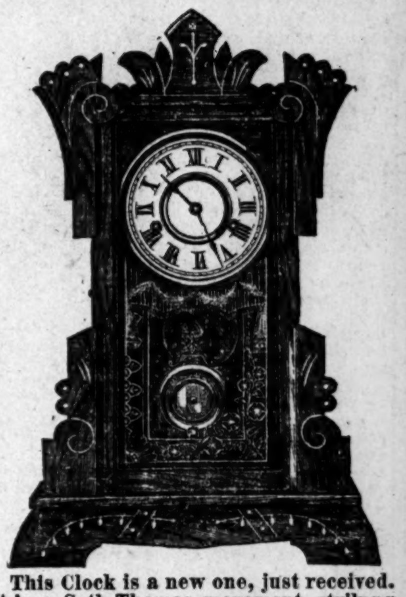
The Tone of Complaint Is Injurious to Everybody.

From the Boston Traveller.

"Tell me not of your doubts and discouragements," said Goethe, "I have plenty of my own. But talk to me of your hope and faith." The tone of complaint is one which we are all too ready to accept and which is not only injurious to ourselves, but hurtful to all who come in contact with us. In speaking of a young woman who had filled several good positions, but with no degree of success, an elder woman said: "She could have kept either position and earned a good income if she had not been so dissatisfied. She was continually finding fault and never felt that she was appreciated."

It may be safely said that this attitude of mind is one that almost predetermines failure in any line of work. Patience under adverse circumstances will often bring about favorable results, while complaint only accentuates and fixes the cause of complaint. Avoid mention of the disagreeable things that may come into your life. If you cannot be patient you can at least be silent. The secret of success lies not so much in knowing what to say, as in what to avoid saying.

DO YOU LIKE
ONE-PRICE FAIR DEALING?



This Clock is a new one, just received. It is a Seth Thomas movement, striking the hours and half hours, and has a splendid alarm. It also has a thermometer and spirit level in the case.

If you do, F. H. INGALLS, 1103 Olive street, will please you. I can fit you out for housekeeping with

Furniture, Carpets

and Stoves, and I sell the New Process Quickmeal Gasoline and GAS STOVES.

$1 A WEEK BUYS A NICE BABY
Carriage, or Ice Box, or Gas Stove.

The Following New Goods Just Received:

Gold and Silver Watches,
Diamond Rings and Studs,
Bed Springs and Mattresses,
"Quickmeal" Gas Stoves,
Superior Cook Stoves and Ranges,
Quickmeal Gasoline Stoves,
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A TRIP IN '43.

CAPT. JOS. LA BARGE TELLS OF AN EARLY VOYAGE ON THE MISSOURI.

Eccentricities of Audubon, the Naturalist, Who Formed One of the Party—His First Black Squirrel—High Water in the Forties.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

In the year 1843, April 25, we left St. Louis with the steamer Omega, carrying the outfits, merchandise and provisions for Pierre Chouteau, Jr., to different posts on the Upper Missouri River; also the Government annuities for the different bands of Indians of the Northwest. We had for passengers the celebrated ornithologist John I. Audubon and party (six), Mr. Bell and Dr. Harris of New York being of the number, all guests of Mr. P. Chouteau, Jr. They were making the voyage for the purpose of not only visiting the Upper Missouri and valleys but also intending to penetrate into the Rocky Mountains to add new specimens to his already great collections. Mr. Bell was the taxedermist of the party.

We proceeded on with very little delay, excepting that caused by high water, strong current and great difficulty in procuring dry fuel. The river was very high and the bottom lands were generally overflowed, compelling us to even make our fuel before leaving the settlements, all cordwood having been washed away by the high water. The winter of '42-'43 had been a noted one for its severity and heavy fall of snows in the mountains and valleys, followed by a rainy spring, causing a great flood along the entire length of the Missouri River. The destruction of buffaloes and game caused by this unusual cold and floods was so great that the banks of the river were lined with dead carcases for hundreds of miles.

The first occurrence causing some excitement happened at Handy's Point, where now stands Fort Randall. As we were going around the point we were fired into by a war party of Indians ambushed, receiving some fifty or more bullets through the bulkheads and sash of the steamer. I happened to be on watch at the time and at the wheel. The river being very narrow at that point we could not stand out of reach of the balls. The only way was to go ahead. Fortunately they gave us but one broadside. One man only was seriously hurt.

We had also on board Capt. Jos. A. Sire, who was going up with a crew to bring down the steamer Trapper that had been left the previous season at the mouth of the Little Missouri River on account of extreme low water.

THE ECCENTRIC NATURALIST.

Mr. Audubon was very fond of hunting, very active, with remarkable powers of endurance. He would on every occasion be out with the hunters collecting specimens. I will, however, say that he made himself very unpopular with the hunters, so much so that they took very little interest in helping him to make his collections. On one occasion he asked me if I had ever seen any black squirrels in that country. My answer was that I had and oftentimes killed them. Do you know what a black squirrel is, he asked. My answer was that I thought I did, and that I would try and get a specimen for him. Sure enough, a few days after we were wind-bound, and as it bid very fair to blow all day, I announced to the hunters that they could go out for game. I took my gun and went out looking for a black squirrel. I was very fortunate. I came across a very fine one and shot him. He proved to be a very large buck. I brought him on board and handed the squirrel to Mr. Bell, who admired the animal and pronounced it a black squirrel, then called Mr. Audubon's attention to it who, after examining the squirrel closely, said to me: "That is what you call a black squirrel. It is remarkable that people born and raised in a country do not even know the names of birds and animals that section produces."

After all criticisms I took the squirrel, saying that the cook would bake it for dinner. "No, no," said Mr. Audubon, "Mr. Bell will take care of it." Then he walked away. Such eccentricities made him rather unpopular with the hunters of the country. Consequently the collection made on that voyage was not what he expected.

Some few days after his assistant painter called me look at a painting to which Mr. A. had that morning given the finishing touches. This was after dinner, as Mr. A. had always to retire then for the afternoon nap. It was the only time that we could ever see any of his paintings, as his orders were to not let any of us see them. On entering the room I saw the drawing of the squirrel just finished. Certainly I never saw anything representing life so strikingly. The assistant then said that Mr. Audubon had admitted that it was the finest specimen of a black squirrel he had ever painted.

We killed a great many buffalo, elk, deer, antelope, wolves and bears.

We started down for St. Louis, arriving here on the 29th of June after making a tedious but prosperous voyage.

Mr. Audubon and party remained at the mouth of the Yellowstone River until fall and descended the river in a Mackinaw boat accompanied by Etienne Proveau, the renowned trapper and hunter.

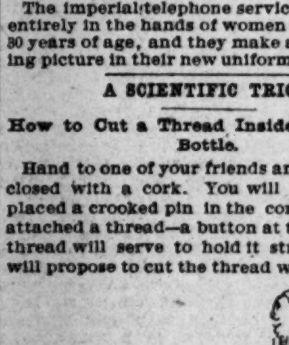
JOS. LA BARGE.

A TELEPHONE UNIFORM.

The Dress the German Government Prescribes for Its Employes.

Written for the POST-DISPATCH.

The German Government has just furnished some of its female employes with a uniform that is as picturesque as it is becoming. The fortunate ones are the telephone operators of the Government service, and every operator receives a summer and winter outfit.


Telephone Uniform.

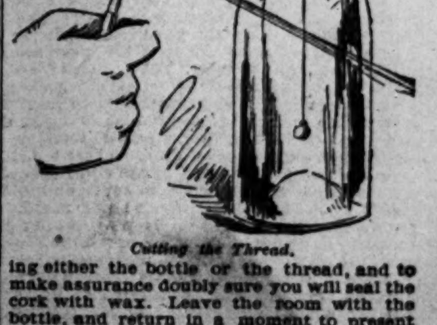
The summer waist is made of some light woolen stuff, striped in white and blue, while the winter jacket is of fine tricot cloth of postillon blue. The waists have a collar, breast reverse and cuffs, bound in red, and they are very natty and attractive.

The imperial telephone service of Berlin is entirely in the hands of women of from 18 to 30 years of age, and they make a very pleasing picture in their new uniforms.

A SCIENTIFIC TRICK.

How to Cut a Thread Inside of a Sealed Bottle.

Hand to one of your friends an empty bottle closed with a cork. You will already have placed a crooked pin in the cork to which is attached a thread—a button at the end of the thread will serve to hold it stretched. You will propose to cut the thread without touching either the bottle or the thread, and to make assurance doubly sure you will seal the cork with wax. Leave the room with the bottle, and return in a moment to present the bottle to your audience, the thread cut in twain, the lower end of it with the button lying at the bottom of the bottle. This amusing trick is done, as will be seen in our illustration, by the sun's rays through a burning glass. A clear glass bottle should be used in preference to a black one.


Cutting the Thread.

FADS, FASHIONS, FACTS.

BITS OF INFORMATION OF PARTICULAR AND GENERAL INTEREST.

Dangers of the Cable—The Story of an Artist's Model—Pretty New Spring Hats—Novelties in Wraps—A Story of Bernhardt.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Will not accidents, will nothing avail, to teach the cable car men the danger there lies in their impatience to start a train when a passenger alights. Day after day from all the cable lines in the city comes complaints of this feature of negligence on the part of gripman or conductor. The accidents are counted by so many lines in the paper, six or eight perhaps, if that many, but the escapes pass unchronicled, yet several times daily on each line does some man or woman barely secape death or destruction of limbs through the carelessness of the men in charge of the cars. I know one lady who twice recently came nearly being the victim of this negligence, once from the Broadway Cable coming from the South Side. Scarcely had she attempted to leave the car which was supposed to be stopped. when on it went again. This was at the corner of Olive street and were it not for a conductor who caught the young lady in his arms and held her just as she was falling—her life would certainly have been lost. Another time, on the Olive street cable a simular accident occured, only the conductor was not on the alert this time, and the girl was thrown violently to the ground, saving herself from being whirled under by a deft movement of the body. Her packages were scattered all over the ground and she was considerably shaken. Had she not been active she certainly would have been badly injured. The officers of the lines should give strict instructions that the men should not be in too great haste to start their cars. The cables are dangerous and the men in charge should be more careful than they are.

* * *

There are the most beautiful china crepe neck scarfs this spring and they are the local fashion too—used in this changeable climate instead of the chiffas and their capes. They are real Chinese, bought by a well-known dealer in this city just for the purpose. They are soft, clinging little affairs of black, blue, pink, red, yellow—in fact, all tints, and beautifully embroidered, being finished with a silk fringe. In reality, they are miniature crepe shawls, but very miniature ones indeed, and extremely picturesque and pretty.

* * *

Artists have a hard time looking for models and in securing them. A task greater than most people imagine. A prominent master of the brush told me an amusing story in this regard the other day. Not long since he wished a picturesque looking little ragamuffin for one of his paintings and set out to search for one of the type he desired. Four or five days were spent rambling through the streets in the vain hope of meeting the object of his hopes when suddenly to his delight he discovered just his ideal, a ragged, dirty little fellow, with the brightest, handsomest little face under the grime, and around it a matted tangle of auburn hair. "With a model like that I shall make a painting such as Brown has never made," he thought, "and how that famous artist will envy me." It was the work of a moment to call the ragged little boy down from the horseless wagon, where he was perched in glee with half a dozen equally ragged and grimy comrades, and to begin a conversation with him. "Would he like to earn some money?" "You bet." The negotiations were closed, the appointment made for the next day and with some change left in the boy's hand to insure interest the artist went home rejoicing. The next morning a timid knock came at the studio door. He fairly ran to admit his model, for which canvas and paints were in waiting. Oh, horrors! A stout, healthy woman was holding the model by the hand firmly. And was it the model? The boy before him had on a well-brushed, well-mended suit, a face shining from severely applied soap and water, and as for the tangled curls, where his hopes lay highest, they had been carefully sacrificed to the ruthless shears of his mother and the short remaining hair was slick with oil. In brief, the boy's mother had prepared him for the picture, "neat and tidy-like," as she told the artist. The poor man was dumfounded and stricken with disappointment, but all he could do was to say that he was too busy to paint that day, but the boy should have the money for his trouble in coming. Next time this artist says, he'll find a model without a mother who wants the "picture neat and tidy-like."

* * *

A couleur de rose d'jeuner, a la fanchette, is a pretty breakfast. One was recently given by a well-known society leader. A large cut-glass bowl of la France roses rested on a filmy white scrap of drawn work lined with rose colored satin candle shades of pink, with bows of pink satin ribbon on the candles and baskets of fruit and bon-bon dishes were filled with the fruits and candies tinted pink; red and white carnations lent their brilliancy to the scene, whilst lilies of the valley furnished the perfume.

* * *

Here are some pretty new spring hats, for the selection of hat and bonnet is now the great question agitating the minds of all the young and old St. Louis feminine world, and therefore every suggestion is of infinite value and aid. A flat bonnet is composed entirely of rubber stems representing rose vines and the leaves of the same, twisted with a wreath effect. The low crown is outlined by a narrow band of gold net, and the garniture consists of a cluster of American beauty roses. Gold net and gilt lace compose a small, but dressy shape which is trimmed with gold and black aigrettes and claws. Around the crown is drawn a band of glittering jet. Another is an open-crowned toque covered with black net; the only garniture is formed of jet ornaments; long black velvet ties come from the back. Pink roses and tea roses in separate clusters compose the trimmings of a small bonnet which is covered with gold lace, through which the long stems of the roses are woven. At the back a pouf of ribbon is arranged matching the roses' colors. A large white leghorn hat has an artistic brim at the back. The crown is covered with gold lace and there is an odd garniture of flowers about it known as "ragged sailors."

* * *

There are many pretty outer wraps for spring also. One is a cavalier cape, which is an original combination of cape and jacket, fitting the form closely, but with the graceful wings recalling the cape. One elegant specimen is of black French broadcloth with gold embroidery. A military double cape in gray cloth is enriched with insertions of black lace figures, and is edged also with lace. Lace capes come in a great variety, and some of the new Louis XV. coats, although on foundation of black silk or brocade, are richly trimmed with lace. The pale chamois-colored jackets of English cloth are worn with pretty blouse waists of cerise silk laid in fine pleats and fastened with gold and russet buttons. There is a silk embroidery at the edge of the cloth jacket. An English model, tailor-made, is embroidered in gold, dark brown and pale russet in nine patterns. Another is wrought in tiny palms, in which a great deal of red the shade of the silk appears. A mignonette-green jacket shows a rose-colored Toreada vest, which has a full soft front finished with a risida velvet girdle. A gray velvet jacket lined with pink has a Fedora vest of silver gray dotted with rose-colored silk spots. This is a notably pretty model and its price is likewise notable. The velvet jacket is richly trimmed with cut-steel passementerie.

* * *

The plain fourreau skirt is certainly the favorite one in spring styles. While the skirts are less clinging in reality, the trimmings and draperies preserve the effect of slenderness, with the moderately full corsage, large, high sleeves. The plain skirt has merely a narrow frill, a ruche at the hem. The Louis coats (Did the Louis do nothing but wear coats?), with vests within and without, are very prominent. Some have triple skirts of graduated length and width.

* * *

Was there ever such a spring for shoppers with limited pocket-books! The poor souls of the women are wrung with torture, their minds twisted with vain puzzlings as how to get the desired gowns and bonnets, with very little money to purchase, and absolutely not a shadow of a bargain, or cheap gown or bonnet in the market. There never was such a time. Not a dress goods or any other goods can be obtained for reasonable prices, to say nothing of cheap prices. The shop-keepers don't even advertise cheap stock, and everything is expensive. The girls who make their own gowns, and who are wont to have a variety of them by picking up bargains and cheap materials, are in despair this spring, for there is not a cheap dress to be found anywhere.

* * *

Bernhardt! Everybody is talking of this attenuated female. The tigers, the coffin, the Greek husband, the son, Maurice, her whims, her extravagances, her gifts, her snakes, her debts, her lovers and her fascinating self. I have heard stories countless of Sara's lack of religion, etc., but somehow everybody quite forgets to tell of Sara's good heart. Well, that is precisely what Fashions, Facts and Fads is going now to do—and it is a pretty story and a true one, and came to my ears a few years ago, when two little French sisters came over on the same steamer with the actress to America. They were timid little sisters, but they had a great object in view, the raising of funds for a very poor class in France. Incidentally the actress learned of their mission and straightway did she not only generously give money, but conquered her illness and gave a concert for their benefit on board, realizing a large sum thereby. The poor little sisters, lacking worldly knowledge, looked upon "Zarra Bearnhart," as they called her, as a most generous ministering angel, and would tell the pupils at the convent, where I saw them, of her philanthropy and her general goodheartedness, and how she spent her time giving candy and presents to the poor little children on the vessel. One hears so few good stories of the actress it is pleasant to tell this one.

* * *

It may not be generally known, but still it is an assured fact, that many of the society girls and women of St. Louis and other cities as well, who have a view to preserving their freshness of appearance make it an invariable rule to spend one day of each week not only in retirement, but in bed. They do not give away this beauty secret to their interested friends, and obtain the desired retirement and rest by the simple announcement "not at home." This method of preserving charms is a splendid one and is just as conducive, of course, to the good of the health in general. This rule of staying in bed a whole day of each week will cause the wise belle or matron to sleep off all fatigue and obtain the rest lost by their social gayeties. Sleep is a marvellous beauty heightener, and the women who believe in the "beauty sleep" and get two hours sleep every night before 12, manage to keep fresh and unwrinkled for so many years. It's seven hours for a man, eight for a woman, and nine for a fool according to the old saying, but many ambitious nomen complain that they have to do with six hours sleep, as their social and other duties are so heavy. Many debutantes look jaded and worn at the end of the season. They forget that women can stand late hours better than girls. For that reason, as well perhaps as that she understands the science of retaining her charms better than the young girl, you often see the bud pale, weary and heavy eyed in her shopping tours after her late hours of the night before, whilst the full blown roses are brighter, and have infinitely better complexions, expressions and eyes than the society light of more tender years and experience.

* * *

Some people may call the English æsthetic, but if this is an example of æstheticism let us all be vulgarly plain. A recent successful dinner was given by a noted lady in London to a number of bachelors, when they were waited on by ladies dressed as maid servants. The entertainment was so greatly enjoyed that it is to be a fad now in London to reverse the arrangement and give their dinners, where the gentlemen, attired as butlers and footmen, will wait on the ladies.

* * *

A pretty bride of a week or two has among her trousseau an exquisite dinner gown of pink bengaline, the front covered with a special trimming made like forked tongues of lightning, in pink velvet, bordered with gold embroidery, emphasized with yellow topaz, the bodice draped with pink chiffan. The bride's going away dress was a gray cloth, with a vieux rose silk brocade for the waistcoat.

* * *

Occasionally in these days of ease the men need a tittle touching up in their cavalier like attention to women. Not in the essential rules of a gentleman, of course, for the American men, as a rule, have the true, chivalrous feelings and conduct toward gentle feminity, but in tiny matters of dress and tiny matters of bearing also. However, we won't go into deep waters, this is merely a hint about the popular Tuxedo coat which is simply a sack garment with shawl roll collar. This coat should never be worn where ladies are present in full dress or, indeed, anywhere except at stag reunions, poker and theater parties and informal dinners. With it may be worn a fancy vest. This latter, it is well to say, is never admissible for evening dress.

* * *

Apropos of men, the *Court Journal* of London recently said that the proposal to revive knee-breeches is doomed to failure, not because it would set class against class, but because it would set a large class against a small one. There are only a few men who have legs like balustrades and a good many who have slender ones. The insolence of the former, if they were allowed to exhibit their legs in "velvet breeches and silken hose," would be intolerable. The pride they take at present, for example, in bicycle knickerbockers, is shocking to contemplate.

* * *

In the gowns among newly imported ones is noticed the excess of jeweled ornaments every place and passementeries as well. These are used to trim dresses, form points, girdles, chatelaine and otherwhere introduced without apparent reason for introduction. Gold or bronze discs with Cleopatra ropes or chains dangling and rattling in barbaric fashion; fringes, battlemented edges, etc., are especial features of the elaborate dress trimmings of the hour.

* * *

Speaking of the clanging and rattling of chains brings to mind the jingling bangle bracelets with which the girls have been accustomed to weigh down their pretty wrists. Bracelets now are not fashionable for day wear and are consigned to the evening if in harmony with the costume. It's a pity, too, because the girls did dote so on these tinkling wristlets and kept their hands in frequent and unnecessary motion just to hear the melodious tinkle which now is banished until after sundown from fashion's realm.

* * *

Just how rapidly one's own little world will change it is impossible to even faintly figure or guess. It doesn't come to the old alone to see the change, but the young as well, as a little local example the changes a year can bring about illustrated. Take that of the gay circle of a few society girls in the West End who were only a year ago devoted to each other and now are so widely separated. Day and night this clique was together and a happy time they had of it. The first break in the circle came in the elopment and romantic marriage of one of the brightest of all. The next was the wedding of one to a promising young business man of the city. The third the culmination of a harassed courtship and final marriage of the sister of the young business man to the lover to whom she was so devoted. Then the brilliant nuptials of another of the girls to a young army officer and her departure out West. And now soon will come the bridal of another which has been announced for the 13th of May, and though it is not generally known, the remaining marguerite of the bouquet will be early wedded to a gentleman some years her senior.

* * *

The latest novelty in preserve dishes is "only a pansy blossom." The flower is china and most beautifully painted in natural tints. There is a pansy-shaped spoon and a velvet-lined leather case in which to keep the flowers. It is a pretty present to give a young matron. The Nuremburg jewel caskets are very beautiful and by no means costly. They are copies of old caskets in the Nuremburg Museum and are made of brass. The decorations on the lids illustrate well-known legend.

* * *

In painting on curtains and counterpanes only such colors as will stand washing and cleaning can be used. When a large piece of work is not objected to it is an excellent plan to buy a linen sheet, it need not be of the first or even of the second quality, and to have a bold straggling design traced upon it. The main portion of the pattern is tinted with appropriate colors laid on flat, no shading being required. The dyes should be laid on as dry as possible or otherwise the liquid may run beyond the boundaries of the outlines. It is not a difficult matter to cover up the irregularity with stitches. When the embroidery is being executed, there is always a risk of a contretemps happening at a point when it is not so easy to remedy defects. When the paint is quite dry the outlines are followed with coarse wool, a trifle darker than the colors on each particular part of the work. Veins of leaves, markings of flowers, center scrolls and nooks are also worked with wool. The general effect is much that of an unusually flat applique.

* * *

The little mask veils are ruling coquettishly this spring. A conspicuous one is a very short affair, edged with a fine fringe of chenille drops and worn over the face exactly in the style of a fancy mask. The jet spangled veils are popular as well as the chenille dotted and the little fancy colored ones. Devout thanks are felt that the ugly "beauty spot veil," whose beauty spots never by any chance got in their destined place by the eye and mouth, are now among the things of the past. The dots invariably lodged directly over the nose or one eye, and made the wearer disfigured looking and savage accordingly. Many women imagine they feel muzzled in the wearing of veils, and for those who do not like the face veil but are desirous to wear one to keep the hair and curls in order about the forehead, there is a decided novely in veiling in the form of a netted mesn scarcely coarser than a spider's web. The veil keeps the hair nicely and does quite away with the objectionable strain on the eyes.

* * *

Beautifully dyed wool crepes are imported for evening toilets and afternoon reception dresses in tints of rose color, mauve, primrose yellow, cafe au lait, magnolia, white, ecru and ciel blue. These are made up in odd and quaint designs, with Greek draperies and ornaments and coat basques with separate vests, one of silk, the other of pleated tulle. The draperies are in either case clinging, and gold or silver embroidery is used for braiding.

* * *

Ulsters are again worn. A handsome one is of cream and beige plaid, trimmed with braid passementerie to match. A stylish cape is of cadet blue cloth in the new three-quarter length; the medici collar is edged with black feathers and the garment is finished with black jet embroidery in the form of a Greek border. A double-breasted reefer made quite plainly has the fashionable seams and is of brown mixed cloth trimmed with pearl buttons.

* * *

There are two kinds of olives sold in the shops—the large queen olives which have a large pit and are very nice for stuffing, and the little crescent olive, which have a small pit and are generally preferred for table use. It is necessary, however, to distinguish between a full-grown crescent olive and the numbers of miniature olives that are sold in the shop. A great many of the so-called "baby olives" which are sold at attractive prices are nothing more than half-developed fruit. In order to secure a perfectly developed and perfectly flavored olive of the last importation it is necessary to purchase them from thoroughly trustworthy growers.

* * *

What do you think an Indianapolis æsthete declaresb That ices served in real calla lilies are a novel feature at entertainments. The large stamen is removed and the flower contains as much ice as the ordinary receptacle. When the cup so filled is laid on an exquisite plate the effect is very attractive. Callas filled with bunches of sweet English violets make a beautiful decoration when piled in pyramid form in the center of a dinner table. They are also equally pretty when placed at each plate. Callas by themselves are cold, formal, stiff flowers, except when grouped with growing plants, but filled with small violets, forget-me-nots, tiny rosebuds and even a large flower softened with a bit of maiden hair fern or asparagus, they become a thing of beauty. A lily filled with violets is the most exquisite flower design that can be imagined.

* * *

Next to the gravy, which the Chesterfieldian valet in the "Maister of Woodbarrow" uncompromisingly declares as "sloppy," the typical American loves his buckwheat cakes. As there is nothing in the world which depends so much on the preparation and cooking a good recipe is found in this mode of making and "baking the cakes." It is strictly of the old-fashioned style, with no modern improvement about it. This recipe will make enough for a family of four or five persons. In the evening take half a yeast cake, a little more than a quart of warm water and a small tablespoonful of salt, mix a batter, using one teacup of wheat flour to three of buckwheat. Add one large spoonful of molasses as a syrup. This will make them a delicate brown when baked. Leave in a warm place over night. In the morning the batter will be found light and spongy. Have the griddle hot (a soapstone one is considered best, so says the authority for this recipe), and just before baking add a half teaspoonful of bi-carbonate of soda dissolved in a little warm water. Do not bake quite all of the mixture. Allow a little more than a teacupful to remain in the bowl in which the batter was mixed. Set it immediately in a cool place, adding to it at night the flour and other ingredients for the following morning. Once a week you will be required to have new yeast and to begin anew. A great many cooks will shake their heads, however, over the recipe and say that the self-rising buckwheat flour is just as delicious and certainly more easy to use. With the self-rising buckwheat flour of course time finds much economy and that is much in this busy age.

* * *

What do you suppose we are doing with our watches? Keeping them warm at our throats to be sure. If you desire to be in quite the latest fashion you must tuck your timekeeper tenderly up in the warmth of your neck, just inside the high collar of your frock, and let the short chain and pendant hang over, brooch fashion. It's not a very convenient resting place, but a number of people of high position have set the example and we follow most obediently.

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LIGHTLY AS LOVE!

On the wings of the butterfly doth gentle spring inspire the hearts of lovers. Then do their thoughts turn to matrimony, from matrimony to a sweet home all their own, from a home all their own to the best means of furnishing it, and from this naturally to the immense house-furnishing establishment of

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KANSAS FARMERS GETTING RELIEF FROM MORTGAGES.

Another Good Crop will Clear the Record—No Extra Session of the Legislature—An Imposition—Rapid Growth of the Alliance—Kansas News.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 11.—Reports received here from the recorder of mortgages of every county in the State show that the mortgage indebtedness of Kansas is being reduced at the rate of $1,000,000 a month. The figures show that the net decrease of mortage indebtedness in the last fifteen months has been about $16,000,000, and the State statistican estimates that as the mortgage indebtedness of the State will not at present much exceed $50,000,000, it is not improbable that the farmers of the State will be substantially free from debt in four years. Gov. Humphrey said to-day to the POST-DISPATCH correspondent that the creditors of Kansas were being paid off with a rapidity that can scarcely be equaled in any other State. "A good wheat and corn crop this year, which is reasonably certain," said Gov. Humphrey, "will floor all the Eastern fellows who have been predicting financial ruin for Kansas. The wheat never looked more promising, and the danger of a dry March or April, that sometimes proves disastrous to the wheat crop, cannot come this year. I believe Kansas is about entering upon the most prosperous era in her history."

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Gov. Humphrey when asked to-day by the POST-DISPATCH correspondent what he thought of the movement to have an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of making a World's Fair appropriation, replied that he would not call a special session unless petitioned by every member of the Legislature and under promise that the session would not last more than four days, that no other measure should be passed on and that none of the members should receive either mileage or per diem. "And even then," he continued, "I am not certain that it would be good policy, because I would have no assurance that the same old wrangling would not ensue and prevent the accomplishment of the object in view."

* * *

The Board of Railroad Commissioners report that a large number of settlers in Western Kansas are imposing upon the State in the distribution of free seed grain. Many who are in good circumstances are attempting to get a share of the seed. At one place a merchant who has a farm just out of town asked for wheat, corn, oats and potatoes, and another man, who owns 160 head of cattle, with a good farm unincumbered, was one of the first to make application for relief. The county commissioners who are in charge of the distribution are honest, practical men, and the Railroad Board believe it will be justly apportioned.

* * *

President McGrath of the Farmers' Alliance returned to-day from a tour through the State and says the order is growing rapidly in all parts of Kansas except the extreme west. In the drouth stricken districts, he says, a number of farmers had dropped out of the organization because they were unable to pay the dues. He says that it looks as though 1,500 delegates would go from Kansas to the third party convention at Cincinnati on May 20.

* * *

The loan companies which have acquired lands in Western Kansas under foreclosure have organized a syndicate to develop their lands on an extensive scale. They own about 60,000 acres on the western frontier, all of which has been deserted by the settlers and which they are this year planting in wheat. They are operating steam plows and cultivating it on a scale much more extensive than has ever been attempted in Kansas.

* * *

Secretary of State Higgins has completed his summary of the business done by the banks organized under the laws of the State. He has reports from 238 banks, and the showing upon its face is better than could be expected considering the many failures that have been reported over all parts of the State during the past four months. The total loans and discounts are $16,024,376, and the total resources $23,185,623. These banks have deposits amounting to $11,480,764, and the total capital stock is $8,493,368.

* * *

The Kansas Reform Press Association is the latest adjunct of the Alliance in Kansas. United States Senator Peffer is President of the association. The constitution of the new organization has not yet been published. The obligations imposed for membership, requiring support for "such other demands as shall hereafter be made" shows the determination of the third party advocates to stick together at all hazards and under all platforms.

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THE WITCH OF PRAGUE.

A FANTASTIC TALE BY F. MARION CRAWFORD.

Author of "Mr. Isaacs," "Dr. Claudius," "A Roman Singer," Etc.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. (Copyright.)

CHAPTER XX.

Unorna was hardly conscious of what she had done. She had not had the intention of making Beatrice sleep, for she had no distinct intention whatever at that moment. Her words and her look had been but the natural results of overstrained passion, and she repeated what she had said again and again and gazed long and fiercely into Beatrice's face before she realized that she had unintentionally thrown her rival and enemy into the intermediate state. It is rarely that the first stage of hypnotism produces the same consequences in two different individuals. In Beatrice it took the form of total unconsciousness, as though she had merely fainted away.

Unorna gradually regained her self-possession. After all, Beatrice had told her nothing which she did not either wholly know or partly guess, and her anger was not the result of the revelation but of the way in which the story had been told. Word after word, phrase after phrase had cut her and stabbed her to the quick, and when Beatrice had thrust the miniature into her hands her wrath had risen in spite of herself. But now that she had returned to a state in which she could think connectedly, and now that she saw Beatrice asleep before her, she did not regret what she had unwittingly done. From the first moment when, in the balcony over the church, she had realized that she was in the presence of the woman she hated, she had determined to destroy her. To accomplish this she would in any case have used her especial weapons, and though she had intended to steal by degrees upon her enemy, lulling her to sleep by a more gentle fascination, at an hour when the whole convent should be quiet, yet since the first step had been made unexpectedly and without her will, she did not regret it.

She leaned back and looked at Beatrice during several minutes, smiling to herself from time to time, scornfully and cruelly. Then she rose and locked the outer door and closed the inner one carefully. She knew from long ago that no sound could then find its way to the corridor without. She came back and sat down again, and again looked at the sleeping face, and she admitted for the hundredth time that evening, that Beatrice was very beautiful.

"If he could see us now!" she exclaimed aloud.

The thought suggested something to her. She would like to see herself beside this other woman and compare the beauty he loved with the beauty that could not touch him. It was very easy. She found a small mirror and set it up on the back of the sofa on a level with Beatrice's head. Then she changed the position of the lamp and looked at herself and touched her hair and smoothed her brow and loosened the black lace about her white throat. And she looked from herself to Beatrice, and back to herself again many times.

"It is strange that black should suit us both so well—she so dark and I so fair!" she said, "she will look well when she is dead."

She gazed again for many seconds at the sleeping woman.

"But he will not see her then," she added, rising to her feet, and laying the mirror on the table.

She began to walk up and down the room as was her habit when in deep thought, turning over in her mind the deed to be done and the surest and best way of doing it. It never occurred to her that Beatrice could be allowed to live beyond that night. If the woman had been but an unconscious obstacle in her path, Unorna would have spared her life, but, as matters stood, she had no inclination to be merciful.

There was nothing to prevent the possibility of a meeting between Beatrice and the Wanderer, if Beatrice remained alive. They were in the same city together and their paths might cross at any moment. The Wanderer had forgotten, but it was not sure that the artificial forgetfulness would be proof against an actual sight of the woman once so dearly loved. The same consideration was true of Beatrice. She, too, might be made to forget, though it was always an experiment of uncertain issue and of more than uncertain result, even when successful, so far as duration was concerned. Unorna reasoned coldly with herself, recalling all that Keyork Arabian had told her and all that she had read. She tried to admit that Beatrice might be disposed of in some other way, but the difficulties seemed to be insurmountable. To effect such a disappearance Unorna must find some safe place in which the wretched woman might drag out her existence undiscovered. But Beatrice was not like the old beggar who, in his 100th year, had leaned against Unorna's door, unnoticed and uncared for, and had been taken in and had never been seen again. The case was different. The aged scholar, too, had been cared for as he could not have been cared for elsewhere, and in the event of an inquiry being made he could be produced at any moment, and would even afford a brilliant example of Unorna's charitable doings. But Beatrice was a stranger and a person of some importance in the world. The Cardinal Archbishop himself had directed the nuns to receive her and they were responsible for her safety. To spirit her away in the night would be a dangerous thing. Wherever she was to be taken Unorna would have to lead her there alone. Unorna would herself be missed. Sister Paul already suspected that the name of Witch was more than a mere appellation. There would be a search made and suspicion might easily fall upon Unorna, who would have been obliged, of course, to conceal her enemy in her own house for lack of any other convenient place.

I Command You to Sleep, She Said.

There was no escape for the deed. Beatrice must die. Unorna could produce death in a form which could leave no trace, and it would be attributed to a weakness of the heart. Does anyone account otherwise for those sudden deaths which are no longer infrequent in the world? A man, a woman, is to all appearance in perfect health. He or she was last seen by a friend, who describes the conversation accurately, and expresses astonishment at the catastrophe which followed so closely upon the visit. He, or she, is found alone by a servant, or a third person, in profound lethargy, from which neither restoratives nor violent shock upon the nerves can produce any awakening. In one hour, or a few hours, it is over. There is an examination and the authorities pronounce an ambiguous verdict—death from a syncope of the heart. Such things happen, they say, with a shake of the head. And, indeed, they know that such things really do happen, and they suspect that they do not happen naturally; but there is no evidence—not even so much as may be detected in a clever case of vegetable poisoning. The heart has stopped beating and death has followed. There are wise men by the score to-day who do not ask 'what made it stop?' but, 'who made it stop?' But they have no evidence to bring, and the new jurisprudence, which in some countries covers the cases of thefts and frauds committed under hypnotic suggestion, cannot as yet lay down the law for cases where a man has been told to die, and dies—from 'weakness of the heart.' And yet it is known, and well known, that by hypnotic suggestion the pulse can be made to fall to the lowest number of beatings consistent with life, and that the temperature of the body can be commanded beforehand to stand at a certain degree and fraction of a degree at a certain hour, high or low, as may be desired. Let those who do not believe read the accounts of what is done from day to day in the great European seats of learning, accounts of which every one bears the name of some man speaking with authority and responsible to the world of science for every word he speaks, and doubly so for every word he writes. A few believe in the antiquated doctrine of electric animal currents, the vast majority are firm in the belief that the influence is a moral one—all admit that whatever force, or influence, lies at the root of hypnotism, the effects it can produce are practically unlimited, terrible in their comprehensiveness, and almost entirely unprovided for in the scheme of modern criminal law.

Unorna was sure of herself and of her strength to perform what she contemplated. There lay the dark beauty in the corner of the sofa, where she had sat and talked so long and told her last story, the story of her life which was now to end. A few determined words spoken in her ear, a pressure of the hand upon the brow and the heart, and she would never wake again. She would lie there still, until they found her, hour after hour, the pulse growing weaker and weaker, the delicate hands colder, the face more set. At the last there would be a convulsive shiver of the queenly form and that would be the end. The physicians and the authorities would come and would speak of a weakness of the heart, and there would be masses sung for her soul, and she would rest in peace.

Her soul? In peace? Unorna stood still. Was that to be all her vengeance upon the woman who stood between her and happiness? Was there to be nothing but that, nothing but the stainless passing of the pure young spirit from earth to heaven? Was no one to suffer for all Unorna's pain? It was not enough. There must be more than that. And yet, what more? That was the question. What imaginable wealth of agony would be a just retribution for her existence? Unorna could lead her, as she had led Israel Kafka, through the life and death of a martyr, through a life of wretchedness and a death of shame, but then, the moment must come at last, since this was to be death, indeed, and her spotless soul would be beyond Unorna's reach forever. No, that was not enough. Since she could not be allowed to live to be tormented, vengeance must follow her beyond the end of life.

Unorna stood still and an awful light of evil came into her face. A thought of which the enormity would have terrified a common being had it entered her mind and taken possession of it. Beatrice was in her power. Beatrice should die in mortal sin, and her soul would be lost forever.

For a long time she did not move, but stood looking down at the calm and lovely face of her sleeping enemy, devising a crime to be imposed upon her for her eternal destruction.

"DEAR FRIEND, LET US HAVE SUPPER."

Unorna was very superstitious, or the hideous scheme could never have presented itself to her. To her mind the deed was everything, whatever it was to be, and the intention or the unconsciousness in doing it could have nothing to do with the consequences to the soul of the doer. She made no theological distinctions. Beatrice should commit some terrible crime, and should die in committing it. Then she would be lost, and devils would do in hell the worst torment which Unorna could not do on earth. A crime—a robbery, a murder—it must be done in the convent. Unorna hesitated, bending her brows and poring in imagination over the dark catalogue of all imaginable evil.

A momentary and vague terror cast its shadow on her thoughts. By some accident of connection between two ideas, her mind went back a month and reviewed as in a flash of light all that she had thought and done since that day. She had greatly changed since then. She could think calmly now of deeds which even she would not have dared then. She thought of the evening when she had cried aloud that she would give her soul to know the Wanderer safe, of the quick answer that had followed and of Keyork Arabian's face. Was he a devil, indeed, as she sometimes fancied, and had there been a reality and a binding meaning in that contract?

Keyork Arabian! He, indeed, possessed the key to all evil. What would he have done with Beatrice? Would he make her rob the church—murder the abbess in her sleep? Bad, but not bad enough.

Unorna started. A deed suggested itself so hellish, so horrible in its enormity, so far beyond all conceivable human sin, that for one moment her brain reeled. She shuddered again and again, and groped for support and leaned against the wall in a bodily weakness of terror. For one moment she, who feared nothing, was shaken by fear from head to foot, her face turned white, her knees shook, her sight failed her, her teeth chattered, her lips moved hysterically.

But she was still strong. The thing she had sought had come to her suddenly. She set her teeth and thought of it again and again, till she could face the horror of it without quaking. Is there any limit to the hardening of the human heart?

The distant bells rang out the hour of midnight prayer. Unorna stopped and listened. She had not known how quickly time was passing. But it was better so. She was glad it was so late, and she said so to herself, but the evil smile that was sometimes in her face was not there now. She had thought a thought that left a mark on her forehead. Was there any reality in that jesting contract with Keyork Arabian?

She must wait before she did the deed. The nuns would go down into the lighted church and kneel and pray before the altar. It would last some time—the midnight lesson, the psalms, the prayers—and she must be sure that all was quiet, for the deed could not be done in the room where Beatrice was sleeping.

She was conscious of the time, now, and every minute seemed an hour, and every second was full of that one deed, done over and over again before her eyes, until every awful detail of the awful whole was stamped indelibly upon her brain. She sat down, now, and, leaning forwards, was watching the innocent woman and wondering how she would look when she was doing it. But she was calm now, as she felt that she had never been in her life. Her breath came evenly, her heart beat naturally, she thought connectedly of what she was about to do. But the time seemed endless.

The distant clocks chimed the half hour, three-quarters, past midnight. Still she waited. At the stroke of one she rose from her seat and, standing beside Beatrice, laid her hand upon the dark brow.

A few questions, a few answers followed. She must assure herself that her victim was in the right state to execute minutely all her commands. Then she opened the door upon the corridor and listened. Not a sound broke the intense stillness, and all was dark. The hanging lamp had been extinguished, and the nuns had all returned from the midnight service to their cells. No one would be stirring now until 4 o'clock, and half an hour was all that Unorna needed.

She took Beatrice's hand. The dark woman rose with half-closed eyes and set features. Unorna led her out into the dark passage.

"It is light here," Unorna said. "You can see your way. But I am blind. Take my hand—so—and now lead me to the church by the nuns' staircase. Make no noise."

"I do not know the staircase," said the sleeper in drowsy tones.

Unorna knew the way well enough, but not wishing to take a light with her, she was obliged to trust herself to her victim, for whose vision there was no such thing as darkness, unless Unorna willed it.

"Go as you went to-day, to the room where the balcony is; but do not enter it. The staircase is on the right of the door, and leads into the choir. Go!"

Without hesitation Beatrice led her into the impenetrable gloom, with swift, noiseless footsteps in the direction commanded, never wavering, nor hesitating whether to turn to the right or the left, but walking as confidently as though in broad daylight. Unorna counted the turnings and knew that there was no mistake. Beatrice was leading her unerringly toward the staircase. They reached it, and began to descend the winding steps, Unorna holding her leader by one hand, steadied herself with the other against the smooth, curved wall, fearing at every moment lest she should stumble and fall in the total darkness. But Beatrice never faltered. To her the way was as bright as though the noonday sun had shone before her.

The stairs ended abruptly against a door. Beatrice stood still. She had received no further commands and the impulse ceased.

"Draw back the bolt and take me into the church," said Unorna, who could see nothing, but knew that the nuns fastened the doors behind them when they returned into the convent. Beatrice obeyed without hesitation and led her forward. They came out behind the high carved seats of the choir, behind the high altar. The church was not quite so dark as the staircase and passages had been, and Unorna stood still for a moment. In some of the chapels hanging-lamps of silver were lighted and their tiny flames spread a faint radiance upwards and sideways, though not downwards, sufficient to break the total obscurity to eyes accustomed for some minutes to no light at all. The church stood, too, on a little eminence in the city, where the air without was less murky and impenetrable with the night mists, and though there was no moon the high upper windows of the nave were distinctly visible in the gloomy height like great lancet-shaped patches of gray upon a black ground.

In the dimness, all objects took vast and mysterious proportions. A huge giant reared his height against one of the pillars, crowned with a high, pointed crown, stretching out one great shadowy hand into the gloom—the tall pulpit was there, as Unorna knew, and the hand was the wooden crucifix standing out in its extended socket. The black confessionals, too, took shape, like monster nuns, kneeling in their heavy hoods and veils, with heads inclined, behind the fluted pilasters, just within the circle of the feeble chapel lights. Within the choir the deep shadows seemed to fill the carved stalls with the black ghosts of long dead sisters, returned to their familiar seats out of the damp crypt below. The great lectern in the midst of the half circle behind the high altar became a hideous skeleton, headless, its straight arms folded on its bony breast. The back of the high altar itself was a great throne whereon sat in judgment a misty being of awful form, judging the dead women all through the lonely night. The stillness was appalling. Not a rat stirred.

Unorna shuddered, not at what she saw, but at what she felt. She had reached the place and the doing of the deed was at hand. Beatrice stood beside her erect, asleep, motionless, her dark face just outlined in the surrounding dusk.

Unorna took her hand and led her forward. She could see now, and the moment had come. She brought Beatrice before the high altar and made her stand in front of it. Then she herself went back and groped for something in the dark. It was the pair of small wooden steps upon which the priest mounts in order to open the golden door of the high tabernacle above the altar, when it is necessary to take therefrom the Sacred Host for the Benediction, or other consecrated wafers for the administration of the communion. To all Christians of all denominations whatsoever, the bread wafer when once consecrated is a holy thing. To Catholics and Lutherans there is there, substantially, the presence of God. No imaginable act of sacrilege can be more unpardonable than the desecration of the tabernacle and the willful defilement and destruction of the Sacred Host.

This was Unorna's determination. Beatrice should commit this crime against Heaven, and then die with the whole weight of it upon her soul, and thus should her soul itself be tormented for ever and ever to ages of ages.

Considering what she believed, it is no wonder that she should have shuddered at the tremendous thought. And yet in the distortion of her reasoning, the sin would be upon Beatrice who did the act, and not upon herself who commanded it. There was no diminution of her own faith in the sacredness of the place and the holiness of the consecrated object—had she been one whit less sure of that, her vengeance would have been vain and her whole scheme meaningless.

She came back out of the darkness and set the wooden steps in their place before the altar at Beatrice's feet. Then, as though to save herself from all participation in the guilt of the sacrilege which was to follow, she withdrew outside the communion rail and closed the gate behind her.

Beatrice, obedient to her smallest command and powerless to move or act without her suggestion, stood still as she had been placed, with her back to the church and her face to the altar. Above her head the richly wrought door of the tabernacle caught what little light there was and reflected it from its uneven surface.

Unorna paused a moment, looked at the shadowy figure, and then glanced behind her into the body of the church, not out of any ghostly fear, but to assure herself that she was alone with her victim. She saw that all was quite ready, and then she calmly knelt down, just upon one side of the gate, and rested her folded hands upon the marble railing. A moment of intense stillness followed. Again the thought of Keyork Arabian flashed across her mind. Had there been any reality, she vaguely wondered, in that compact made with him? What was she doing now? But the crime was to be Beatrice's, not hers. Her heart beat fast for a moment, and then she grew very calm again.

The clock in the church tower chimed the first quarter past one. She was able to count the strokes, and was glad to find that she had lost no time. As soon as the long, singing echo of the bells had died away, she spoke, not loudly, but clearly and distinctly:

"Beatrice Varanger, go forward and mount the steps I have placed for you."

The dark figure moved obediently, and Unorna heard the slight sound of Beatrice's foot upon the wood. The shadowy form rose higher and higher in the gloom, and stood upon the altar itself.

"Now, do as I command you. Open wide the door of the tabernacle."

Unorna watched the black form intently. It seemed to stretch out its hand, as though searching for something, and then the arm fell again to the side.

"Do as I command you," Unorna repeated, with the agony and dominant intonation that always came into her voice when she was not obeyed.

Again the hand was raised for a moment, groped in the darkness and sank down into the shadow.

"Beatrice Varanger, you must do my will. I order you to open the door of the tabernacle, to take out what is within and throw it to the ground!" Her voice rang clearly through the church. "And may the crime be on your soul for ever and ever," she added in a low voice.

A third time the figure moved. A strange flash of light played for the moment upon the tabernacle, the effect, Unorna thought, of the golden door being suddenly opened.

But she was wrong. The figure moved, indeed, and stretched out a hand and moved again. Then the sudden crash of something very heavy, falling upon stone, broke the great stillness—the dark form tottered, reeled and fell to its length upon the great altar. Unorna saw that the golden door was still closed, and that Beatrice had fallen. Unable to move or act by her own free judgment, and compelled by Unorna's determined command, she had made a desperate effort to obey. Unorna had forgotten that there was a raised step upon the altar itself, and that there were other obstacles in the way, including heavy candlesticks and the framed Canon of the Mass, all of which are usually set aside before the tabernacle is opened by the priest. In attempting to do as she was told, the sleeping woman had stumbled, had overbalanced herself, had clutched one of the great silver candlesticks, so that it fell heavily beside her, and then, having no further support, she had fallen herself.

Unorna sprang to her feet and hastily opened the gate of the railing. In a moment she was standing by the altar, at Beatrice's head. She could see that the dark eyes were open now. The great shock had recalled her to consciousness.

"Where am I?" she asked, in great distress, seeing nothing in the darkness now, and groping with her hands.

"Sleep—be silent and sleep!" said Unorna,

She Gazed on the Sleeping Woman.

in low, firm tones, pressing her palm upon the forehead.

But, to her amazement, Beatrice thrust her aside with such violence that she almost fell herself upon the steps.

"No—no!" cried the startled woman, in a voice of horror. "No—I will not sleep—do not touch me! Oh, where am I—help! Help!"

She was not hurt. With one strong, lithe movement she sprang to the ground and stood with her back to the altar, her hands stretched out to defend her from Unorna. But Unorna knew what extreme danger she was in if Beatrice left the church awake and conscious of what had happened. She seized the moving arms and tried to hold them down, pressing her face forward so as to look into the dark eyes she could but faintly distinguish. It was no easy matter, however, for Beatrice was young and strong and active. Then all at once she began to see Unorna's eyes, as Unorna could see hers, and she felt the terrible influence stealing over her again.

"No—no—no!" she cried, struggling desperately. "You shall not make me sleep. I will not—I will not!"

There was a flash of light again in the church, this time from behind the high altar, and the noise of quick footsteps. But neither Unorna nor Beatrice noticed the light or the sound. Then the full glow of a strong lamp fell upon the faces of both and dazzled them, and Unorna felt a cool, thin hand upon her own. Sister Paul was beside them, her face very white and her faded eyes turned from the one to the other.

It was very simple. Soon after Compline was over the nun had gone to Unorna's room, had knocked and had entered. To her surprise Unorna was not there, but Sister Paul imagined that she had lingered over her prayers and would soon return. The good nun had sat down to wait for her, and telling her beads, had fallen asleep. The unaccustomed warmth and comfort of the guest's room had been too much for the weariness that constantly oppressed a constitution broken with ascetic practices. Accustomed, by long habit to awake at midnight to attend the service, her eyes opened of themselves, indeed, but a full hour later than usual. She heard the clock strike 1, and for a moment could not believe her senses. Then she understood that she had been asleep, and was amazed to find that Unorna had not come back. She went out hastily into the corridor. The lay sister had long ago extinguished the hanging lamp, but Sister Paul saw the light streaming from Beatrice's open door. She went in and called aloud. The bed had not been touched. Beatrice was not there. Sister Paul began to think that both the ladies must have gone to the midnight service. The corridors were dark, and they might have lost their way. She took the lamp from the table and went to the balcony at which the guests performed their devotions. It had been her light that had flashed across the door of the tabernacle. She had looked down into the choir, and far below her had seen a figure, unrecognizable from that height in the dusk of the church, but clearly the figure of a woman standing upon the altar. Visions of horror rose before her eyes of the sacrilegious practices of witchcraft, for she had thought of nothing else during the whole evening. Lamp in hand, she descended the stairs to the choir and reached the altar, providentially, just in time to save Beatrice from falling a victim again to the evil fascination of the enemy who had planned the destruction of her soul as well as of her body.

"What is this? What are you doing in this holy place and at this hour?" asked Sister Paul, solemnly and sternly.

Unorna folded her arms and was silent. No possible explanation of the struggle presented itself even to her quick intellect. She fixed her eyes on the nun's face, concentrating all her will, for she knew that unless she could control her also, she herself was lost. Beatrice answered the question, drawing herself up proudly against the great altar and pointing to Unorna with her outstretched hand, her dark eyes flashing indignantly.

"We were talking together, this woman and I. She looked at me—she was angry—and then I fainted, or fell asleep, I cannot tell which. I awoke in the dark to find myself lying upon the altar here. Then she took hold of me and tried to make me sleep again. But I would not. Let her explain, herself, what she has done, and why she brought me here!"

Sister Paul turned to Unorna and met the full glare of her unlike eyes with her own calm, half-heavenly look of innocence.

"What have you done, Unorna? What have you done?" she asked very sadly.

But Unorna did not answer. She only looked at the nun more fixedly and savagely. She felt that she might as well have looked upon some ancient picture of a saint in heaven, and bid it close its eyes. But she would not give up the attempt, for her only safety lay in its success. For a long time Sister Paul returned her gaze steadily.

"Sleep!" said Unorna, putting up her hand. "Sleep, I command you!"

But Sister Paul's eyes did not waver. A sad smile played for a moment upon her waxen features.

"You have no power over me—for your power is not of good," she said, slowly and softly.

Then she quietly turned to Beatrice and took her hand.

"Come with me, my daughter," she said. "I have a light and will take you to a place where you will be safe. She will not trouble you any more to-night. Say a prayer, my child, and do not be afraid."

"I am not afraid," said Beatrice. "But where is she?" she asked suddenly.

Unorna had glided away while they were speaking. Sister Paul held the lamp high and looked in all directions. Then she heard the heavy door of the sacristy swing upon its hinges and strike with a soft thud against the small leathern cushion. Both women followed her, but as they opened the door again a blast of cold air almost extinguished the lamp. The night was blowing in from the street.

"She is gone out," said Sister Paul. "Alone, and at this hour—Heaven help her!" It was as she said. Unorna had escaped.

CHAPTER XXI.

After leaving Unorna at the convent, the Wanderer had not hesitated as to the course he should pursue. It was quite clear that the only person to whom he could apply at the present juncture was Keyork Arabian. Had he been at liberty to act in the most natural and simple way, he would have applied to the authorities for a sufficient force with which to take Israel Kafka into custody as a dangerous lunatic. He was well aware, however, that such a proceeding must lead to an inquiry of a more or less public nature, of which the consequences might be serious, or at least extremely annoying, to Unorna. Of the inconvenience to which he might himself be exposed he would have taken little account, though his position would have been as difficult to explain as any situation could be. The important point was to prevent the possibility of Unorna's name being connected with an open scandal. Every present circumstance in the case was directly or indirectly the result of Unorna's unreasoning passion for himself, and it was clearly his duty, as a man of honor, to shield her from the consequences of her own acts, as far as lay in his power.

He did not, indeed, believe literally all that she had told him in her mad confession. Much of that, he was convinced, was but a delusion. It might be possible, indeed, for Unorna to produce forgetfulness of such a dream as she impressed upon Israel Kafka's mind in the cemetery that same afternoon or even, perhaps, of some real circumstance of merely relative importance in a man's life; but the Wanderer could not believe that it was in her power to destroy the memory of the great passion through which she pretended that he himself had passed. He smiled at the idea, for he had always trusted his own senses and his own memory. Unorna's own mind was clearly wandering, or else she had invented the story, supposing him credulous enough to believe it. In either case, it did not deserve a moment's consideration except as showing to what lengths her foolish and ill-bestowed love could lead her.

Meanwhile, she was in danger. She had aroused the violent and deadly resentment of Israel Kafka, a man who, if not positively insane as Keyork Arabian had hinted, was by no means in a normal state of mind or body; a man beside himself with love and anger, and absolutely reckless of life for the time being; a man who, for the security of all concerned, must be at least temporarily confined in a place of safety, until a proper treatment and the lapse of a certain length of time should bring him to his senses. For the present, he was wholly intractable, being at the mercy of the most uncontrolled passions and of one of those intermittent phases of blind fatalism, to which the Semitic races are peculiarly subject.

There were two reasons which determined the Wanderer to turn to Keyork Arabian for assistance, besides his wish to see the bad business end quickly and without publicity. Keyork, so far as the Wanderer was aware, was himself treating Israel Kafka's case, and would, therefore, know what to do, if any one knew at all. Secondly, it was clear from the message which Unorna had left with the porter of her own house that she expected Keyork to come at any moment. He was, then, in immediate danger of being brought face to face with Israel Kafka without having received the least warning of his present condition, and it was impossible to say what the infuriated youth might do at such a moment. He had been shut up, caught in his own trap, as it were, for some time, and his anger and madness might reasonably be supposed to have been aggravated rather than cooled by his unexpected confinement. It was as likely as not that he would use the weapon he carried upon the first person with whom he found himself face to face, especially if that person made any attempt to overpower and disarm him.

The Wanderer drove to Keyork Arabian's house and, leaving his carriage to wait in case of need, ascended the stairs and knocked at the door. For some reason or other Keyork would not have a bell in his dwelling, whether because, like Mahomet, he regarded the bell as the devil's instrument, or because he was really nervously sensitive to the sound of one, nobody had ever discovered. The Wanderer knocked, therefore, and Keyork answered the knock in person.

"My dear friend!" he exclaimed in his richest and deepest voice, as he recognized the Wanderer. "Come in. I am delighted to see you. You will join me at supper. This is good, indeed!"

He took his visitor by the arm and led him in. Upon one of the tables stood a round brass platter covered, so far as it was visible, with Arabic inscriptions, and highly polished—one of those commonly used all over the East at the present day for the same purpose. Upon this were placed at random several silver bowls, mere hemispheres without feet, remaining in a convenient position by their own weight. One of these contained snowy rice, in that perfectly dry but tender state dear to the taste of Orientals, in another there was a savory, steaming mess of tender capon, chopped in pieces with spices and aromatic herbs, a third contained a pure white curd of milk and a fourth was heaped up with rare fruits. A flagon of Bohemian glass, clear and bright as rock crystal and covered with very beautiful traceries of black and gold, with a drinking vessel of the same design, stood upon the table beside the platter.

"My simple meal," said Keyork, spreading out his hands and smiling pleasantly. "You will share it with me. There will be enough for two."

"So far as that is concerned I should say so," the Wanderer answered with a smile. "But my business is rather urgent."

Suddenly he saw that there was a third person in the room, and glanced at Keyork in surprise.

"I want to speak a few words with you alone," he said. "I would not trouble you, but——"

"Not in the least, not in the least, my dear friend!" asseverated Keyork, motioning him to a chair beside the board.

"But we are not alone," observed the Wanderer, still standing and looking at the stranger. Keyork saw the glance, and understood. He broke into peals of laughter. "That!" he exclaimed presently. "That is only the Individual. He will not disturb us. Pray be seated."

"I assure you that my business is very private—" the Wanderer objected.

"Quite so—of course. But there is nothing to fear. The Individual is my servant—a most excellent creature, who has been with me for many years. He cooks for me, cleans the specimens and takes care of me in all ways. A most reliable man, I assure you."

"Of course," the Wanderer said, "if you can answer for his discretion—"

The Individual was standing at a little distance from the table observing the two men intently but respectfully with his keen little black eyes. The rest of his square, dark face expressed nothing. He had perfectly straight jet-black hair which hung evenly all around his head and flat against his cheeks. He was dressed entirely in a black robe of the nature of a kaftan, gathered closely around his waist by a black girdle and fitting tightly over his stalwart shoulders.

"His discretion is beyond all doubt," Keyork answered, "and for the best of all reasons. He is totally deaf and dumb and absolutely illiterate. I bought him years ago in Astrakhan of a Russian friend. He is very clever with his fingers. It is he who stole for me the Malayan lady's head over there, after she was executed. And now, my dear friend, let us have supper."

[To Be Continued in the Next SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

The Budweiser Restaurant,
Sixth, near Locust, is now under the management of Mr. Pierre Lambert, who serves the best the market affords and does it promptly.

POWERS' STORY.

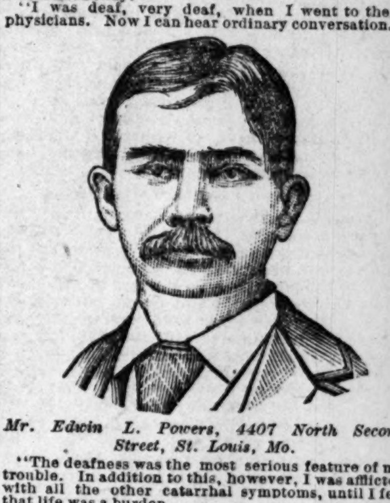
Not a Romance, But a Plain Statement of Facts.

An Employe of Brownell & Wight Car Company Advises His Friends—The Chain of Evidence Goes on Without a Break.

"Ten years is a long time to suffer. I was in constant misery for that length of time, and, in addition to that, my hearing had grown so bad that I could not understand words spoken in ordinary conversation. It was only after placing myself under the care of Drs. Copeland and Thompson that I secured relief from wretchedness."

Mr. Edwin L. Powers, who made the above statement, resides at No. 4407 North Second street, and is a machinist employed with the Brownell & Wight Street Car Company, No. 2300 North Broadway.

"I was deaf, very deaf, when I went to these physicians. Now I can hear ordinary conversation.



Mr. Edwin L. Powers, 4407 North Second Street, St. Louis, Mo.

"The deafness was the most serious feature of my trouble. In addition to this, however, I was afflicted with all the other catarrhal symptoms, until I felt that life was a burden.

"My head and nose stopped up. I had constant buzzing and roaring noises in my ears. The matter would drop back into my throat. I was continually hawking and raising. A tearing, racking cough night and morning, with which I would raise quantities of mucus. Sharp pains would take me in the chest, shooting through under my shoulder blades. Night sweats and swelling of the limbs came on and weakened me rapidly. My appetite was fairly good, but I would cough and raise after eating until I would throw up all the food I had taken. I seemed to sleep well, but it did me no good; would arise in the morning tired and unrefreshed. I lost in flesh and strength, and felt scarcely able to attend my work, when I went to Drs. Copeland and Thompson. What they have done for me I can hardly describe in words. One by one my symptoms passed away. My hearing is restored. In short, I am like a different man, and very glad to make this statement."

This interview can be readily verified at either of the above addresses or the WRITTEN AND SIGNED statement can be seen at the offices of Drs. Copeland and Thompson, in the Odd Fellows' building.

TREATED BY MAIL.

About the 10th of last May Mr. Albert M. Riley of Haynes, Hocking County, O., placed himself under treatment, by mail, with the physicians of the Copeland Medical Institute. In stating his case he said: "Two and one-half years ago I had hemorrhages from my lungs, but my trouble began, as many others do, by frequent catching colds, and my nose would stop up and there would be an unnatural filling up of my head. At times I could not breathe through my nose at all!"

On June 15 he wrote: "I am getting better as fast as a man could in my condition." Aug. 1 he called at the office of the Copeland Medical Institute, and on being asked: "Has the result been satisfactory?" he replied: "More than satisfactory. I believe I am a well man, and must say that the physicians of the Copeland Medical Institute have given me the only permanent relief I have ever received. My cough is gone. I breathe now freely through my head. I have raised no blood or had a hemorrhage of any kind since I began your treatment. In fact, I am heavier and stronger than I have been for three years, and owe all this change to you gentlemen."

$5 A MONTH EXTENDED TO MAY 1.

Until May 1 Drs. Copeland and Thompson will treat all cases at the uniform rate of $5 a month. Those placing themselves under the doctors' care prior to May 1 will be treated and have all medicines furnished them until cured at the same rate, namely, $5 a month.

NOTABLE CREDENTIALS.

Dr. Copeland is a graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City, was President of his class in that famous institution, and after thorough hospital training and experience, devoted his time and attention to the special lines of practice named below. Passed through a similar course, Dr. Thompson, who has been associated for several years with Dr. Copeland, also devotes himself entirely to treatment of these specialties. Years of experience in their special lines, preceded by extensive hospital work, has fitted them in a notable degree for the practice of their profession.

Copeland Medical Institute
Rooms No. 201 and 202 at Head of First Staircase,
ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING,
Olive St., Directly Opposite South Entrance to Post-Office.
W. H. COPELAND, M. D.
J. E. THOMPSON, M. D.

Specialties: Catarrh and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Lungs. Chronic Diseases. Office Hours—9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m. Sunday, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Catarrhal troubles and kindred diseases treated successfully by mail. Send 4c in stamps for question blank. Address all mail to the Copeland Medical Institute, Odd Fellows' Building, St. Louis, Mo.

SICK HEADACHE
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Before and After
La Grippe
Fortify the System
BY THE USE OF
SCOTT'S EMULSION
Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and
HYPOPHOSPHITES
OF LIME AND SODA.
It increases the resisting power against Disease. Restores to health and strength the debilitated. Heals the Lungs and Cures the Cough.
Palatable as Milk.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TO WEAK MEN Suffering from the effects of youthful errors early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains Running Into Union Depot—St. Louis Time.
*Except Sundays; †Daily; ‡Except Saturday; ‡Except Monday; ¶Monday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

Through trains to Kansas City, St. Joseph, Denver, St. Paul and Minneapolis. Pullman Sleepers on all trains and Free Chair Cars on all Westbound trains.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—C., B. & Q. R. R.	Depart.	Arrive.
Rock Island, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Peoria, La Crosse and Dubuque Express	† 8:35 am	† 5:50 pm
Rock Island, Bushnell, Galesburg and Peoria Express	† 8:20 pm	† 6:50 am

The 8:20 p. m. train is daily except Saturday, and the 6:50 arrives daily except Monday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—ST. L., K. & N. W. R. R.		
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Spirit Lake, Cedar Rapids Express	* 9:20 am	* 5:40 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Denver, Lincoln, Omaha and Deadwood Express	† 8:25 am	† 7:15 pm
Denver, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joe, Kansas City and California Express	† 8:15 pm	† 7:20 am
Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Ft. Madison and Burlington Ex.	* 8:45 pm	† 6:50 am

CAIRO SHORT LINE, ST. L., A. & T. H. R. R. CO.		
New Orleans Fast Mail and Texas Express	†8:30 am	†6:50 pm
St. Louis and New Orleans Limited and Florida Fast Line	†8:30 pm	†6:50 am
Memphis & Cairo Fast Line	†8:30 pm	†7:20 am
Cairo & Paducah Express	†8:30 am	*1:45 pm
Sparta, Chester, Murphysboro & Carbondale Accom'dation	*4:25 pm	*1:45 pm
Grand Tower & Cape Girardeau Express	*8:30 am	*1:45 pm

ST. LOUIS & HANNIBAL RAILROAD.		
Mail and Express	* 6:30 am	*11:55 am
Mail and Express	* 5:00 pm	* 6:30 pm

JACKSONVILLE SOUTHEASTERN LINE.		
Chicago and Peoria Mail	* 7:45 am	* 8:00 pm
Jacksonville Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	*10:35 am
Chicago and Peoria Express	† 7:45 pm	† 7:35 am
Springfield Mail	* 7:45 am	* 8:00 pm

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—"BIG FOUR ROUTE." Only line landing passengers in Grand Central Depot, New York, via Lake Shore Railway. No change of cars.

Day Express	† 7:15 am	† 5:45 pm
Southwestern Limited	† 8:05 am	† 6:30 pm
Alton Express, Daily	10:40 am	7:55 am
Mattoon Accommodation	† 5:50 pm	*10:30 am
Southwestern Express	7:15 pm	7:50 am
Alton Express, Daily	5:55 pm	1:30 pm

Ticket office, corner 5th and Chestnut sts.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.		
Kansas City Mail	* 8:45 am	† 6:40 pm
Chicago Express Mail	* 8:15 am	* 7:35 pm
Alton Express	*10:00 am	* 8:00 am
Through Chicago Express	* 4:40 pm	*10:40 am
Jacksonville Accommodation	* 5:50 pm	*10:40 am
Chicago Lightning Express	† 8:15 pm	† 7:30 am
Kansas City Vestibuled Limited	† 8:40 pm	† 7:00 am
Godfrey & Alton Accom.		* 1:30 pm

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.
10 hours to Cin. & Lou. 4 solid trains. Sleepers to Cin., Lou., Wash., Balt., Phil. and New York.

Cincinnati & Louisville Accom.	† 6:40 am	† 7:15 pm
Cin'ti, Louisville, Wash., Balt., Phila. and New York	† 8:00 am	† 6:25 pm
Cincinnati Express	† 7:00 pm	† 6:40 am
Cincinnati, Louisville, Wash., Balt., Phila. and New York	† 8:00 pm	† 7:45 am
Salem Accommodation	* 5:15 pm	8:25 am

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & SPRINGFIELD R. R. (Bluff Line, via Big 4).		
Grafton and Elsah Express	*10:40 am	* 5:45 pm
Jerseyville, Springfield & Grafton Express	* 4:20 pm	† 1:20 pm

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.		
Fast Mail	† 3:00 am	
Creve Cœur Lake Passenger	* 6:00 am	* 8:10 am
Oak Hill Passenger	6:20 am	6:35 am
Kirkwood Passenger	6:45 am	6:30 am
Kirkwood Pass. (Sunday only)	7:30 am	
Local Express	8:00 am	6:25 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	8:00 am	7:35 am
Oak Hill Passenger	8:05 am	8:20 am
Kansas City, Omaha, Lincoln, Southern Kansas & Gal. Exp.	9:00 am	6:45 pm
Creve Cœur Passenger	9:30 am	12:40 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	9:30 am	8:40 am
Oak Hill Passenger	10:00 am	10:30 am
Kirkwood Passenger	11:50 am	9:50 am
Oak Hill Passenger	11:55 am	11:55 am
Kirkwood Pass. (Sunday only)	1:00 pm	2:50 pm
Oak Hill Pass. (Sunday only)	1:15 pm	
Oak Hill Passenger	3:00 pm	1:30 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	3:15 pm	12:35 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	4:20 pm	1:30 pm
Creve Cœur Passenger	4:25 pm	[illegible]
Oak Hill Passenger	4:45 pm	5:35 pm
Washington Passenger	5:25 pm	[illegible]
Kirkwood Passenger	5:50 pm	5:10 pm
Oak Hill Passenger	6:15 pm	6:20 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	6:30 pm	5:55 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha and Wichita Fast Line	8:20 pm	6:55 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	8:45 pm	7:40 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Colorado & Texas Express	9:15 pm	7:30 am
Kirkwood Passenger (Sunday only)	9:45 pm	
Kirkwood Passenger	11:30 pm	10:50 pm
Oak Hill Passenger	11:35 pm	7:45 am

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN.		
Columbus Accommodation	† 7:55 am	† 6:45 pm
Little Rock, Hot Springs, Dallas and Fort Worth Express	† 9:25 am	† 5:45 pm
Memphis & Hot Springs Express, daily	8:20 pm	7:30 am
Texas Special to Dallas, Fort Worth, Gal., San Antonio, Laredo and City of Mexico Fast Line	† 8:10 pm	† 7:30 am
Little Rock, Hot Springs, Dallas, Fort Worth		
El Paso and California Express	† 9:20 pm	† 6:20 am

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD (Chicago Line.)		
Chicago Fast Line	8:10 am	
Chicago Local Express	8:40 am	7:00 pm
Chicago Night Express	8:00 pm	7:30 am

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.		
Dallas, Ft. Worth, Houston, Galveston Express	9:00 am	6:25 pm
Dallas, Ft. Worth, Austin and San Antonio Express	9:15 pm	6:40 am

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD.		
New Orleans Express	† 7:50 pm	† 7:00 am
Mobile & Florida Express	† 8:25 am	† 7:00 pm
Cairo & Jackson Express	* 7:40 am	* 7:00 pm
Murphysboro & Chester Acc'm	* 4:30 pm	*11:15 am

ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY & COLORADO R. R.		
Creve Cœur Accommodation	6:00 a m	8:20 a m
Creve Cœur Accommodation	8:50 a m	
Creve Cœur Accommodation		7:10 p m
Union Express	4:50 p m	[illegible]
From Grand Avenue—Union Accommodation	5:15 a m	6:00 p m

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY R. R.		
Fast Mail	7:35 a m	7:22 p m
Charleston Express	4:55 p m	10:30 a m

VANDALIA LINE		
Trains No. 20 and No. 21, daily	8:10 am	7:40 pm
Day Express, daily	8:40 am	7:00 pm
Indianapolis Accom., exc. Sun.	11:25 am	5:00 pm
N. Y., Balt. & Wash. Exp., daily	8:00 pm	7:00 am
Chicago Fast Line (Daily)	8:10 am	7:00 pm
Chicago Local, exc. Sunday	8:40 am	7:00 pm
Chicago Night Express, daily	8:00 pm	7:00 am
Cincin. Day Express, daily	8:10 am	7:40 pm
Cincinnati Night Express, daily	8:00 pm	7:00 am
Effingham Accom., daily	5:00 pm	10:00 am

WABASH RAILROAD.		
LINES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.		
Chicago & Peoria Fast Mail	7:55 am	7:25 pm
Chicago & Peoria Fast Express	8:15 pm	7:35 am
New York Fast Express	7:55 am	7:00 pm
Decatur & Jacksonville Accom.	4:45 pm	10:35 am
New York & Boston Fast Exp.	6:55 pm	[illegible]
Chicago Night Express	8:55 pm	7:35 am
LINES WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.		
Through Mail and Express	8:30 am	6:15 pm
Kansas City, St. Joe & Ottumwa Fast Line	9:00 am	6:30 pm
Montgomery	5:00 pm	11:55 am
Omaha, Des Moines & St. Paul Express	8:25 pm	7:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Denver & Salt Lake Short Line	9:00 pm	6:30 am
Ferguson Accommodation	7:30 am	7:05 am
Ferguson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ferguson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ferguson Accommodation	6:20 pm	5:35 pm
Ferguson theater train (Thursday only)	11:15 pm	
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	[illegible]	[illegible]
FROM VINE STREET STATION.		
Ferguson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bridgeton Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ferguson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bridgeton Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Charles Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ferguson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ferguson theater train (Wednesdays and Fridays only)	11:15 pm	[illegible]
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	[illegible]	[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.		
Arkansas & Texas Express	† 8:30 pm	† 7:40 am
Jonesboro Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS "AIR LINE."	Depart.	Arrive.
Louisville Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville Night Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
ILLINOIS & ST. LOUIS DIVISION.		
Belleville Accommodation (b)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belleville Accommodation (b)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belleville Accommodation (b)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belleville Accommodation (b)	[illegible]	[illegible]

On Sundays trains marked (b) will run thirty minutes later.

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY.		
Windsor Spring Accom'odat'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Windsor Spring Accom'odat'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas & Col. Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Windsor Spring Accom'odat'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Windsor Spring Accom'odat'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Windsor Spring Accom'odat'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
San Francisco Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Col. & Southern Col. Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.		
Mt. Vernon Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Fast Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mt. Vernon Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belleville Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE KING AND THE CROSS.

THE HISTORIC PALACE AND CHURCH OF OLD HOLYROOD.

A Ruined Shrine and a Royal Residence—Apartments of Mary Queen of Scots—A Murder Closet and a Forgotten Grave.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Being Sunday the readers of the POST-DISPATCH cannot consistently object to the following pious legend, quite as well authenticated as the majority of such:

THE KING AND THE CROSS.

"Now it came to pass on a certain holy day—being the day on which the Church celebrates the finding of the Holy Cross at Jerusalem—that King David I. of Scotland was persuaded by his ungodly associates to go on a hunting excursion, instead of attending to his religious duties, as his devout confessor, Alcuin, urged him to do. The scene of the hunt was in the valley to the east of the great Castle of Edinboro, where now lies that part of the town called the Canongate. This valley was at that time part of a great forest, full of harts and hinds and other wild animals of that sort. When the King, in the ardor of the chase, had separated from his companions and ridden to the foot of a high crag, there suddenly rushed upon him out of the forest a huge hart which dashed him and his horse to the ground with great violence. The King threw up his hands between the horns of the stag to save himself from a deadly blow, but he could not have escaped had not a miracle been wrought in his favor. Even as he raised his hands an angel put into them the veritable Holy Cross, which when the stag saw, he immediately fled away from in greatest dismay. Soon afterward the King was admonished in a dream to suitably recognize his miraculous preservation. So he straightway resolved to build and dedicate a house to the Holy Rude (or cross), the Virgin and all the blessed saints on the very spot where he got the cross that saved him."

FOUNDING OF HOLYROOD.

Whether this story be fact or fiction we know that in the year 1128, King David built at Edinburgh an Abbey of the Order of St. Augustine. This abbey soon became the occasional residence of Scottish Kings. John Balliol held a parliament here in 1295. James II. was born, crowned, married and buried in it. James IV. began the erection of a palace apart from the abbey, and here in 1503 he celebrated his nuptials with Princess Margaret of England with great pomp and splendor. Queen Mary took up her residence here when she returned from France in 1561, and her son, James VI., lived here before his accession to the English throne in 1603. It was garrisoned by Cromwell's troops after the battle of Dunbar in 1650, when the larger portion was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt by Charles II. between 1671 and 1679, and in 1745 Prince Charles Edward, the Pretender, occupied it for a few months. It was the home of the Count d' Artois (afterward Charles X. of France) from 1795 to 1799, and again from 1831 to 1835. George IV., of unfragrant memory, held court in it in 1822, and Queen Victoria has made many visits here during her long reign.

A RUINED CHURCH.

The monastic part of Holyrood has entirely disappeared, with the exception of the Abbey Church, and that is a mass of ruins. Storm, fire, the rude hand of time and ruder hand of man, have destroyed transepts, choir and roof; so that it now stands exposed to the elements within and without, and unless protected must soon sink into undistinguishable decay. The only striking relic of the former magnificence is the stone tracery of the great Gothic window over the high altar and the battered, but still beautiful, arched doorway of the main entrance. These tell what the mutilated temple must have been in the days of its glory, and lend wings to the imagination that would revive historic memories of the past. Before the now vanished altar, beneath the great window, James II. married Mary of Gueldres, James III. married Mary of Denmark, and Mary Stuart married Darnley. Within these now shattered walls, when Scotland was as Catholic as she now is Protestant, the Papal legate presented to James IV., in the name of Pope Julius II., a purple crown and a sword of state. Listen, and you may still catch from out the far-off years the hum of priestly voices, the sweet chant of white-robed choristers and the solemn peal of the organ echoing from vaulted roof and filling the incense-laden air with music.

Charles I. made some repairs in the church, and left a memorial of his work in the shape of a tablet between the central windows of the front, bearing this inscription:

HE SHALL BUILD ANE HOUSE
FOR MY NAME, AND I WILL
STABLISH THE THRONE
OF HIS KINGDOM
FOREVER.

Unfortunately for Charles, the promise in his case was not fulfilled.

HOLYROOD PALACE.

Nothing is shown the visitor to the royal dwelling except the picture gallery; Lord Darnley's audience, sleeping and dressing rooms; a room added by Charles I., and the apartments of Mary, Queen of Scots. The picture gallery is a spacious affair, being 150 feet long, 24 wide and about 20 feet in height. It is hung round with a hundred portaits of Scottish Kings, many of which are purely imaginary so far as resemblance is concerned, and all valueless as works of art. In this room, at 4 o'clock in the morning, Mary contracted her murderous marriage with Bothwell, and here the Pretender gave brilliant balls during the brief period of his prosperity. A memorable scene in Scott's "Waverley" occurs at one of these balls, when the hero of the story figures in company with Fergus and Flora MacIvor, and Rose Bradwardine. In Darnley's bed-room, among several others, is a portrait of himself—supposably reliable. He looks like the knavish fool he undoubtedly was; and seeing that face one can pardon Mary for despising and detesting him, but not for what she did to rid herself of such a husband.

THE APARTMENTS OF QUEEN MARY.

If like the writer you will hasten as quickly as possible through all the others to reach the rooms once occupied by Mary Stuart. For of all the Kings and Queens and famous people who, in the last four or five centuries have tenanted Holyrood, she is the only one whose memory is inseparably associated with it. You hardly think of the rest at all, but her presence fills the place, and you seem to feel it at every step. Whatever opinion one may have of her character and conduct, his heart will throb with strange emotion as he ascends the stairs which lead to the suite of apartments where the luckless Queen once lived. The first is the audience chamber, 24 feet by 22, lighted by a northern and southern window. The paneled wooden ceiling probably belongs to the seventeenth century, as do all the rest, it is thought; but the floor of oak, black and hard as iron with age, must be the same that her feet trod. The nakedness of the walls is hidden by faded tapestry, and an ancient bed, sofa and chairs are the furniture. Charles I. slept in the bed, so did Prince Charles Edward and so did "the Bloody Duke" of Cumberland, after extinguishing the Stuart cause at the battle of Culloden. Here, in this same audience chamber, Mary had many a stormy interview with fiercely pious John Knox; here she flattered, threatened and wept in the vain effort to win over that sturdy and inexorable champion of Calvinistic orthodoxy; here she cajoled the rude nobles into subjection to her whims by beauty and grace and eloquence which the worst ruffian among them could not resist; and here she played alternately the part of the woman and the Queen, and let the passions of the one spoil the policy of the other.

THE BEDCHAMBER.

This adjoins the audience-room and is 22 feet long by 18½ wide and about the same in height. The two windows look south and north. The ceiling is of wood and arranged in octagonal and hexagonal compartments. The old tapestry upon the walls represents the fall of Phaeton. The floor is oak, and unmistakably very old. There are two portraits here, one of Henry VIII. and the other of Elizabeth. Unless the artist has lied abominably—which he would scarcely dare to do in the case of such illustrious subjects—a harder looking pair than this father and daughter would be difficult to find outside of the penitentiary. A portrait of Mary near by makes their outrageous ugliness more intensely disagreeable.

None of the furniture in this room belonged to her, it is said, except possibly a small mirror hanging near the window; and there is a tiny bit of embroidery, carefully framed, which some authorities declare to be her work. But it is sufficient to know that the room itself is practically just as she left it, more than three hundred years ago; that this is the floor on which she walked, the windows from which she looked, the doors through which she passed—that here she lived. If one has any sentiment in his composition, he forgets all the sins of Mary—and they are neither few nor small—while he lingers in the place she once inhabited; or if he remembers them, hopes and believes they were atoned for by her sorrows and sufferings. You gaze into the mirror, and try to fancy a dim shadow of that radiant beauty it once reflected. You look at the faded embroidery, and fancy calls back from the dust the little white hand that wrought so cunningly so long, long ago. The spell of that wondrous loveliness, that marvellous fascination, of which fond tradition tells us—holds you a willing captive. She rules us from her grave.

WHERE MURDER WAS DONE.

A small dressing-room, perhaps 10 or 12 feet square, communicates with the sleeping apartment at the southwest corner, but it is empty and desolate. In the northeast corner of the bedchamber is a narrow door which the wall hangings, when down, entirely conceal. This door leads to a private staircase which communicates with the suite of rooms below. Even now it requires a special permit (which I was fortunate enough to obtain) for the curious stranger to tread these gloomy steps of stone, from which murder seems to ooze in foul and bloody sweat. They wind around like a corkscrew, and so confined is the space that I brought away dusty evidence of contact with the walls. Up these steps Darnley rushed many a night to the arms of his expectant bride; and up them, too, the cowardly wretch led the band of assassins hungry for Riccio's life. Two feet to the left of the door of the staircase, is another which admits to what is called "the supping room"—the scene of the terrible tragedy of which all the world has heard. It is irregular in shape, owing to the angle and turret of the building which it occupies, and not more that ten feet long by six wide—a mere closet, in fact. To the left of the door is a sort of cupboard or recess in the wall, probably for the table furniture; to the right is a small fireplace, and at the further end, in the angle, is the one window, looking out upon the courtyard below. On a stand near the window is the block of marble, from the old abbey church, upon which Mary knelt before the high altar when she wedded Darnley. On this marble is what once must have been an exquisite painting of the Virgin—done apparently on porcelain—about 16 inches long by 10 wide. It is said to have been the altar piece in the Queen's private chapel; broken when the roof fell in, but very well repaired considering the injury it sustained. The walls are now stripped to the rough plastering, but in Mary's day were draped with hangings of white silk, fragments of which—looking like torn pieces of old brown paper—are suspended there under glass.

THE KILLING OF RICCIO.

It is difficult to see how six persons could have taken supper in this little room; yet history says that was the number gathered there when (March 9, 1566,) the conspirators, headed by Darnley, burst in from the private staircase. The poor Italian—whose only crime seems to have been entire devotion to the Queen—received his first stab over her shoulder, and while clinging to her dress. He was then dragged out into the bed chamber, thence into the audience room beyond, and the butchery finally consummated at the head of the main stairway. There is a large dark stain upon the floor, which is said to have been made by Riccio's blood—streaming from "no less than fifty wounds." I was more touched, however, by the wooden partition, or screen, which Mary had erected after the murder to hide from her sight the spot where her favorite died. Ruthven, the chief actor in the slaughter, went back into the supper room, demanded a cup of wine, and threatened to cut the Queen "into collops" if she called to the people in the court room from the window, as she was trying to do. The murderers then hurried down the winding stair by which they had entered, crossed the garden and sought temporary refuge in a small building beyond, which is still known as "Queen Mary's bath house." Some thirty years ago or more, when this building was in process of repair, the workmen found an old rust-eaten dagger hidden behind the wainscoting; a ghastly relic, it is believed, of the tragedy.

Mary denounced Darnley then and there as the moving cause of the murder. "I shall be your wife no longer," she exclaimed, "and shall never like well till I make you have as sorrowful a heart as I have at this present." She was as good as her word. Sitting by his bedside at the Kirk-in-Field House, Sunday evening, Feb. 9, 1567, she casually remarked to her husband that "it was much about this time twelvemonth that Riccio was murdered." She left between 10 and 11 o'clock and two hours after midnight the house was blown up with gunpowder, and Darnley's body found in the neighboring garden. Three months after this murder Mary married James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, whom everybody believed to be the murderer. Did she know what was going to happen on that Sunday night? I am compelled to think that she did; that she was at least a consenting party to the deed which avenged on Darnley the death of Riccio.

WHAT JOHN KNOX SAID.

It is suggestive of the peculiar goodness of "the good old times" to know that the great preacher and reformer openly pronounced the murder of Riccio to be "a just act, and worthy of all praise!"

To the left of the small side door by which visitors enter the church from the palace, is the opening—now blocked up—which communicates with the private staircase alread described, leading to Queen Mary's apartments. Be careful as you pass along, or yo will tread upon a grave. David Riccio i buried under the pavement in front of th old doorway through which his murderer went to kill him, but there is not a line o sign to tell where he sleeps.

WHY JAMES I. WAS A COWARD.

With a single exception the Stuarts—ever man and woman of them—were brave; hardl knowing, apparently, what fear was. Th solitary exception to the family rule was tha curious mixture of pedant, bigot and fool James I., whose chronic cowardice is wel known and has largely contributed to mak him an object of popular contempt. Ye there was a good and sufficient reason for which he was in no way responsible. Riccio was stabbed in Mary's presence, an killed only a few feet away from her, on th 9th of March. Her son was born on the 19t of the following June. Those who know anything about ante-natal influences will readil understand why this child of an heroic mothe should himself be the reverse of heroic. Because, at a critical period, the deadly stee flashed before *her* eyes, *he* trembled at th sight of a drawn sword.

Can such things be,
And overcome us like a summer's cloud,
Without our special wonder?

A. B.

IF you care for money you must buy you clothing, shoes, hats and furnishing goo at the Globe. We want you to see how sell finest Baltimore Merchant Tailor S $10 to $25, while others are getting double money for the same.

GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin

FUN AT A GLANCE.

"ALL BALLED UP;"
OR,
THE TRANSFORMATION OF A CATCHER.

A QUEER DIFFERENCE.

A sport.

A sportsman.

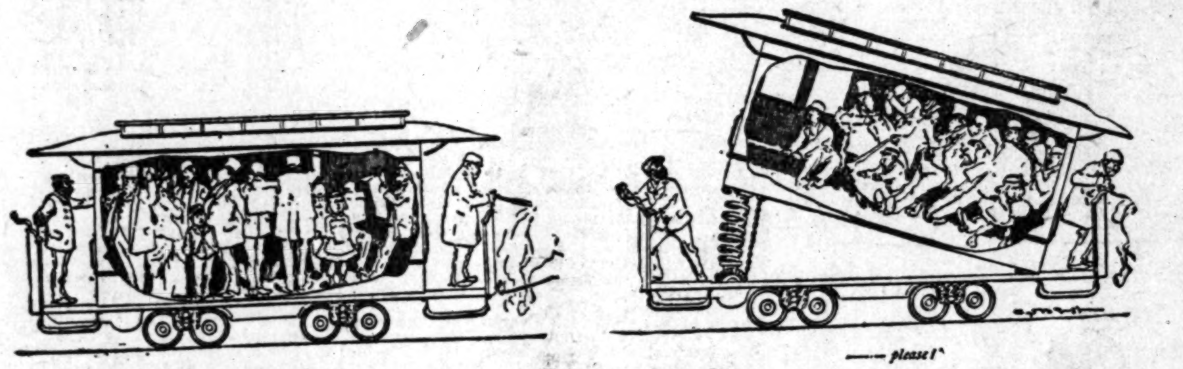
HIS FIRST EXPERIENCE.

FARMER SQUASH (*mysteriously, to Wagner porter*)—"Say, anybody complained o' losin' a pair o' boots this mornin?"

PORTER—"Why—why, no, sir."

FARMER SQUASH—"Wa-al, I left mine, covered with dust, under my bunk las' night, an' to-day I found these, all slick an' shiny. Don't say anythin', boy; an' here's half-a-dollar for ye."

A POSSIBILITY IN STREET CARS.



"Move up forward——

——please!"

WHAT HE DESIRED—1.

TRAMP—"Mister, would you please give a poor unfortunate man a little lift in the world?"

WHAT HE DESIRED—2.

MAN ON MULE—"Certainly. Raise him, Jack!"

THE IRISH OF IT.

DELEGATE—"I hope to see the day when all shall be equal, and one man a good as another."

PAT—"So do I, begorra! and this I'll soon show Dennis McCarthy I'm a better man than he is."

"NOT LONG FOR THIS WORLD."

A PLAIN, SOLID ARGUMENT.

JUDGE—"Now, then, McCorrigle, no prevarication. Tell us all that passed between you and the defendant."

McCORRIGLE—"Brickbats, yer honor; jist brickbats."

PUCK'S ILLUSTRATED DEFINITIONS.

"Working overtime."

...NCE.

...ple of my

...se pelt, you

PRETTY WELL RATTLED.

GENEROUS.

SMALL BOY (*who has recovered old BEAUVOIR'S blown-off hat*).—Here's your hat, Mister.

OLD BEAUVOIR.—Thank you, boy; you deserve to be married. You may keep the hat.

...gs in "Life," "Puck" and "Judge" Reproduced for the ...unday Post-Dispatch" Readers.

casing of silver wrought in arabesques, he need never go thirsty.

If his cigar box is heavily mounted with silver work and stands upon the mantel in a silver cradle, he can economize by filling it with 5-cent cigars.

If his comb and hairbrush are backed with solid silver, decorated in high relief, he has the best of excuse for personal neatness.

If his writing case gleams with the same semi-precious metal, his correspondence need not get in arrears.

If his favorite window plant is potted in a silver vase, it need not wither from neglect.

If his clothes brush is heavy with silver, his valet may well wage upon dust an endless warfare.

For all these belongings and many, many others of silvery sheen are in the height of fashion, and he who possesses them shines in their reflected luster as a man who knows what is what. It is a silver age and we are rapidly laying up trash for the melting pot when the fashion changes.

Try the
Budweiser Restaurant, Sixth and Locust.
All the delicacies of the season.

HOW BONAPARTES DIE.

CURIOUS FACTS REGARDING THEIR SHORT LIVES AND LAST ILLNESSES.

Cancer Was the Fatal Malady of the Older Generations—A Very Short-Lived Family—A Curious Story of Napoleon III.—Best of the Family.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

PARIS, April 1.—The death of the last of the Napoleons, who, an exile, even in his tomb, sleeps with his wife's kindred in the glorious Superga, the noble burial place of the House of Savoy, has called forth some curious statements relative to the way in which the Bonapartes die. On that celebrated race weighed a double fatality—that of exile and of premature death. Three only of its members died in France, and many of them were victims of some fatal disease early in life. The malady that ended the days of Napoleon the Great, a cancer in the stomach, was neither brought about by the insalubrious climate of St. Helena, nor by the cruel treatment inflicted upon him by his jailors. It was a hereditary affection, though its final ravages were undoubtedly hastened and aggravated, as in the case of Gen. Grant, by worry and distress of mind. His father, Charles Marie Bonaparte, was only 37 when the first symptoms of internal cancer declared themselves. He had come to Paris to place his eldest daughter Eliza at the school at St. Cyr. His illness increased so rapidly that by the time he regained his home he was in a state of almost complete exhaustion. One year later he died.

Of his children, Prince Lucien succumbed to some form of internal cancer in 1840. He was then 65. Caroline, Queen of Naples, came next in the order of longevity. She, too, died of cancer, which carried her off at the age of 56. Napoleon the Great was only 52 at the date of his decease, an age at which many famous men of genius have only commenced the crowning labors of their career. The Princess Pauline Borghese after the death of that idolized brother faded from the earth, carried off by some mysterious internal disease, which was in all probability a lingering type of the family malady. She was only 44 when she passed away, having survived by some years the exquisite loveliness that tempted the chisel of Canova to immortalize it in marble. The eldest sister, the Princess Eliza, lived to the age of 43.

JEROME WAS HEALTHY.

Of all the brothers of Napoleon, the most vigorous was Jerome, King of Westphalia, the father of Prince Napoleon. He was the youngest of the family, and in his green old age was one of the prominent figures at the Court of Napoleon III. He was nearly 76 when in 1859, he went through the Italian campaign as a member of the staff of the Emperor. The fatigues and the exposure of military life were too much for the old ex-King, and he died of pneumonia a few months later. His robust constitution was inherited by his son, whom three mortal maladies, pneumonia, chronic diabetes and heart failure, had much troble in killing.

In the second generation but few of the Bonapartes have attained to anything like old age. The Duke of Reichstadt, the only son of the great Napoleon, was 21 when he died. Of the daugters of Joseph one survived to the age of 53, and the other died at 38. Of the children of Prince Lucien one, the Prince of Canino, lived to be 54; his next son, Lucien, died at the age of 44 and only Prince Pierre, the assassin of Victor Noir and the father of Prince Roland, survived his 60th birthday, which he did by three years. Napoleon III., as is well known, succumbed to the effects of an operation for the removal of a calculus in the bladder, but his claims to be considered a Bonaparte at all were so slight that his case has but little bearing on the subject in question.

In this connection is to be related a curious story which was told me by an old French lady long years ago, while Napoleon III. was still seated upon the throne whose stability seemed eternal, and while he was yet in good health. He remarked one day that Home, the spiritualistic medium, had predicted to him the mode and the place of his death, though not the date. "He says that I am to die by the knife, and in England," declared the Emperor, "so I suppose I shall be assassinated by some political fanatic in case I ever visit London." That the prediction was verified to the letter is now a matter of history.

LOUIS' SONS.

Of the other sons of King Louis Bonaparte, the eldest, who had been chosen by Napoleon the Great for his heir, died when only 8 years old, the second, Louis, at 27 and the Prince de Montfort at 83. The sole surviving child of King Jerome, the Princess Mathilde, is a hale old lady of 71, having apparently inherited the vigorous health of her father. The baleful influence of the hereditary malady has apparently disappeared from the present generation of the Bonapartes. One of the most extraordinary old ladies of European society at the present day is the Princess Marie Ratazzi de Rute, the granddaughter of Prince Lucien, who is probably some years over 70. She caused her name to be erased from the lists of the Bonaparte princes and princesses in the Almanac de Gotha several years ago, so that the world at large might not have an opportunity of ascertaining her exact age. But of late she has become very deaf, and cosmetics and false hair, and elegant toilettes and splendid jewels are all powerless to preserve for her any vestige of her once superb beauty, which she retained to an age long past that to which feminine charms usually survive. She was the daughter of Letitia Lady Wyse, third daughter of Prince Lucien, and has been married three times, her first husband having been M. de Solms. Her third spouse, M. de Rute, a Spanish diplomat, who was very much her junior, died only a short time ago.

PRINCE ROLAND.

Had not Napoleon the Great definitely stricken the name of his brother Lucien out of the line of succession, Prince Roland Bonaparte would now be the head of the family. Just 33, studious, intelligent, serious in life and in demeanor, he is probably the finest character of all the Bonapartes of the third generation. But the evil life and the notorious crime of his father, Prince Pierre, tell heavily against him in political circles, and so, too, does his marriage with Mlle. Blanc, the daughter of the founder of the gambling tables at Monte Carlo. She was a fragile little creature, and she died soon after the birth of her little daughter and only child, leaving Prince Roland in the enjoyment of her colossal fortune which has made of him the wealthiest of all the Bonapartes. It was not an appropriate or a sympathetic match for the grandnephew of Napoleon the Great, even though his own mother had originally been a dressmaker. It is now whispered that it is on account of that marriage that the reiterated attempts of the wealthy young Prince to win the hand of Princess Letitia, the widowed Duchess d'Aosta, both before her marriage and after her widowhood, have always met with a refusal. The lady is willing, it is said, for Prince Roland is a fine-looking man of prepossing countenance and good figure and dignified and soldierly bearing, but her uncle, King Humbert, and her mother as well, will not listen to such a proposition for a moment. Of course had he never married Mlle. Blanc he would have been too poor to have dreamed of proposing to his young kinswoman, and certainly he offered princely settlements; no less a sum than $3,000,000. But poor as the royal family of Italy is the King was firm in refusing to consent to such a match for its only Princess. It is probable that after all the Princess Letitia will marry the Prince of Naples, for the Italian nation is very anxious to see an Italian girl selected for its future Queen, and she is the only young royal lady of the requisite nationality in existence.

ROLAND'S GOOD POINTS.

Prince Roland himself is by no means proud of the source of his great wealth. Not long ago a French lady pianist, who is a very remarkable artist, applied to him for an engagement to play at the concerts, which form during the winter so prominent an attraction at the Casino of Monte Carlo. "I have nothing whatever to do with Monte Carlo or its concerts," was the curt reply, and the Prince turned away and would hear nothing more on the subject. As he lives very simply, not to say penuriously, and does not spend a tithe of his immense income, his little daughter, already one of the greatest heiresses in Europe, will end by being a sort of female Rothschild. But, mentally, as well as physically, Prince Roland is much the superior of the two sons of Prince Napoleon. Prince Victor (who has now assumed his dead father's name and calls himself Prince Napoleon) has inherited his father's vices without a spark of his real talent. He is as dissipated and licentious as his fellow pretender, the Duke of Orleans, and that is saying a good deal. He has something of the characteristic cast of countenance of the Bonapartes, though less so than his sister, who is the most Napoleonic looking of the race. His younger brother, Prince Louis, is in physique, in feature and in coloring a thorough Italian. So little does he resemble the family of the great Emperor that he has been accustomed to come to Paris every now and then to pay his aunt, the Princess Mathilde, a visit, secure that his features would never betray to the populace the presence in his veins of the obnoxious blood of the Bonapartes.

LUCY H. HOOPER.

SPRING SUGGESTIONS.

Avoid draughts and sudden changes of temperature.

Do not discard your warm winter clothing too soon. It is better to suffer a little inconvenience than to take cold.

Remember that one is especially liable to contract a bad cold or chill at this season of the year.

A cough or cold contracted between the seasons is the most annoying kind, and may last through the summer.

If you feel a cough or a cold coming on take a drink of pure whiskey at once. It will keep the blood in circulation and is the best preventative against the diseases of the season.

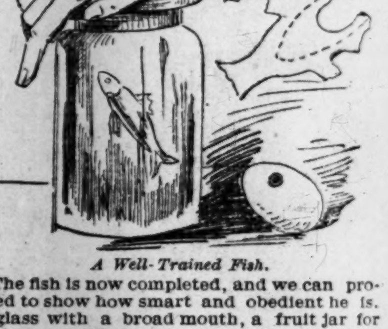
Remember that only pure whiskey should be taken. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has the strongest recommendations from the leading scientists and medical men. It is the only standard medical whiskey. Take no other from your druggist or grocer.

A WELL-TRAINED FISH.

A Clever Little Trick That Is Very Easily Done.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

One must prepare the fish himself by blowing out an egg, then the body of the fish is cut from a piece of flannel and the two pieces are sewed together in the manner shown in our cut. The little pocket thus obtained is filled with a few grains of shot to give it necessary weight. One of the holes in the egg-shell is closed up with sealing wax, while the other is left open. Two eyes are made with a red or black lead-pencil on either side of this little opening and the shell, which is the head of the fish, is fastened with sealing wax to the body of flannel.



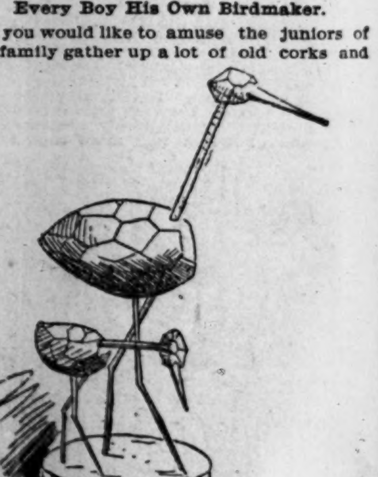
A Well-Trained Fish.

The fish is now completed, and we can proceed to show how smart and obedient he is. A glass with a broad mouth, a fruit jar for instance, is filled with water, the fish is put in and the opening of the jar closed with a piece of bladder or rubber. By laying one's hand on the bladder and at the same time bidding the fish to go to the bottom of the water, it will immediately do so. Commanding it to come to the top again, it will respond just as promptly.

"How can this be?" the incredulous reader will ask. The first time we simply press upon the bladder by which the air between it and the surface of the water is compressed. The pressure causes the water to enter into the shell through the little hole, and the body of the fish becomes heavier and sinks to the bottom. As soon as the pressure is relinquished the water flows out of the shell, the fish resumes its normal weight and returns to the surface.

Every Boy His Own Birdmaker.

If you would like to amuse the juniors of the family gather up a lot of old corks and proceed to whittle out the main parts of the birds shown in the accompanying cut from *Golden Days*. These birds are made with cork, matches and hairpins. They are "too comical for anything."



A Cork Bird.

Gratitude

Is a rare virtue; but the grateful people, that S. S. S. has cured, after physicians had declared them incurable, number way up in the thousands. Oscar Wiles of Huntingburg, Ky., says: "For years I was afflicted with a blood taint, that baffled the skill of the best

PHYSICIANS.

The disease affected my eyes until I was almost blind. I am thankful to say that a few bottles of S. S. S. cured me entirely. My eyesight is completely restored, and my general health is better than it has been for years."

Book on Blood and Skin diseases free. The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

The popular paper o
paper is the POST-DISP
Sunday, delivered by c
of the city only 15 cent

VOL. 42.—NO. 170

ONE DAY OF G

Blaine's Reply to Rudini's N
Rome To-Morrow.

MINISTER PORTER NOT IN
THE PREMIER'S ULTIM

The Feeling in Italy Over the
of the Controversy —
Phelps' Views—The Co
Manuel Politz, Who Was
New Orleans.

ROME, April 13.—Up to noon
been impossible to learn any
concerning the report that the
had decided to request United S
Porter to leave Rome in cas
Premier Rudini's last note is
Secretary Blaine by to-morrow
reticent, and journalists are u
definite confirmation or denial
ican Legation nothing can be
ister Porter has heard nothi
he has gained from the papers
In well informed circles t
opinion, as nearly as one c
that the Premier will not proc
ities at this juncture. It is ar
ever beneficial effect such
vigor might have in increasi
ity of the present Cabinet it m
porary, inasmuch as it would
Orleans incident farther fr
than ever, while the Americ
would doubtless be so irritate
policy as to make any settlen
While the prevailing opi
Marquis Di Rudini will not ta
reported to be in contempl
still continues to show some
comes from Paris that the
this morning prints a dispat
correspondent, reasoning
Government had really thre
United States Minister his
Secretary Blaine replied by
it is believed here that the
the *Debats* was simply rep
in circulation here Saturday
ther authority therefor.

THE STORY OF MANU

STATEMENT MADE BY THE SI
ORLEANS DISTRICT A

NEW ORLEANS, La., Apri
jury, in its forthcoming
Hennessy murder and t
Italian suspects in the
probably give to the publi
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He was hanged outside t
interesting man. He wa
slender, but strong, and
face. He was calm a
nervous, reasonable a
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strong evidence again
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TERRORIZED BY

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of the Mafia. Politz' co
the District Attorney.

I had joined a certain soci
the President of which wa
society, I supposed, was f
countrymen. Macheca, M
prominent members. On
meeting of the society, at
and others were present.
the purpose of the meeting
to "do" Chief Hennessy.
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drawn therefrom. These t
meet and arrange the man
out the work allotted to t
room over a place owned
was then distributed
receiving about $200. I
sack of guns from the
house of a shoemaker, M
Basin. I refused to do so.
why the guns were to be t
there and said he would c
meetings were held near t
not sure whether the mon
meetings or at Duffee's.
that on the night of Oc
at Monasterio's place.
structed to be on the look
of Chief Hennessy. He
street, and when he made
coming he was to pass He
Girod street, and
terio's was to
whistle. When the
the boy Monasterio open
others: "The Chief! th
out through the side door
through the large gate in
opening fire upon the ma
street who was quietly
Marchesi, Bagnetto and
I was not there and did n
killing until the followin
of Hennessy's shooting
morning when my land
paper.

In answer to a que
any of these things
Politz replied that
about it. He said:

I took no part in the
that there was any in
to kill Mr. Hennessy.
and did not go any p
around the house all d
I had a sore arm. I am
is as white as the wall.

A CHANG

About the time o
ment as counsel, t
had began, and he
body, and particul
their counsel, wh
fession. Mr. Thea
distrust, and when
other counsel for t
vinced in his
Theard was again
sulted in Mr.
and the appo
Flynn, a young
Flynn had conside
of Politz' class, a
client's good wil
ways to impress
Politz, he adopte
method to test h
the prisoner Mr.
water to drink.
clined unless Mr.
Mr. Flynn refuse
fidence in me,
moment, his loo
he seized the gla
After that Politz
he had any pe
many interview
Judge and the D
ers puzzled the
these consultat
Mr. Flynn urge
of Politz from
from the prison walls.
That night Politz slept in the Sh